ISC

2027

HISTORY

CHAPTERWISE QUESTION BANK

Class 12

NODIA

Nodia

Scan QR for Demo PDF

GET ALL STUDY MATERIAL IN ONE APP!

- Textbooks
- Previous Year Chapterwise Question Banks
- 30 Sets Sample Papers
- Worksheets

FREE!

DOWNLOAD NOW!

SCAN & DOWNLOAD

GET IT ON Google Play

ISC 2027

HISTORY

CLASS 12

Chapter-wise Question Bank

NODIA

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

ISC Class 12th History Question Bank
Edition July 2026
Published by : NODIA
An Imprint of NODIA EDITIONS LLP

Information contained in this book has been obtained by author, from sources believes to be reliable. However, neither NODIA nor its author guarantee the accuracy or completeness of any information herein and NODIA nor its author shall be responsible for any error, omissions, or damages arising out of use of this information. This book is published with the understanding that NODIA and its author are supplying information but are not attempting to render engineering or other professional services.

© NODIA EDITIONS LLP

MRP ₹520.00

NODIA

NODIA EDITIONS LLP
125, Sector 6, Vidyadhar Nagar, Jaipur 302039
Phone :+91 9001005245
email : mail@nodia.in

CONTENTS

Ch 01	Towards Independence and Partition– The Last Phase (1939–1947)	5-48
Ch 02	Establishment of Indian Democracy (1947–1966)	49-91
Ch 03	Development of Indian Democracy (1964–1977)	92-140
Ch 04	Changing Face of the Indian Democracy (1977–1986)	141-185
Ch 05	India’s Foreign Policy	186-228
Ch 06	Movements for Women’s Rights	229-273
Ch 07	World War II	274-321
Ch 08	Decolonisation in Asia (China) and Africa (Ghana and Kenya)	322-367
Ch 09	Cold War (1945–1991)	368-414
Ch 10	Protest Movements – Civil Rights, Anti-Apartheid and Feminist Movement	415-461
Ch 11	Middle East – Israeli–Palestinian Conflict (1916–1993)	462-508

****

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

NODIA

NODIA APP

Free PDF For All Study Material

Search Play Store by NODIA

CHAPTER 01

Towards Independence and Partition– The Last Phase (1939–1947)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1. Which of the following was NOT a reason for the resignation of Congress ministries in 1939?
(a) The British government made India a party to World War II without consulting the legislature.
(b) Oppressive laws like the Defence of India Act led to arbitrary arrests of Congress members.
(c) The British government demanded the immediate partition of India into two dominions.
(d) The British took over certain administrative rights enjoyed by the Indians through an ordinance.

Ans :

(c) The British government demanded the immediate partition of India into two dominions. The Congress ministries resigned in 1939 primarily because the British made India a party to World War II without consulting the legislature, enforced oppressive laws leading to arbitrary arrests, and failed to promise post-war freedom. The British did not demand the immediate partition of India at this early stage.

2. What was the core proposition of the 'Two Nation Theory' expounded during the Lahore Session of the Muslim League?
(a) Hindus and Muslims share identical political philosophies and must unite against British rule.
(b) Hindus and Muslims are two different nations and their union is simply impossible.
(c) India should be divided into autonomous provinces under a strong central government.
(d) Muslims should form a separate political party but remain within a unified Indian state.

Ans :

(b) Hindus and Muslims are two different nations and their union is simply impossible.
During the Lahore Session in 1940, Muhammad Ali Jinnah expounded the Two Nation Theory. He asserted that Hindus and Muslims were two completely different nations with distinct philosophies, social customs, and literature. Consequently, they could never live together peacefully, making any political union between the two communities simply impossible.

3. How did Jawaharlal Nehru critically describe the conception of Dominion Status promised in the August Offer?
(a) As an invitation to Japan to invade India
(b) As a severe blow to the conception of Indian unity
(c) As dead as a doornail
(d) As a makeshift settlement to win effective control

Ans :

(c) As dead as a doornail
The August Offer of 1940 promised Dominion Status for India in the future. However, both the Congress and the Muslim League firmly rejected the offer as it failed to fulfil the expectations of the people. Jawaharlal Nehru famously remarked that the conception of Dominion Status for India was "dead as a doornail."

4. Which of the following leaders founded the Radical Democratic Party that initially welcomed the scheme proposed by the Cripps Mission?
(a) Jai Prakash Narayan
(b) Achyut Patavardhan
(c) Ram Manohar Lohia
(d) MN Roy

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Ans :

(d) MN Roy
The only political party to initially welcome the Cripps Mission scheme was the Radical Democratic Party, which was led by MN Roy. However, even this party later criticised the Mission, concluding that its proposals and underlying policies were ultimately insufficient and exploitative towards the Indian struggle for independence.

5. During the Quit India Movement, a national government named 'Tamralipta Swadhin Jatiya Sarkar' was established. Who among the following served as its chief executive officer?
(a) Kanaklata Barua
(b) Matangini Hazra
(c) Ajay Mukhopadhyay
(d) Satish Samanta

Ans :

(c) Ajay Mukhopadhyay
During the Quit India Movement, people set up parallel national governments in several places to defy British rule. In the Tamralipta Swadhin Jatiya Sarkar, Ajay Mukhopadhyay served as the chief executive officer. Meanwhile, the veteran Congress leader Satish Samanta acted as the 'Sarbadhinayaka' or the director of this revolutionary government.

6. Which of the following issues was a primary cause of glaring difference of opinion between Subhas Chandra Bose and Mahatma Gandhi during the Haripura Session?
(a) The immediate formation of the Indian National Army
(b) The introduction of female education and comprehensive land revenue reforms
(c) The unconditional acceptance of the August Offer
(d) The demand for immediate partition of the subcontinent

Ans :

(b) The introduction of female education and comprehensive land revenue reforms
Despite his popularity, Subhas Chandra Bose's differences with Mahatma Gandhi became glaring during the Haripura Session in 1938. They fundamentally disagreed on several socio-economic issues, including leftism, industrialisation, a pro-Soviet attitude, abolition of the zamindari system, comprehensive land revenue reforms, introduction of female education, and the formation of coalition ministries.

7. In 1941, Subhas Chandra Bose sought help from which Axis power leader to establish a radio broadcasting station called Free India Radio?
(a) General Hideki Tojo
(b) Winston Churchill
(c) Adolf Hitler
(d) Clement Attlee

Ans :

(c) Adolf Hitler
After carving a completely different path to liberate India, Subhas Chandra Bose arrived in Germany in 1941. He sought the assistance of the prominent Axis power leader, Adolf Hitler. With this help, he successfully established a radio broadcasting station called Free India Radio and an armed force called the Free India Legion.

8. Which territories were formally handed over to the Azad Hind government by Japanese Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in November 1943?
(a) Imphal and Kohima
(b) Rangoon and Singapore
(c) Sylhet and Assam
(d) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Ans :

(d) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
The provisional government of Azad Hind was proclaimed in October 1943. Shortly after, in November 1943, Japanese Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo formally handed over the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the Azad Hind government. On December 31, 1942, Netaji renamed these newly acquired territories as Sahid and Swaraj.

9. What was the primary reason for the failure of the Azad Hind Fauj's military campaign in the Indian frontier?
(a) The soldiers were not inspired by Subhas Chandra Bose's leadership.
(b) The Indian public completely rejected the ideology of the Azad Hind Fauj.
(c) The retreat of Japan from Burma left the soldiers stranded without food and arms.
(d) The British Indian army completely surrendered to the Azad Hind Fauj in Manipur.

NODIA

Ans :

(c) The retreat of Japan from Burma left the soldiers stranded without food and arms.
The military success of the Azad Hind Fauj was tragically short-lived due to the impending defeat of the Axis powers. Japan retreated from Burma, leaving the Azad Hind soldiers stranded at the Manipur front without adequate food and arms. They were subsequently harassed by allied air forces and decisively defeated.

10. Who announced the decision to send a special mission (the Cabinet Mission) to India in February 1946?
(a) Lord Mountbatten
(b) Clement Attlee
(c) Winston Churchill
(d) Lord Wavell

Ans :

(b) Clement Attlee
Following the end of the Second World War and facing immense pressure to grant independence, Britain became deeply interested in decolonisation. On February 1946, following the mutiny of the Royal India Navy, British Prime Minister Clement Attlee announced in the House of Commons the decision to send the Cabinet Mission.

11. According to the proposals of the Cabinet Mission Plan, how were the Indian provinces to be grouped?
(a) Category A for Hindu majority, Category B for Muslim dominated, Category C for Bengal and north-east
(b) Category A for princely states, Category B for British provinces, Category C for tribal areas
(c) Category A for western India, Category B for eastern India, Category C for southern India
(d) Category A for Punjab, Category B for Sind, Category C for Baluchistan

Ans :

(a) Category A for Hindu majority, Category B for Muslim dominated, Category C for Bengal and north-east
The Cabinet Mission Plan explicitly proposed that provinces wishing to join the Indian federation be grouped into specific categories. Hindu majority provinces formed the 'A' category, Muslim dominated provinces constituted the 'B' category, and Bengal along with the north-east provinces were uniquely grouped into the 'C' category for administrative structuring.

12. What was the immediate consequence of the Muslim League observing 'Direct Action Day' on 16 August 1946?
(a) The British immediately granted complete independence to India.
(b) The Congress accepted the August Offer unconditionally.
(c) A massive mutiny broke out in the Royal Indian Navy.
(d) Severe communal riots began in Calcutta and spread to other regions.

Ans :

(d) Severe communal riots began in Calcutta and spread to other regions.
When the Muslim League observed 'Direct Action Day' on 16 August 1946 to push for Pakistan, the political scene rapidly deteriorated. The immediate consequence was the outbreak of severe communal riots. The violence started in Calcutta, resulting in massive casualties, and subsequently spread to Noakhali, Bihar, UP, and Punjab.

13. Clement Attlee's declaration on 20 February 1947 stated that the British government would hand over administrative power to Indian leaders by which date?
(a) 15 August 1947
(b) 26 October 1947
(c) 30 June 1948
(d) 16 August 1946

Ans :

(c) 30 June 1948
As India was gripped by severe communal violence and a constitutional deadlock, British Prime Minister Clement Attlee made a crucial declaration in the House of Commons on 20 February 1947. He officially announced that the British government would unconditionally hand over administrative power to responsible Indian leaders by 30 June 1948.

14. According to the Mountbatten Plan, which region's accession to Pakistan or India was to be decided by a referendum?
(a) Sylhet in Assam
(b) Garmukteswar in UP
(c) Talcher in Orissa

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

ICSC CLASS 9

Previous Year Solved Exam Question Bank

Click your Subject and Instantly get a free PDF or Order the Hard copy from Amazon.

English Language

English Literature

Physics

Chemistry

Biology

Mathematics

Geography

History and Civics

Economics

Commercial Studies

Environmental Science

Physical Education

Computer Application

Economics Application

Commercial Application

Environ. Application

Home Science

Hindi

Robotics and AI

Yoga

For Other Subject PDF of all Classes, and for NEET, JEE and CUET visit

www.pdf.tube

ICSC CLASS 10

Previous Year Solved Exam Question Bank

Click your Subject and Instantly get a free PDF or Order the Hard copy from Amazon.

English Language	English Literature	Physics	Chemistry
Biology	Mathematics	Geography	History and Civics
Economics	Commercial Studies	Environmental Science	Physical Education
Computer Application	Economics Application	Commercial Application	Environ. Application
Home Science	Hindi	Robotics and AI	Yoga

BUY IT ON amazon

DOWNLOAD FREE PDF WWW.MCQGPT.COM

For Other Subject PDF of all Classes, and for NEET, JEE and CUET visit

www.pdf.tube

ISC CLASS 11

Previous Year Solved Exam Question Bank

Click your Subject and Instantly get a free PDF or Order the Hard copy from Amazon.

English Com

Mathematics

Physics

Chemistry

Biology

Physical Education

Environmental Science

Computer Science

Accountancy

Business Studies

Economics

Commerce

Legal Studies

Mass Media

Home Science

History

Geography

Political Science

Psychology

Sociology

For Other Subject of All Clasess PDF and for NEET, JEE and CUET visit

www.pdf.tube

ISC CLASS 12

Previous Year Solved Exam Question Bank

Click your Subject and Instantly get a free PDF or Order the Hard copy from Amazon.

English Com

Mathematics

Physics

Chemistry

Biology

Physical Education

Environmental Science

Computer Science

Accountancy

Business Studies

Economics

Commerce

Legal Studies

Mass Media

Home Science

History

Geography

Political Science

Psychology

Sociology

For Other Subject of All Clasess PDF and for NEET, JEE and CUET visit

www.pdf.tube

(d) Noakhali in Bengal

Ans :

(a) Sylhet in Assam
Lord Mountbatten worked out a detailed plan for the partition of India, which was announced on 3 June 1947. Among its specific territorial arrangements, the Mountbatten Plan mandated that a referendum would be held in Sylhet, Assam, to let the local population decide whether they were willing to join Pakistan.

15. Which of the following best describes the Indian Independence Act of 1947 regarding the constitution of India?
(a) It provided a complete, newly drafted constitution for independent India.
(b) It abolished the Constituent Assembly and transferred its powers to the British Parliament.
(c) It merely formalised and gave legal effect to the promise made in the Mountbatten Plan.
(d) It enforced the Government of India Act of 1935 as the permanent constitution.

Ans :

(c) It merely formalised and gave legal effect to the promise made in the Mountbatten Plan.
The Indian Independence Act of 1947 did not provide any new constitution for India. It was only an enabling act that allowed representatives of India and Pakistan to frame their own constitutions. In essence, the Act merely formalised and gave legal effect to the promises made by Lord Mountbatten's Plan.

16. Which of the following highlights a COMMON feature regarding the proposals of the August Offer (1940) and the Cripps Mission (1942)?
(a) Both promised complete independence to India immediately after the end of World War II.
(b) Both explicitly accepted the Muslim League's demand for a separate sovereign state of Pakistan.
(c) Both successfully established an interim national government with full Indian participation in defence.
(d) Both promised Dominion Status for India in the future as a key concession.

Ans :

(d) Both promised Dominion Status for India in the future as a key concession.
A key similarity between the August Offer and the Cripps Mission was that both proposals offered Dominion Status as a central concession to Indian nationalists. While the August Offer promised it for the future, the Cripps Mission proposed granting it immediately after the termination of the Second World War.

17. Which of the following points out a fundamental DIFFERENCE in how the Congress and the Muslim League reacted to the Cabinet Mission Plan?
(a) The Congress completely rejected the idea of a Constituent Assembly, while the League embraced it enthusiastically.
(b) The Congress initially approved the plan as it had no mention of a separate state, while the League saw the compulsory grouping of provinces as the cornerstone for Pakistan.
(c) The Congress demanded that the plan enforce partition immediately, while the League wanted a united federal India.
(d) The Congress accepted the immediate formation of Pakistan, while the Muslim League refused to join the interim government due to secular principles.

Ans :

(b) The Congress initially approved the plan as it had no mention of a separate state, while the League saw the compulsory grouping of provinces as the cornerstone for Pakistan.
The Congress and the Muslim League reacted very differently to the Cabinet Mission Plan. Congress initially approved the proposals because they did not explicitly mention a separate state. Conversely, the Muslim League interpreted the compulsory grouping of provinces as the foundational cornerstone that would eventually lead to the creation of Pakistan.

18. Which of the following indicates a SIMILARITY in the eventual acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan by both the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League?
(a) Both parties accepted the plan because it guaranteed a united, undivided Indian subcontinent.
(b) Both parties accepted the plan primarily because it proposed a joint military command under the British Crown.
(c) Both parties accepted the plan as it fulfilled their core expectations: the League got its Muslim majority state and the Congress saw

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

it as the best contingent solution to avoid civil war.

(d) Both parties rejected the interim government concept but agreed to delay independence until a new constitution was written.

Ans :

(c) Both parties accepted the plan as it fulfilled their core expectations: the League got its Muslim majority state and the Congress saw it as the best contingent solution to avoid civil war. A core similarity in their acceptance was pragmatic realisation. The Muslim League accepted the Mountbatten Plan because it honoured their long-standing demand for a Muslim-majority state. Similarly, the Congress accepted it because they believed partition was unavoidable under the circumstances and the only alternative to prolonged, devastating communal riots.

19. This political party was formed in 1939. Its stated objectives included complete independence through anti-imperialist struggle, establishment of a modern socialist state, and freedom of worship. Identify the political party being described.

(a) The Radical Democratic Party
(b) The Swaraj Party
(c) The Forward Bloc
(d) The Indian Independence League

Ans :

(c) The Forward Bloc
After resigning from the presidency of the Indian National Congress in 1939 due to ideological conflicts with Gandhiji and his loyalists, Subhas Chandra Bose founded his own party known as the Forward Bloc. Its core objectives included achieving complete independence through anti-imperialist struggle and establishing a modern socialist state.

20. Analyse the circumstances leading to the Quit India movement and identify the principal reason why Mahatma Gandhi stated that the presence of the British in India was "an invitation to Japan to invade India".

(a) The British were actively supplying weapons to Japanese forces from Indian ports.
(b) Japan was formally allied with the British and wanted to secure Indian territory for them.
(c) The Japanese forces were knocking at the eastern frontier of India to fight the British empire.
(d) The British had formally invited the Japanese military to suppress Indian nationalists.

Ans :

(c) The Japanese forces were knocking at the eastern frontier of India to fight the British empire.
Following the failure of the Cripps Mission, the Japanese army was rapidly advancing and knocking at the eastern frontier of India. Gandhiji realised that Japan's primary target was the British Empire. Therefore, he argued that the continued presence of the British in India naturally invited a Japanese invasion.

21. Read the following description carefully:
This prominent leader of the Azad Hind Fauj commanded the proposed women's regiment, which was named the Rani of Jhansi regiment, aiming to mobilise women in the final struggle against the British.
Identify the leader from the options below.

(a) Matangini Hazra
(b) Kanaklata Barua
(c) Aruna Asaf Ali
(d) Lakshmi Sehgal

Ans :

(d) Lakshmi Sehgal
When Subhas Chandra Bose called for women volunteers during a public meeting in Singapore, a women's regiment was proposed for the Azad Hind Fauj. This unit was proudly named the Rani of Jhansi regiment, and it was placed under the capable command of Lakshmi Sehgal to fight the British.

22. Examine the outcome of the Cabinet Mission. The Constituent Assembly elections took place in July 1946. Out of 296 members in the Assembly, how many members' allegiance could the Congress count upon?

(a) 73 members
(b) 78 members
(c) 205 members
(d) 209 members

Ans :

(d) 209 members
In the Constituent Assembly elections held in July 1946, the Indian National Congress performed exceedingly well. They directly obtained 205

NODIA

seats, and four additional seats were captured by the Sikhs. Consequently, the Congress could confidently count upon the allegiance of 209 members in an Assembly total of 296 members.

23. In the context of the transfer of power, the British government's attitude changed after World War II due to economic exhaustion. Which country's economic help did Britain greatly depend on during this postwar era?
(a) Soviet Union
(b) France
(c) United States of America
(d) Japan

Ans :

(c) United States of America
After the Second World War, Britain emerged economically exhausted, suffering from instability, inflation, and a ruined military infrastructure. Their extensive trade networks were largely destroyed, reducing them to economic bankruptcy. Consequently, Britain's continued existence and administrative capabilities heavily depended on the direct economic assistance provided by the United States of America.

24. Identify the prominent Muslim League leader who held the finance portfolio in the Interim Government and adopted obstructionist tactics to create a deadlock.
(a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(b) Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy
(c) Liaquat Ali Khan
(d) Abul Kalam Azad

Ans :

(c) Liaquat Ali Khan
When five members of the Muslim League joined the interim government in October 1946, they essentially followed a policy of non-cooperation. Liaquat Ali Khan, who was the leader of the Muslim group in the Cabinet and held the vital finance portfolio, deliberately adopted obstructionist tactics to create an administrative deadlock.

25. Which of the following best explains why the Sikhs and the Depressed classes rejected the Cripps Proposal in 1942?
(a) They felt that the proposal forced them to join the Muslim-majority provinces.
(b) They were unhappy as they felt their sectarian interests had not been adequately guaranteed.
(c) They believed the creation of more than one union would be disastrous to the country's integrity.
(d) They demanded that the British maintain permanent control over Indian defence.

Ans :

(b) They were unhappy as they felt their sectarian interests had not been adequately guaranteed.
The Cripps Proposal faced widespread rejection from various minority communities across India. Specifically, the Sikhs and the Depressed classes firmly rejected the offer because they felt that their unique sectarian interests and political rights had not been adequately guaranteed under the complex constitutional framework proposed by Stafford Cripps.

26. Consider the political developments of 1939. Who defeated Pattavi Sitaramayya for the presidency of the Indian National Congress at the Tripuri Session, causing a shock to Gandhiji and his loyalists?
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Vallabhbhai Patel
(c) Subhas Chandra Bose
(d) Rashbehari Bose

Ans :

(c) Subhas Chandra Bose
At the Tripuri Session of the Indian National Congress in 1939, Subhas Chandra Bose was elected as the President by defeating Pattavi Sitaramayya, who was the official nominee of Gandhiji. This unexpected defeat deeply shocked Gandhiji and his diehard loyalists, eventually leading to a complete deadlock in Congress politics.

27. The heroic exploits of the Indian National Army had a profound impact on the Indian masses and armed forces. Which of the following was a direct consequence of the British policy of putting INA men on trial in November 1945?
(a) Outbreak of the Sino-Indian War
(b) Resignation of Congress ministries
(c) Appointment of the Boundary Commission
(d) The big naval strike in Bombay in 1946

Ans :

(d) The big naval strike in Bombay in 1946
The sacrifice of the INA profoundly impacted the British-Indian armed forces. When the British

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

government initiated the policy of putting the INA men on trial in November 1945, it sparked off massive demonstrations nationwide. The significant naval mutiny and strike in Bombay in 1946 was a direct consequence of this movement.

28. During the massive mass upsurge of the Quit India Movement, 31 Congress camps and 164 private houses were burnt by the police in a single district. In which district did this intense repression occur?
(a) Midnapore
(b) Bhagalpur
(c) Monghyr
(d) Balurghat

Ans :

(a) Midnapore
The British government employed ruthless and barbaric methods to suppress the Quit India Movement. The army and police committed numerous offences. In Midnapore alone, intense repression led the police to maliciously burn down 31 Congress camps and 164 private houses as retaliation against the unprecedented mass upsurge in the region.

29. Arrange the following events in chronological order:
P. The 'Direct Action Day' was observed by the Muslim League.
Q. Subhas Chandra Bose proclaimed the provisional government of Azad Hind.
R. The Congress ministries in different provinces resigned.
S. Lord Mountbatten assumed office as the Viceroy of India.
Choose one correct option from the options given below.
(a) R, Q, P, S
(b) R, P, Q, S
(c) Q, R, S, P
(d) P, Q, R, S

Ans :

(a) R, Q, P, S
The Congress ministries in different provinces resigned in 1939 (R). Subhas Chandra Bose proclaimed the provisional government of Azad Hind in October 1943 (Q). The Muslim League observed 'Direct Action Day' on 16 August 1946 (P). Lord Mountbatten assumed office as Viceroy on 24 March 1947 (S).

30. Arrange the following events in chronological order:
P. The Cripps Mission arrived in India.
Q. Clement Attlee declared that the British would hand over power by June 1948.
R. The historic Quit India Resolution was adopted in Bombay.
S. The Muslim League passed the Pakistan Resolution at the Lahore Session.
Choose one correct option from the options given below.
(a) S, R, P, Q
(b) S, P, R, Q
(c) P, S, R, Q
(d) R, S, Q, P

Ans :

(b) S, P, R, Q
The Muslim League passed the Pakistan Resolution in March 1940 (S). The Cripps Mission arrived to negotiate with Indian leaders in March 1942 (P). The historic Quit India Resolution was adopted in Bombay in August 1942 (R). Clement Attlee made his declaration in the House of Commons in February 1947 (Q).

31. Which of the following statements accurately reflect the reasons for the rejection of the Cripps Proposals by the Indian National Congress?
P. The Indians had no share in the defence administration of India.
Q. The British had accepted the theory of the partition of India on a communal basis.
R. The Governor-General would not act as a constitutional head on the advice of the National Government.
S. The proposal allowed complete independence rather than Dominion Status.
Choose one correct option from the following options.
(a) Only P and Q
(b) Only P and R
(c) Only Q and S
(d) Only R and S

Ans :

(b) Only P and R
The Congress rejected the Cripps Proposals primarily because the interim arrangements gave Indians no share in the defence administration (P). Furthermore, the Congress demanded, but did not receive, a formal assurance that the Governor-General would act merely as a

NODIA

constitutional head on the advice of the National Government (R).

32. Which of the following were provisions of the Cabinet Mission Plan (1946)?
P. The central government would be in charge of defence, foreign policy, and communication.
Q. A Boundary Commission would be formed to demarcate the frontier of Bengal and Punjab.
R. An interim government taking members from various communities would govern until the new constitution was implemented.
S. From 15 August 1947, India and Pakistan would be two separate dominions.
Choose one correct option from the following options.
(a) Only P and R
(b) Only Q and S
(c) Only P and S
(d) Only R and S

Ans :

(a) Only P and R
The Cabinet Mission Plan proposed a central government in charge of defence, foreign policy, and communication (P), and an interim government with members from major communities (R). Forming a Boundary Commission (Q) and creating two separate dominions by August 1947 (S) were provisions of the Mountbatten Plan, not the Cabinet Mission.

33. Which of the following actions were taken by the British Government to suppress the Quit India Movement?
P. Armed aircraft were used to suppress uprisings in Bhagalpur and Monghyr.
Q. The Indian Independence League was officially recognised to divide the nationalists.
R. Censorship was imposed on several newspapers including Gandhiji's Harijan.
S. The British Parliament immediately passed the Indian Independence Act to calm the masses.
Choose one correct option from the following options.
(a) Only Q and R
(b) Only P and R
(c) Only P and S
(d) Only R and S

Ans :

(b) Only P and R
To brutally suppress the Quit India Movement, the British government utilised heavy repression. They deployed armed aircraft to crush uprisings in areas like Bhagalpur and Monghyr (P). Additionally, severe censorship was broadly imposed on several influential newspapers, deliberately silencing publications like Gandhiji's Harijan (R) to restrict communication.

34. Which of the following statements highlight the significance of the Indian National Army (INA)?
P. Its self-sacrifice and patriotic spirit inspired the rest of the nation.
Q. It successfully captured and retained control over the entire region of Bengal.
R. It dented the support base of the British colonial empire by inspiring the Indian armed forces.
S. It convinced the Japanese to immediately grant complete independence to Burma.
Choose one correct option from the following options.
(a) Only P and R
(b) Only Q and S
(c) Only P and Q
(d) Only R and S

Ans :

(a) Only P and R
Though the INA did not achieve impressive military victory, its self-sacrifice and Netaji's ideals deeply inspired the nation (P). Crucially, the INA's courageous sacrifice had a massive impact on the British-Indian armed forces, creating a significant dent in the very support base upon which the British colonial empire relied (R).

35. According to the Mountbatten Plan, which of the following statements are correct?
P. A commission appointed by the British government would fix the frontier of India and Pakistan in divided Bengal and Punjab.
Q. The British Parliament would have jurisdiction to legislate on Indian Dominion even after 15 August 1947.
R. The Muslim majority provinces of Sind, British Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province, West Punjab, and East Bengal would be included in Pakistan.
S. A single Governor-General would be appointed to govern both the dominions of India and Pakistan.
Choose one correct option from the following

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

options.
(a) Only P and R
(b) Only Q and S
(c) Only P and S
(d) Only R and S

Ans :

(a) Only P and R
The Mountbatten Plan stated that a commission would fix the frontier in divided Bengal and Punjab (P), and that specific Muslim-majority provinces would form Pakistan (R). It clearly specified that two separate Governor-Generals would be appointed, and the British Parliament would completely lose jurisdiction over the dominions after 15 August 1947.

36. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Muslim League observed December 22, 1939, as the Day of Deliverance.
Reason (R): The Congress Working Committee had directed all the Congress ministers in different provinces to resign.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Congress ministries in seven provinces resigned in 1939 due to arbitrary British policies during World War II. The Muslim League members rejoiced over this incident and officially observed December 22, 1939, as the Day of Deliverance, celebrating their perceived deliverance from Congress rule.

37. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Subhas Chandra Bose resigned from the post of the president of the Indian National Congress after the Tripuri Session in 1939.
Reason (R): Pattavi Sitaramayya defeated Subhas Chandra Bose in the presidential elections at the Tripuri Session, causing a total deadlock.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(c) A is true, but R is false.
The Assertion is true as Subhas Chandra Bose was indeed forced to resign owing to sharp differences with Gandhiji. However, the Reason is false because Subhas Chandra Bose actually defeated Pattavi Sitaramayya, who was Gandhiji's official nominee, in the presidential elections at the Tripuri Session in 1939.

NODIA

38. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Cabinet Mission Plan's proposal of province-wise grouping was interpreted differently by the Congress and the Muslim League.
Reason (R): The Congress thought making groups was optional, whereas the Muslim League considered compulsory grouping as the cornerstone of the proposals.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Cabinet Mission proposed grouping provinces into categories A, B, and C. This sparked a major feud because the Congress interpreted the grouping as entirely optional for provinces. Conversely, the Muslim LeaXague interpreted it as compulsory, viewing this mandatory grouping as the absolute cornerstone for the future creation of Pakistan.

39. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Indian Independence Act of 1947 drafted a comprehensive new constitution for both the dominions of India and Pakistan.
Reason (R): The Act empowered the Constituent

Assembly of each dominion to exercise the powers of the central legislature until new constitutions were framed.

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(d) A is false, but R is true.
The Assertion is completely false. The Indian Independence Act of 1947 did not provide any new constitution; it merely formalised Lord Mountbatten's Plan. The Reason is true, as the Act specifically stated that the Constituent Assembly of each dominion would temporarily exercise the full legislative powers of the central government.

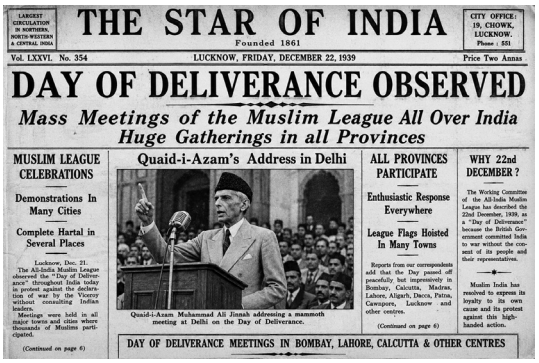
40. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Some Congress leaders, including Jawaharlal Nehru, ultimately accepted the Mountbatten Plan and the partition of India.
Reason (R): They wanted to arrest the drift towards anarchy and chaos and were convinced that partition was a lesser evil than a prolonged civil war.

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Despite initially desiring a united India, Congress leaders like Nehru realised that creating Pakistan was inevitable. Facing thousands of civilian deaths in barbaric communal riots, they actively sought to arrest the drift towards utter chaos. Therefore, they pragmatically accepted partition as a significantly lesser evil compared to a catastrophic civil war.

41. Examine the newspaper scan below and answer the question that follows:


THE STAR OF INDIA
Founded 1861
Vol. LXXVI. No. 354 LUCKNOW, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1939 Price Two Annas
DAY OF DELIVERANCE OBSERVED
Mass Meetings of the Muslim League All Over India
Huge Gatherings in all Provinces
MUSLIM LEAGUE CELEBRATIONS
Demonstrations In Many Cities
Complete Hartal in Several Places
Quaid-i-Azam's Address in Delhi
Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah addressing a mammoth meeting at Delhi on the Day of Deliverance.
ALL PROVINCES PARTICIPATE
Enthusiastic Response Everywhere
League Flags Hoisted In Many Towns
WHY 22nd DECEMBER ?
DAY OF DELIVERANCE MEETINGS IN BOMBAY, LAHORE, CALCUTTA & OTHER CENTRES

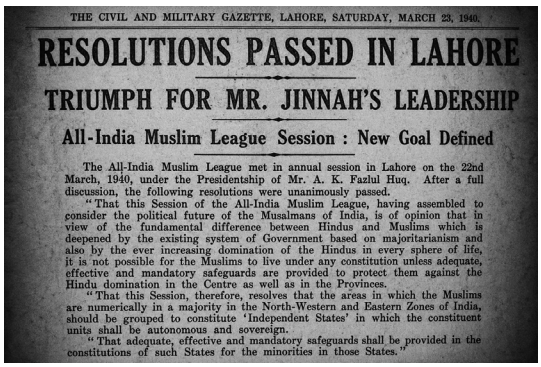
What was the primary reason for the Muslim League's call to observe the historical event depicted in this publication?

(a) The successful passing of the Pakistan Resolution at Lahore.
(b) The British government's declaration of the August Offer.
(c) The failure of the Cripps Mission to secure independence.
(d) The resignation of Congress ministries from the provinces.

Ans :

(d) The resignation of Congress ministries from the provinces.
The Muslim League, under Muhammad Ali Jinnah, rejoiced over the resignation of Congress ministries in 1939. The ministries had resigned to protest India being dragged into World War II without consultation. Consequently, the League observed December 22, 1939, as the Day of Deliverance, celebrating their release from Congress rule.

42. Study the historical visual given below and respond:


THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE, LAHORE, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1940.
RESOLUTIONS PASSED IN LAHORE
TRIUMPH FOR MR. JINNAH'S LEADERSHIP
All-India Muslim League Session : New Goal Defined
The All-India Muslim League met in annual session in Lahore on the 22nd March, 1940, under the Presidentship of Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq. After a full discussion, the following resolutions were unanimously passed.
"That this Session of the All-India Muslim League, having assembled to consider the political future of the Musalmans of India, is of opinion that in view of the fundamental difference between Hindus and Muslims which is deepened by the existing system of Government based on majoritarianism and also by the ever increasing domination of the Hindus in every sphere of life, it is not possible for the Muslims to live under any constitution unless adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards are provided to protect them against the Hindu domination in the Centre as well as in the Provinces.
"That this Session, therefore, resolves that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority in the North-Western and Eastern Zones of India, should be grouped to constitute 'Independent States' in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign.
"That adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be provided in the constitutions of such States for the minorities in those States."

Which significant political doctrine did Muhammad Ali Jinnah expound during the specific 1940 session referenced in the newspaper report?

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

(a) The Two Nation Theory asserting separate national identities.
(b) The United Federation Concept for a secular republic.
(c) The Complete Independence Doctrine against British rule.
(d) The Provincial Autonomy Principle for state legislatures.

Ans :

(a) The Two Nation Theory asserting separate national identities.
During the Lahore Session of the Muslim League in March 1940, Muhammad Ali Jinnah prominently expounded the Two Nation Theory. He argued that Hindus and Muslims were two completely different nations with distinct philosophies, customs, and cultures, making a united existence impossible and paving the way for Pakistan.

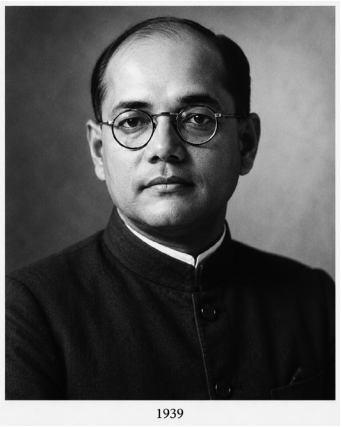
43. Analyse the period illustration below and answer the following question:

During which major nationalist upheaval did the elderly woman depicted lay down her life while defying prohibitory orders?
(a) The Non-Cooperation Movement against the Rowlatt Act.
(b) The Civil Disobedience Movement against the salt tax.
(c) The Quit India Movement against continued British rule.
(d) The Swadeshi Movement against the partition of Bengal.

Ans :

(c) The Quit India Movement against continued British rule.
Matangini Hazra, an elderly woman from Tamluk famously known as 'Gandhi Buri', was a prominent martyr who laid down her life during the Quit India Movement of 1942. She bravely led a procession and faced police bullets while defying prohibitory orders, symbolising the intense mass participation of common people.

44. Observe the period illustration below and answer:

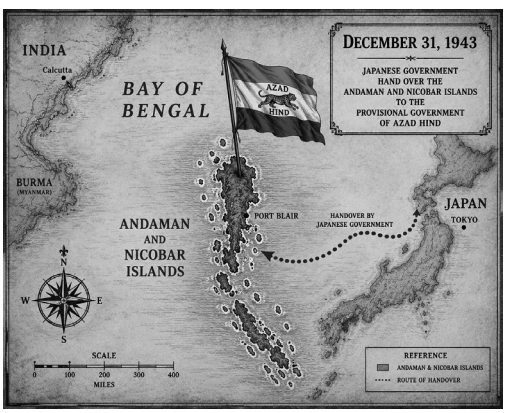

1939

Following his resignation as the Indian National Congress President, which political organisation did the featured leader establish to pursue a modern socialist state?
(a) The Radical Democratic Party.
(b) The Forward Bloc.
(c) The Swaraj Party.
(d) The Indian Independence League.

Ans :

(b) The Forward Bloc.
After resigning from the presidency of the Indian National Congress in 1939 due to ideological conflicts with Mahatma Gandhi and his loyalists, Subhas Chandra Bose founded his own party, the Forward Bloc. Its core objectives included achieving complete independence through anti-imperialist struggle and establishing a modern socialist state.ss

45. Based on the historical map given below, answer the following question:



NODIA

What new names were bestowed upon these specific island territories by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1943?
(a) Mukti and Swadhin Islands.
(b) Azad and Hind Islands.
(c) Netaji and Bose Islands.
(d) Sahid and Swaraj Islands.

Ans :

(d) Sahid and Swaraj Islands.
On December 31, 1943, after the Japanese Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo officially handed over the administration of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, Subhas Chandra Bose renamed them. He famously declared the islands as 'Sahid' (martyr) and 'Swaraj' (self-rule) respectively.

46. Examine the archival photograph below and answer the question that follows:

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY MISSION IN CONFERENCE WITH MR. JINNAH, 1946
LORD PETHICK LAWRENCE SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS A.V. ALEXANDER MR. MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH

What was the primary reason the Congress party eventually refused to join the interim government based on the proposals brought by this British delegation?
(a) The compulsory grouping of provinces based on communal principles.
(b) The proposals lacked any mention of framing a new constitution.
(c) The denial of Indian representation in the proposed federation.
(d) The immediate division of the subcontinent into two sovereign states.

Ans :

(a) The compulsory grouping of provinces based on communal principles.
The Cabinet Mission proposed grouping Indian provinces into three categories (Hindu-majority, Muslim-majority, and Bengal/North-East). The Congress interpreted this grouping as optional, while the Muslim League saw it as compulsory. Ultimately, Congress refused to join the interim government because of the communal principles used in this contentious categorisation of states.

47. Study the historical newspaper front page given below and respond:

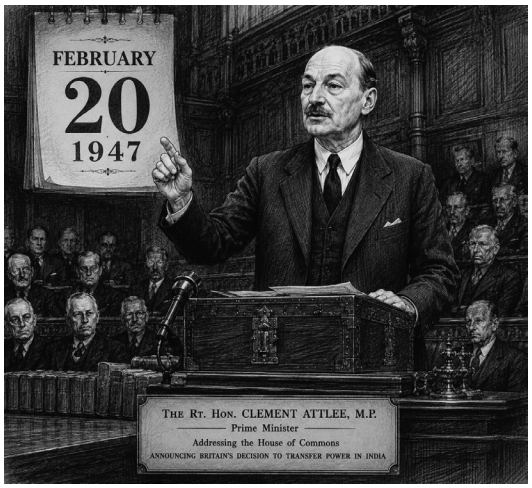
The Amrita Bazar Patrika
CALCUTTA : SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1946
CALCUTTA UNDER MOB RULE
161 Persons Killed And Over 800 Injured
CURFEW PROCLAIMED
LEAGUE'S DIRECT ACTION DAY SEQUEL
LIST OF DEAD
TRAMS AND BUSES STOPPED : RAILWAY SERVICES AFFECTED
RELIEF MEASURES

What specific political development prompted the Muslim League to launch the violent agitation reported in this publication?
(a) The passing of the Indian Independence Act in the British Parliament.
(b) The failure of the August Offer to provide full dominion status.
(c) The Viceroy inviting Jawaharlal Nehru to form an interim government.
(d) The announcement of the Mountbatten Plan regarding border demarcations.

Ans :

(c) The Viceroy inviting Jawaharlal Nehru to form an interim government.
The Muslim League and Congress clashed over the formation of an interim government under the Cabinet Mission plan. When Viceroy Lord Wavell invited Jawaharlal Nehru to form the ministry in August 1946, Jinnah refused to agree. Consequently, he called for 'Direct Action Day' to forcefully realise the goal of Pakistan.

48. Analyse the period illustration and answer the following question:



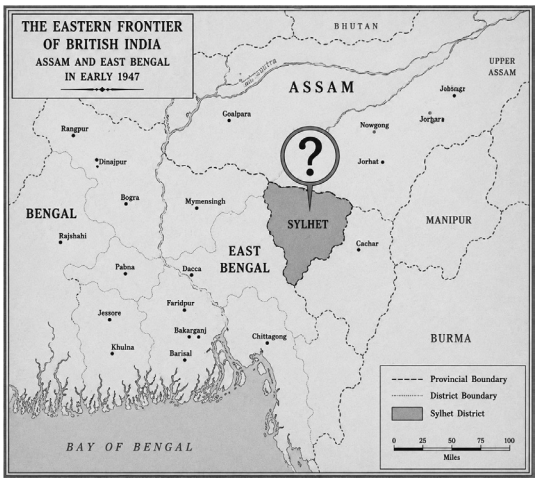
According to the historic announcement made by the British Prime Minister depicted here, by what specific date did the British government commit to handing over administrative power?

(a) By the midnight stroke of August 15, 1947.
(b) By the end of the month on June 30, 1948.
(c) By the conclusion of the war on September 2, 1945.
(d) By the enforcement of the act on July 18, 1947.

Ans :

(b) By the end of the month on June 30, 1948.
Faced with communal violence and a constitutional deadlock in India, British Prime Minister Clement Attlee made a historic declaration in the House of Commons on February 20, 1947. He announced that the British government would hand over administrative power to responsible Indian leaders by June 30, 1948.

49. Observe the illustrated map below and answer:



Under the provisions of the Mountbatten Plan, how was the political destiny of the highlighted eastern region of Sylhet to be officially determined?

(a) A commission appointed by the British government would dictate its borders.
(b) A special session of the Indian National Congress would vote on its inclusion.
(c) A democratic referendum would decide whether it joined India or Pakistan.
(d) A treaty with the ruling princess of the local state would transfer power.

Ans :

(c) A democratic referendum would decide whether it joined India or Pakistan.
When Lord Mountbatten worked out the plan for the partition of India on June 3, 1947, specific border arrangements were required. For the district of Sylhet in Assam, the Mountbatten Plan mandated that a referendum would be held to decide whether the region was willing to join Pakistan or not.

50. Based on the historical visual given below, answer the following question:

Which of the following accurately describes a major limitation or characteristic of the legislative act depicted in this image?

(a) It established a permanent, comprehensive constitution for the two newly formed independent nations.
(b) It strictly prohibited the Constituent Assemblies from exercising the powers of a central legislature.
(c) It preserved the legal jurisdiction of the British Parliament over the Indian Dominion indefinitely.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(d) It merely formalised the transfer of power without providing a completely new constitutional framework.

Ans :

(d) It merely formalised the transfer of power without providing a completely new constitutional framework.
The Indian Independence Act of July 1947 did not provide a brand-new constitution for India. It was merely an act designed to enable the representatives of India and Pakistan to frame their own constitutions. Essentially, it formalised and gave legal effect to the partition promises made in the Mountbatten Plan.

ONE MARK QUESTIONS

51. Identify the specific event that prompted the Muslim League to observe the Day of Deliverance on December 22, 1939.

Ans :

The resignation of the Congress ministries.

52. Name the candidate defeated by Subhas Chandra Bose during the presidential election at the Tripuri Session of the Congress in 1939.

Ans :s

Pattavi Sitaramayya.

53. Give any one objective of the Forward Bloc founded by Subhas Chandra Bose in 1939.

Ans :

Establishment of a modern socialist state.

54. Where did Subhas Chandra Bose establish the headquarters of the Indian National Army in January 1944?

Ans :

Rangoon.

55. Name the radio broadcasting station established by Subhas Chandra Bose in Germany to further the cause of Indian freedom.

Ans :

Free India Radio.

56. Identify the specific military force of 3000 strong men created by Subhas Chandra Bose with the help of Adolf Hitler in Germany.

Ans :

Free India Legion.

57. State the new name given to the Andaman Islands by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose on December 31, 1942.

Ans :

Sahid.

NODIA

58. Name the veteran Congress leader who served as the Sarbadhinayaka or director of the Tamralipta Jatiya Sarkar.

Ans :

Satish Samanta.

59. What specific portfolio was held by Liaquat Ali Khan in the Interim Government formed in 1946?s

Ans :

The finance portfolio.

60. Name the Chief Minister of Bengal whose promises to attackers contributed to the massive riots in Calcutta in 1946.

Ans :

Suhrwardy.

61. In which session of the Indian National Congress did Subhas Chandra Bose express glaring differences with Gandhiji over issues like leftism and industrialisation?

Ans :

The Haripura Session.

62. Identify the Japanese Prime Minister who handed over the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the Azad Hind government in 1943.

Ans :

General Hideki Tojo.

63. Name the prominent communist leader who sharply criticised the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan on behalf of the Indian communists.

Ans :

Jai Prakash Narayan.

64. What was the purpose of the popular referendum proposed in the Mountbatten Plan for the district of Sylhet in Assam?

Ans :

To decide whether they were willing to join Pakistan or not.

65. Where was Mahatma Gandhi confined by the British immediately after the passing of the Quit India Resolution?

Ans :

Agha Khan Palace, Poona.

66. Which specific entity was established under the Mountbatten Plan to demarcate the frontiers of divided Bengal and Punjab?

Ans :

A Boundary Commission.

67. Identify the location where the Indian National Army hoisted the tricolour national flag of free India on 19th March 1945.

Ans :

Kohima.

68. Name the young revolutionary of Golepur in Assam who laid down her life while violating prohibitory orders during the 1942 movement.

Ans :

Kanaklata Barua.

69. Who announced the British government's decision to send a special mission to India to negotiate an 'Independence Plan' in February 1946?

Ans :

Clement Attlee.

70. Which political party, led by MN Roy, was the only one to initially welcome the Cripps Mission scheme?

Ans :

The Radical Democratic Party.

71. The outbreak of the Second World War saw Britain, France and Russia on one side fighting against Germany and _____.

Ans :

Italy

72. The arbitrary arrests and imprisonment of Congress members by the British were carried out by virtue of the _____ and other oppressive laws.

Ans :

Defence of India Act

73. Jawaharlal Nehru rejected the August Offer of 1940 by stating that the conception of Dominion Status for India was _____.

Ans :

dead as a doornail

74. During the Quit India Movement, the British government imposed strict censorship on several newspapers, including Gandhiji's _____.

Ans :

Harijan

75. According to historian _____, during the severe suppression of the 1942 movement, the country was left entirely to the police and the espionage department.

Ans :

Bipan Chandra

76. The militant resistance movement in Japan comprised of Indian expatriates and prisoners was initially organised by _____.

Ans :

Captain Mohan Singh

77. The Provisional Government of Azad Hind proclaimed by Subhas Chandra Bose at Singapore was immediately recognised by _____ world powers.

Ans :

nine

78. The ultimate collapse of the Indian National Army movement was primarily precipitated by the military retreat and defeat of _____.

Ans :

Japan

79. The post-war global political landscape changed significantly, with the United States and the _____ emerging as the two strongest nations supporting India's independence.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Ans :

Soviet Union

80. Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, the Hindu majority provinces were proposed to be grouped together under the _____ category.

Ans :

'A'

81. The proposed Interim Government under the Cabinet Mission plan was to include six members from the Congress and _____ members from the Muslim League.

Ans :

five

82. Following the Muslim League's rejection of the Interim Government setup, Muhammad Ali Jinnah decided to observe August 16, 1946 as _____.

Ans :

Direct Action Day

83. During the severe communal violence of 1946, large-scale attacks on property and incidents of rape heavily devastated regions like Tripura and _____.

Ans :

Noakhali

84. British Prime Minister Clement Attlee declared in the House of Commons that the British government would hand over administrative power to Indians no later than _____.

Ans :

June 30 in 1948

85. To devise the framework of a new constitution after the war, the August Offer proposed the setting up of a _____.

Ans :

Constituent Assembly

86. The Indian Independence Act of 1947 was formally passed by the British Parliament in the month of _____.

Ans :

July

87. After the formal establishment of the two new dominions, the laws made by the _____ would have no binding effect on India and Pakistan.

Ans :

British Parliament

88. The prominent Congress leader who worked as the chief executive officer of the parallel government in Tamluk was _____.

Ans :

Ajay Mukhopadhyay

89. The INA soldiers who retreated from the Burma front were stranded without food and arms in _____, where they were harassed by the allied air force.

Ans :

Manipur

90. In the 1937 General Elections, the Indian National Congress had successfully formed ministries in seven out of _____ provinces.

Ans :

eleven

91. An elderly woman in Bengal joined a mass procession protesting colonial rule in her village. Despite police warnings and prohibitory orders, she bravely marched forward until she laid down her life, leaving behind a legacy that earned her a fond local nickname.
Identify the martyr described in this context.

Ans :

Matangini Hazra / Gandhi Buri

92. An eminent political leader addressed a massive gathering in Lahore, arguing that people following two distinct religions in the subcontinent possess fundamentally different philosophies, literature, and social customs, making a unified country impossible.
Identify the political concept introduced by this leader.

Ans :

Two Nation Theory

93. In 1942, a high-level diplomatic envoy from Britain presented a framework for post-war India. However, Indian leaders flatly rejected it

NODIA

because the interim arrangement denied Indians any share in the defense administration of their own country and failed to guarantee a true national government.
Name the diplomatic mission being referred to.

Ans :

Cripps Mission

94. After a bitter dispute over political ideologies and techniques with the supreme leader of the national movement, a prominent nationalist resigned from a top organizational post. He subsequently launched his own radical anti-imperialist political party to establish a modern socialist state.
Name the new political party formed by him.

Ans :

Forward Bloc

95. A military commander addressing volunteers in Southeast Asia made an unprecedented appeal for women to join armed combat against colonial rulers. The resulting all-women combat unit was named after a legendary historical queen who fought the British.
Identify the specific military regiment created.

Ans :

Rani of Jhansi regiment

96. A complex constitutional proposal suggested dividing Indian provinces into three distinct geographical categories. One major political party believed joining these categories was optional, while another insisted it was compulsory and formed the very foundation for their demand for a separate nation.
Which constitutional framework caused this dispute?

Ans :

Cabinet Mission Plan

97. Frustrated by the political deadlock over the formation of an interim administration, a prominent political party resorted to non-constitutional methods to forcefully achieve its territorial demands. This call to action was summarized by an aggressive street slogan declaring their intent to take their new state by force.
Which specific slogan was chanted by the supporters?

Ans :

'Ladke Lenge Pakistan'

98. In early 1947, seeing the rapid escalation of communal massacres and the failure of Indian politicians to reach a consensus, the highest-ranking official in London announced a strict final deadline for the British withdrawal from India to force the leaders to agree.
Identify the historic announcement being described.

Ans :

Attlee's Declaration

99. The top leadership of India's largest political party, initially committed to a united country, reluctantly agreed to divide the nation. They concluded that accepting a swift transfer of power in a partitioned subcontinent was the only way to stop the relentless mass murders of innocent civilians.
Which specific plan did they accept to halt this violence?

Ans :

Mountbatten Plan

100. When a massive anti-colonial agitation was suddenly launched, the colonial police immediately confiscated party funds and locked up the entire senior leadership overnight in unknown locations. In their absence, a young generation of underground activists took charge, leading to widespread strikes and parallel governments.
Which historical movement is described here?

Ans :

Quit India Movement

101. "Resolved that it is the considered view of this Session of the All India Muslim League that no constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to the Muslims unless it is designed on the following basic principles. Geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be constituted, with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary. The areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the North-Western and Eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute independent states."
According to the passage, what specific geographical condition was set for the

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

demarcation of regions to form independent states?

Ans :

They must be geographically contiguous units.

102. "The British government faced a precarious situation in the European war front with troops retreating from Normandy under massive German shelling. Seeking active Indian cooperation, a declaration was made in August 1940 which marked an important advance in the political stalemate. It proposed the establishment of an Advisory War Council and recognized the inherent right of the people to determine their future constitution."
Which British official formally proposed the resolutions mentioned in this passage on 8 August 1940?

Ans :

Lord Linlithgow.

103. "The colonial administration moved swiftly and ruthlessly to suppress the mass uprising that erupted in August 1942. The army committed severe offences, and regular battalions were deployed to cope with the unprecedented public anger. During the initial crackdown, more than 60,000 Indians were put behind bars on various charges, while many others faced confinement without any legal proceedings."
According to the chapter, exactly how many Indians were kept confined without trial during the first five months of this movement?

Ans :

18,000.

104. "After etching out a completely different path from the Congress to liberate India, the charismatic leader arrived in Germany in 1941. He sought assistance from prominent Axis powers to build an armed force and established vital communication networks to address Indians. Later, in 1943, he made a perilous journey in a German submarine to reach Japanese-occupied Sumatra."
Name the prominent Axis power leader who helped establish a radio broadcasting station and an armed force of 3000 men for this leader.

Ans :

Adolf Hitler.

105. "The military achievements of the Azad Hind Fauj may not have been overwhelmingly impressive, but their self-sacrifice and Netaji's ideals deeply inspired the nation. The trials of these soldiers in November 1945 sparked massive demonstrations all over India, proving that the loyalty of the colonial army was no longer unquestionable. This created a significant dent in the support base of the British colonial empire."
Name the major anti-British rebellion in 1946 that was a direct consequence of the INA movement mentioned in the passage.

Ans :

The big naval strike in Bombay.

106. "The aftermath of the Second World War drastically altered the balance of global power, leaving Britain weak and powerless. The economic structure based on extensive trade and commerce was almost entirely destroyed by the conflict. Consequently, the nation experienced immense instability, a severe fall in currency rates, and crippling inflation."
Which country's economic help did Britain heavily depend upon for its existence after being bankrupted by the war?

Ans :

America.

107. "The plan aimed to devise a framework for the transfer of power and establish a stable, unified government for the country. It proposed that a federation would be formed comprising the British Indian territories and the princely states. While provinces would enjoy complete self-government in most matters, the central government would be severely restricted in its jurisdiction."
Which three specific portfolios were to be kept under the charge of the central government according to this plan?

Ans :

Defence, foreign policy, and communication.

108. "The whole political scene was rapidly transformed by intense communal riots following a call for direct action to secure a separate state. The violence first began in Calcutta on 16 August and subsequently spread to places like Bihar, Garmukteswar, and the whole of Punjab. Large scale attacks occurred, leaving thousands dead and destroying massive amounts of property."

NODIA

Why did Lord Wavell seek to include the Muslim League in the interim government on October 26, 1946 amidst this volatile atmosphere?

Ans :

He became shaky to see the all-pervading supremacy of the Congress in the country.

109. "The Viceroy worked out a comprehensive plan for the partition of India upon assuming office in March 1947. The plan stipulated that India and Pakistan would be created as two separate dominions by 15 August 1947. Furthermore, it provided mechanisms for regional self-determination, including referendums and boundary adjustments in contested regions."
Which two specific provinces were to have their frontiers fixed by a commission appointed by the British government under this plan?

Ans :

Divided Bengal and Punjab.

110. "At a special session of the Constituent Assembly, the Prime Minister-designate delivered a stirring speech, declaring that India would awake to life and freedom at the midnight hour. Thus, in a matter of few hours between the 14th and 15th of August, two independent dominions came into being. The legislation enabling this transition merely formalized the promises made in earlier plans without providing a new constitution."
Name the legislative Act passed by the British Parliament in July 1947 that formalized the transition described in the passage.

Ans :

The Indian Independence Act.

111. Examine the newspaper clipping carefully.

The Morning Tribune

(With which is Incorporated the Daily News)

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN, NORTH-WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA.

DELHI EDITION PRICE TWO ANNAS DAILY

VOL. LXVII, NO. 200. LAHORE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1939. [16 PAGES]

MUSLIM LEAGUE OBSERVES DAY OF DELIVERANCE

Celebrations mark the resignation of Congress Ministries across seven provinces

MUSLIM LEAGUE CALLS FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

Work For Realisation Of Pakistan, Says Jinnah

LAHORE, Dec. 22.

The All-India Muslim League today observed the Day of Deliverance from the tyranny of Congress misrule and public meetings. The day was observed in pursuance of the decision of the Working Committee of the Muslims from the black rule of the Congress Ministries in seven provinces.

At Lahore, a huge public meeting here, Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah said that the Congress rule in the seven provinces had marked distinct set-back to the Muslims. He said that the Muslims should utilise their leisure now for the realisation of Pakistan.

CONGRESS MINISTRIES HAVE RESIGNED

Governors' Rule Proclaimed In Seven Provinces

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22.

The Congress Ministries in the United Provinces, Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces, Orissa and North-West Frontier Province have tendered their resignations in protest against the Viceroy's declaration that India is automatically a belligerent in the war.

The Governors have accepted the resignations and assumed charge of administration.

The Punjab Ministry had already resigned on October 2.

MR. JINNAH'S APPEAL TO THE MUSLIMS

Urges Organisation And Discipline

Quaid-i-Azam, in his speech, said: "The day is not far off when the Muslims of India will have their own homeland where they would be the masters of their own destiny. But to achieve this goal, we must be organised, united, disciplined and forget our differences and work as a single nation."

He appealed to the Muslims in the end to spread the message to every village and every street.

ALL INDIA DAY OF THANKSGIVING

Meetings Held In All Principal Towns

The Day of Deliverance was observed in all the principal towns of India. Meetings were held in Delhi, Lucknow, Aligarh, Calcutta, Dacca, Bombay, Madras and Peshawar.

In many places processions were taken out and special prayers were offered.

A holiday was declared in offices and educational institutions in several towns.

THE VICEROY'S STATEMENT

India's War Effort Will Continue

The Viceroy, in his broadcast on December 11, stressed India's determination to carry on without ceasing any Indian party. He expressed the hope that India would make a full contribution to the war effort.

This announcement led to the resignations of the Congress Ministries.

MR. M. A. JINNAH

COMMUNAL TROUBLES FEARED

League Appeals For Peace And Order

LAHORE, Dec. 22.

BRITISH PREMIER'S STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Assures India Of Justice In That Post-War Settlement

LONDON, Dec. 22.

REACTION IN CONGRESS CIRCLES

Decision To Be Taken At Early Date

PATNA, Dec. 22.

LEAGUE STRENGTH INCREASES

Large Number Of New Members Enrol

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 22.

BOMBAY LEAGUE MEETING

Successful Demonstration In Spite Of Ban

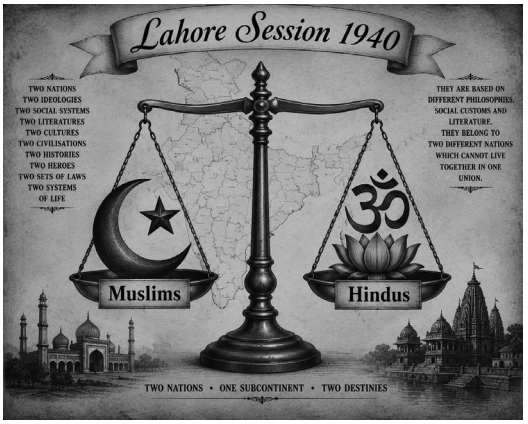
BOMBAY, Dec. 22.

According to the chapter, why did the Muslim League observe the event mentioned in the headline on December 22, 1939?

Ans :

To celebrate because the Congress ministers in different provinces resigned from their ministries.

112. Analyze the symbolic illustration given below.

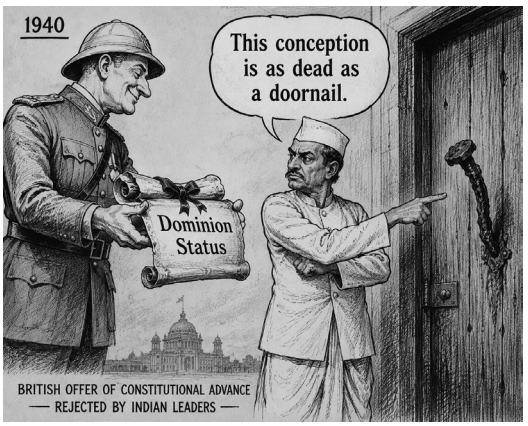


Identify the political theory visually represented here, which was expounded by Muhammad Ali Jinnah at the Lahore Session.

Ans :

The Two Nation Theory.

113. Look closely at the graphical representation provided.


1940
This conception is as dead as a doornail.
Dominion Status
BRITISH OFFER OF CONSTITUTIONAL ADVANCE
— REJECTED BY INDIAN LEADERS —

Identify the specific British proposal of 1940 being rejected in this symbolic cartoon by Jawaharlal Nehru.

Ans :

The August Offer.

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

114. Observe the historical photograph below.

Identify the elderly female martyr depicted in the image, endearingly called 'Gandhi Buri', who died during the Quit India Movement.

Ans :

Matangini Hazra.

115. Study the archival image carefully.

Name the specific women's regiment of the Azad Hind Fauj being inspected by Subhas Chandra Bose in this photograph.

Ans :

The Rani of Jhansi regiment.

116. Carefully inspect the group photograph provided.

Identify the specific British mission comprising these three members that arrived in India in 1946 to devise a framework for the transfer of power.

Ans :

The Cabinet Mission.

117. Read the front page of the newspaper depicted below.

The Statesman

CALCUTTA UNDER MOB RULE

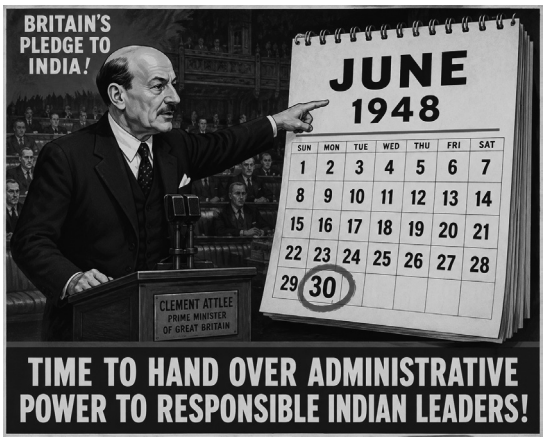
Over 40,000 People Killed and 10,000 Injured as Unprecedented Violence Erupts

Identify the slogan adopted by the Muslim League that followed the declaration of the event featured in this headline.

Ans :

'Ladke Lenge Pakistan' (We shall take Pakistan by force).

118. Evaluate the political artwork shown below.


BRITAIN'S PLEDGE TO INDIA!
JUNE 1948
SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
8 9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28
29 30
CLEMENT ATTLEE PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN
TIME TO HAND OVER ADMINISTRATIVE POWER TO RESPONSIBLE INDIAN LEADERS!

What specific historical announcement made on February 20, 1947, is highlighted by the calendar date in this artwork?

Ans :

Attlee's Declaration.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

BETTER THAN BOOK IN THE MARKET

Why students are choosing this book 👉

School teachers already use this content to set papers.

Still not sure?

- 👉 Match this PDF with your question papers
- 👉 See the similarity yourself

Why does this happen?

- ✓ Teachers have its PDF & Word files
- ✓ Easy access
- ✓ Direct copy-paste questions
- ✓ Same pattern followed

Don't miss out—get the advantage today!

119. View the institutional photograph closely.

Which final plan for the partition of India was worked out by the central British figure in this photograph on assuming office?

Ans :

The Mountbatten Plan.

120. Scrutinize the historical propaganda poster below.

Name the military headquarters established by Subhas Chandra Bose in January 1944 from where the famous call shown in the poster was given.

Ans :

Rangoon.

FOUR MARKS QUESTIONS

121. Highlight any four reasons for the resignation of the Congress ministries in the provinces in 1939.

Ans :

The Congress Working Committee directed all its ministers to resign in 1939 due to the following reasons:

1. The British government unilaterally made India a party to the Second World War without taking the effort to consult the Indian National Congress or the elected members of the central legislature.
2. The British government utilised the Defence of India Act and other highly oppressive laws to carry out arbitrary arrests and imprisonment of people, which severely angered the Congress members.
3. The firm demand made by the Congress that the British Government should make a clear declaration granting India freedom after World War II was completely ignored and not fulfilled.
4. The British Government passed an ordinance taking over certain administrative rights that were previously enjoyed by the Indians, which significantly added to the growing discontent of the Congress.

122. Enumerate any four proposals made by Lord Linlithgow under the August Offer of 1940.

Ans :

To secure Indian cooperation during the war, Lord Linlithgow proposed the following terms in the August Offer:

1. The Offer proposed the expansion of the Governor-General's Executive Council, explicitly stating that this would be done notwithstanding the existing differences amongst the various political parties in India.
2. It promised the establishment of an Advisory War Council that would be comprehensively composed of representatives from both the princely states and national leaders serving as its members.
3. To placate the Muslims, the Offer assured that their views would be given due consideration while determining the political future of India, ensuring minority interests remained strictly safeguarded.

NODIA

4. It proposed that a Constituent Assembly would be set up with the least possible delay after the war to devise the framework of the new constitution for the nation.

123. State any four provisions of the Cripps Mission (1942) regarding the framing of a new constitution and the transfer of power.

Ans :

The Cripps Mission placed the following proposals before the Indian leaders regarding the nation's political framework:

1. It promised that Dominion Status would be given to India along with the explicit right of cessation for the provinces, allowing for a possible future partition of the country.
2. The proposals provided for the transfer of power and included mechanisms to completely safeguard the political and religious interests of the minorities immediately after the termination of the war.
3. A new constitution would be drafted post-war by a Constituent Assembly consisting of members elected by the lower House of Indian legislature and representatives of the Indian states via proportional representation.
4. If any province or native state adamantly refused to accept the new system of administration, it would be entitled to frame its own constitution and obtain Dominion Status separately.

124. Analyse any four grounds on which the Indian National Congress rejected the Cripps Proposals.

Ans :

The Indian National Congress found the Cripps Mission proposals entirely unacceptable due to the following reasons:

1. The Congress strongly objected to the provisions of the interim arrangements where the Indians had absolutely no share or control in the crucial defence administration of their own country.
2. The Congress demanded that the Governor-General act merely as a constitutional head on the advice of a National Government, but they did not receive any formal assurance regarding this.
3. There was a glaring absence of any concrete proposal for the immediate formation of an interim national government, which the Congress felt was essential to manage the crisis.
4. The provision allowing states or regions to remain outside the Indian Union meant an inevitable division of the subcontinent, which the Congress viewed as a severe blow to Indian unity.

125. Explain any four reasons for the Muslim League's outright rejection of the Cripps Mission proposals.

Ans :

The Muslim League firmly opposed the proposals presented by the Cripps Mission on the following grounds:

1. The British government had not explicitly accepted the theory of the partition of India on a communal basis, which remained the central objective of the Muslim League's political strategy.
2. There was absolutely no clear assurance or guarantee of a separate, independent Muslim Nation mentioned anywhere within the official text of the Cripps Proposal, leaving their primary demand unmet.
3. The Muslim League strongly disliked the idea of the proposed Constituent Assembly, fearing that such a democratic body would invariably be dominated by the numerical superiority of the Hindus.
4. The Muslim leaders adamantly claimed that a complete partition of the subcontinent was the only viable and permanent solution to resolve India's complex and deep-rooted constitutional problems.

126. Highlight any four factors that compelled the Indian National Congress to adopt the historic Quit India Resolution in 1942.

Ans :

The failure of negotiations and the changing war dynamics led to the Quit India Resolution due to these factors:

1. The complete failure of the Cripps Mission opened up a new, desperate phase in India's struggle for freedom, as negotiations between the Indian leaders and the British abruptly broke down.
2. The rapid advance of the Japanese forces, who were knocking at the eastern frontier of India, created a situation where the Congress could no longer afford to remain indifferent.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

3. Mahatma Gandhi realised that the continued presence of the British in India served as a direct invitation to Japan to invade, believing their withdrawal would remove that strategic bait.
4. The growing realisation that the British could not adequately defend the country made the Congress decide to take active steps to compel the British to accept the demand for full independence.

127. State any four specific developments following the sudden arrest of the Congress leaders on 9th August 1942.

Ans :

The hasty arrest of top Congress leaders triggered immediate and widespread developments across the nation:

1. Prominent leaders like Mahatma Gandhi were confined in the Agha Khan Palace in Poona, while Jawaharlal Nehru and Vallabhbhai Patel were secretly taken to an unknown location, later revealed as Ahmedabad jail.
2. As a strict precautionary measure, the British government immediately banned the All India Congress Committee as well as all provincial Congress committees to cripple their organisational network.
3. The police forcibly seized the Congress headquarters situated at Allahabad and ruthlessly confiscated all available Congress funds to prevent the financial sustenance of the mass movement.
4. In the absence of prominent national figures, a new generation of dynamic leaders like Ram Manohar Lohia, Jai Prakash Narayan, and Aruna Asaf Ali swiftly came to the forefront.

128. Trace any four areas of intense ideological conflict between Subhas Chandra Bose and the Congress leadership at the Haripura Session (1938).

Ans :

Despite his undisputed popularity, Subhas Chandra Bose faced deep ideological rifts with the Congress leadership on several issues:

1. Bose firmly urged for complete independence in view of the impending outbreak of World War II, openly disapproving of the traditional Gandhian techniques of non-violence and passive resistance.
2. He stood for militant political strategies and strongly supported radical trends, feeling that a fundamental change was urgently needed within the increasingly compromising and conciliatory Congress organisation.
3. His profound difference of opinion with Mahatma Gandhi became glaringly obvious over core socio-economic issues, particularly his strong advocacy for leftism, aggressive industrialisation, and a pro-Soviet foreign policy attitude.
4. Bose vigorously campaigned for comprehensive land revenue reforms, the absolute abolition of the exploitative zamindari system, the introduction of female education, and the systematic implementation of Five Years Plans.

129. Mention any four foundational objectives of the Forward Bloc formed by Subhas Chandra Bose in 1939.

Ans :

After resigning from the presidentship of the Congress, Subhas Chandra Bose established the Forward Bloc with these objectives:

1. The party aimed to achieve complete and absolute independence for the nation through a relentless and uncompromising anti-imperialist struggle against the reigning British colonial power.
2. It envisioned the establishment of a modern, progressive socialist state that would actively dismantle economic inequalities and ensure equitable distribution of resources among all citizens of the country.
3. The Forward Bloc strongly advocated for the freedom of worship and cultural autonomy, ensuring that all religious and regional identities could flourish without any governmental suppression or bias.
4. The party was deeply committed to securing absolute social justice for all individuals, irrespective of their class, creed, or gender, promoting a strictly egalitarian society in a liberated India.

130. Discuss any four critical steps in the early foundation and revival of the Indian National Army in South-East Asia.

NODIA

Ans :

The foundation of the INA was a collaborative effort of expatriates and revolutionaries in South-East Asia:

1. The Indian Independence League, a political organisation comprised of Indian expatriates and those living in exile across Singapore, Malaya, and Japan, took the crucial initiative to organise an armed force.
2. Following the successful Japanese occupation in the Malayan campaign, the League commanded the first Indian National Army under the initial leadership of Captain Mohan Singh, though it saw limited success.
3. The great Indian revolutionary Rashbehari Bose took refuge in Japan and organised a militant resistance, famously convening two extremely important strategic conferences between 1942 and 1943 to consolidate efforts.
4. Rashbehari Bose officially invited Subhas Chandra Bose to Singapore in 1943, where he formally handed over the leadership, leading to thousands of expatriates instantly signing up to join the revived INA.

131. Highlight any four significant developments concerning the Provisional Government of Azad Hind established by Subhas Chandra Bose.

Ans :

The formation of the Provisional Government marked a major milestone in India's armed struggle for independence:

1. On October 21, 1943, Subhas Chandra Bose formally proclaimed the provisional government of Azad Hind in a historic assembly at Singapore, openly declaring formal war on Britain and her allies.
2. This newly formed government quickly gained international legitimacy as it was instantly recognised by nine major world powers, including Japan, Germany, Italy, Croatia, Burma, Thailand, Nationalist China, and the Philippines.
3. In November 1943, Japanese Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo officially handed over the administrative control of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the Azad Hind government during a special ceremony.
4. Asserting its sovereign authority, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose proudly renamed these two liberated islands as Sahid (martyr) and Swaraj (self-rule), while millions of Indians offered massive donations to the war fund.

132. Analyse any four fundamental provisions of the Cabinet Mission Plan (1946) regarding the political structure of India.

Ans :

The Cabinet Mission proposed a complex federal structure to maintain unity while addressing regional demands:

1. A broad federation would be formed encompassing both the directly ruled British Indian territories and the semi-independent princely states, bringing the entire subcontinent under one unified political umbrella.
2. The central government would retain exclusive control over essential portfolios, specifically defence, foreign policy, and communication, ensuring a streamlined approach to national security and international relations.
3. For all other remaining matters and administrative subjects not controlled by the centre, the individual provinces would enjoy complete self-government and extensive regional autonomy.
4. The provinces were strategically grouped into three categories: Hindu majority provinces formed the 'A' category, Muslim dominated provinces formed the 'B' category, and Bengal along with the north-east formed the 'C' category.

133. Examine any four negative aspects of the Cabinet Mission Plan that complicated the transfer of power.

Ans :

Despite its sincere intentions, the Cabinet Mission Plan contained several inherent flaws that worsened the political crisis:

1. Though the plan deliberately avoided mentioning Pakistan or partition, its complex division of provinces purely on the basis of communal principles indirectly pointed towards and encouraged the creation of a separate state.
2. The proposed federal structure was heavily skewed, making the central government significantly weaker in authority and scope compared to the highly empowered and autonomous provincial structures.
3. There was an absolute lack of precise direction or a clear administrative roadmap regarding the actual handing over of executive power to the newly proposed Interim Government.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

4. Although the initial plan lacked clarity on the subject, it later controversially evolved tenets granting sovereign power to the constituent assembly, causing immense confusion among the participating political factions.

134. State any four circumstances that led to the severe breakdown of functioning within the Interim Government of 1946.

Ans :

The Interim Government became a battleground for the Congress and the Muslim League due to the following reasons:

1. The Muslim League initially refused to join, leading to Viceroy Wavell inviting Jawaharlal Nehru to form the ministry, which prompted Jinnah to launch the violent Direct Action Day.
2. When Wavell eventually inducted five members of the Muslim League into the cabinet in October 1946 to ensure representation, they adopted a deliberate policy of non-cooperation from within the administration.
3. Liaquat Ali Khan, who held the crucial finance portfolio, consistently adopted severe obstructionist tactics, refusing to clear funds and intentionally creating a massive administrative deadlock across all government departments.
4. The intense disputes between the Congress and the League inside the cabinet mirrored the surging communal violence across the country, making collaborative governance completely impossible to sustain.

135. Enumerate any four critical clauses of the Mountbatten Plan regarding the geographical partition of the subcontinent.

Ans :

Lord Mountbatten's Plan provided a swift and definitive blueprint for the territorial division of British India:

1. The plan explicitly stated that from 15 August 1947, India and Pakistan would emerge as two entirely separate and independent dominions with their own distinct sovereign governments.
2. It mandated that the Muslim majority provinces of Sind, British Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, West Punjab, and East Bengal would be formally included within the newly created nation of Pakistan.
3. The plan introduced a democratic mechanism by stating that a special referendum would be held in the Sylhet district of Assam to decide whether its population was willing to join Pakistan.
4. A dedicated Boundary Commission, appointed directly by the British government, would be tasked with the exceedingly difficult job of fixing the exact frontiers between India and Pakistan in divided Bengal and Punjab.

136. Discuss any four reasons why the leadership of the Indian National Congress ultimately accepted the Mountbatten Plan.

Ans :

NODIA

The Congress leadership accepted the painful reality of partition in 1947 due to the following compelling reasons:

1. The leadership accepted the Plan as a desperate makeshift settlement in order to win effective and immediate control over the maximum possible geographic area of a highly volatile India.
2. The tragic outcome of the 'Direct Action Day' clearly proved to the leaders that the Congress had entirely failed to draw the broader Muslim masses into its nationalist, secular folds.
3. Witnessing the horrific spread of violence, the Congress leadership firmly felt that accepting partition was a far lesser evil compared to dragging the entire subcontinent into a devastating, prolonged civil war.
4. Leaders like Nehru wanted to urgently arrest the drift towards utter anarchy, convinced that an organised partition was better than witnessing the continuous, unchecked murder of countless hapless citizens.

137. Explain any four key provisions of the Indian Independence Act of 1947.

Ans :

Passed by the British Parliament, the Indian Independence Act formalised the end of colonial rule through these provisions:

1. The Act declared that India and Pakistan would become fully independent states on 15 August 1947, heavily empowering both

nations to guide their domestic and foreign affairs completely independently.
2. It stipulated that India and Pakistan would temporarily remain under British rule until their new constitutions were framed, with the government appointing separate Governor-Generals for the two respective dominions.
3. The Act explicitly granted the Constituent Assembly of each dominion the absolute authority to exercise all the supreme legislative powers of a central legislature within their respective territories.
4. It categorically stated that the British Parliament would completely surrender its authority, holding absolutely no future jurisdiction to legislate on any matters concerning the Indian Dominion after 15 August 1947.

138. Assess any four broad reasons that compelled the Indian National Congress to agree to the partition of India.s

Ans :

Beyond the immediate Mountbatten Plan, the broader acceptance of partition by the Congress was driven by these factors:
1. The bitter, highly frustrating experience of working alongside the Muslim League ministers in the Interim Government convinced the Congress that administrative cooperation was practically impossible to sustain long-term.
2. Muhammad Ali Jinnah's rigid, uncompromising attitude and constant threats of violence regarding the sole issue of creating Pakistan left the Congress with no viable political alternative for a united India.
3. The tragic reality that thousands of innocent civilians were already being slaughtered in barbaric communal riots almost everywhere made partition the only quick solution to save the country from total destruction.
4. The Congress leaders were in an extreme hurry to drive the British out permanently, especially as the colonial authorities were actively trying to influence princely states not to accede.

139. Examine any two features each of the Constituent Assembly elections of July 1946 and the Muslim League's reaction to the results.

Ans :

Constituent Assembly Elections:
1. The elections witnessed a sweeping victory for the Congress, which successfully obtained an overwhelming 205 seats, securing all the 'General' seats except for 9 across the contested provinces.
2. The Muslim League managed to obtain 73 out of the 78 reserved Muslim seats, while four other seats were successfully captured by the representatives of the Sikh community.

Muslim League's reaction:
1. Muhammad Ali Jinnah was greatly alarmed by the vast majority of votes the Congress obtained, realising the League would be totally eclipsed and powerless within the Constituent Assembly.
2. In furious response, the Muslim League blatantly refused to join the interim government, with Jinnah sending a veiled threat to Clement Attlee indicating his readiness to unleash civil war through direct action.

140. Examine any two features each of the Muslim League's 'Day of Deliverance' and the foundational principles of the 'Two Nation Theory'.

Ans :

Day of Deliverance:
1. The Muslim League members heavily rejoiced over the mass resignation of the Congress ministries across various provinces, viewing it as a massive political victory for their communal agenda.
2. They officially observed December 22, 1939, as the Day of Deliverance, symbolising their perceived emancipation and complete deliverance from what they termed as the oppressive nature of Hindu-dominated Congress rule.

Two Nation Theory:
1. Expounded by Muhammad Ali Jinnah at the Lahore Session, it explicitly stated that Hindus and Muslims living in India were not a single people but constituted two entirely different nations.
2. The theory argued that because the two communities possessed fundamentally different philosophies, social customs, literature, and cultures, living together in a unified state was simply impossible and highly impractical.

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

141. The British situation became highly precarious in the European war front as troops rapidly retreated from Normandy. In view of the Congress's July offer, Lord Linlithgow proposed the August Offer.
Trace any four points detailing the importance and ultimate outcome of the August Offer.

Ans :

The August Offer of 1940 held significant political implications despite its ultimate failure:
1. The Offer marked a remarkably important advance in the existing political stalemate situation by officially recognising the inherent right of the Indian people to independently determine their own future constitution.
2. For the first time in an official capacity, the British government explicitly promised the future granting of Dominion Status to India as a concrete constitutional goal.
3. Despite its concessions, both the Congress and the Muslim League decisively rejected the offer because it completely failed to fulfil the immediate expectations and strict political criteria of the Indian people.
4. According to Mahatma Gandhi, the inadequate declaration drastically widened the political gulf between the British colonial rulers and the Indian nationalist leaders, making future compromises incredibly difficult to achieve.

142. The whole country was deeply stirred up by the sudden arrests of the top Congress leaders on the night of 9th August 1942.
Enumerate any four forms of public reaction that erupted across India following these arrests.

Ans :

The Indian masses reacted to the leadership vacuum with unprecedented spontaneity and fierce defiance:
1. Massive hartals, widespread agitations, economic boycotts, intensive picketing, and large-scale processions erupted spontaneously, resulting in sporadic popular outbursts in major cities like Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay, Lucknow, Kanpur, and Patna.
2. In the absence of their leaders, the common people were fiercely determined to completely paralyse the daily working of the British administrative machinery through relentless non-cooperation and direct action.
3. As government actions grew increasingly repressive, frustrated citizens took the law into their own hands, growing violent and indulging in targeted attacks on various government establishments and infrastructure.
4. Protestors actively caused severe dislocation of traffic, engaged in open defiance of colonial law and order, and in several remote areas, successfully proclaimed the complete end of British rule.

NODIA

143. The widespread mass upsurge of 1942 threatened the very foundations of the colonial empire, leading the authorities to crack down heavily.
Highlight any four repressive measures undertaken by the British Government to suppress the Quit India Movement.

Ans :

The British Government brutally suppressed the civilian uprising with an iron hand using these methods:
1. Strict censorship was immediately imposed on several prominent national newspapers, explicitly including Mahatma Gandhi's widely read publication, Harijan, to prevent the fast spread of revolutionary ideas and news.
2. The government aggressively undertook various harsh physical methods to deter protesters, heavily relying on arbitrary arrests, imposing massive fines, conducting public flogging, and unleashing violent lathi charges against unarmed agitators.
3. In a display of extreme military force, armed aircraft were ruthlessly deployed to strafe and suppress rural uprisings in Bhagalpur and Monghyr in Bihar, Nadia and Tamluk in Bengal, and Talcher.
4. During the first five months alone, more than 60,000 Indians were forcefully put behind bars on various dubious charges, besides another 18,000 who were kept strictly confined without any legal trial.

144. The Quit India Movement did not achieve significant success since it did not lead to an immediate end to the British colonial rule in India.
Assess any four points of historical significance of this mass uprising.

Ans :

Despite failing to secure immediate independence, the movement fundamentally altered the Indian political landscape:

1. The unprecedented upheaval firmly convinced the British Government that foreign rule could no longer survive in India for long, marking it as the most powerful mass uprising since the Revolt of 1857.
2. It spectacularly proved the immense strength and unyielding determination of the common Indian people, who now passionately demonstrated that they wanted complete independence at absolutely all costs.
3. The sheer scale of the mass participation clearly proved the deep-rooted and remarkably strong influence that the Indian National Congress possessed over the hearts and minds of the general population.
4. The movement dramatically strengthened the self-confidence of the Indian masses, making them collectively realise that their ultimate liberation was not far, significantly boosting their morale for the final phase.

145. The Indian Independence League, under Subhas Chandra Bose, revitalised the armed struggle outside India's borders to liberate the motherland.
Trace any four major developments during the INA's military entry into India and the subsequent impact of World War II on its campaign.

Ans :

The INA's military offensive was heroic but ultimately severely hampered by changing global war dynamics:

1. Operating from their established headquarters in Rangoon, the Azad Hind Fauj boldly marched towards the eastern frontier of India, launching a fierce two-pronged military attack directly on Imphal, Manipur.
2. In a deeply symbolic and historic victory, the advancing INA troops successfully hoisted the glorious tricolour national flag of a free India at Kohima on the 19th of March, 1944.
3. Unfortunately, the impending defeat of the Axis powers forced Japan to hastily retreat from Burma, leaving the advancing Azad Hind soldiers hopelessly stranded at the Manipur front without crucial food and arms.
4. The stranded Indian soldiers were relentlessly harassed and bombarded by the allied air force, leading to their tragic defeat and the ultimate collapse of the INA movement following the Japanese surrender.

146. The heroic exploits of the Azad Hind Fauj form a glorious chapter in the history of India's liberation movement, even though their military achievements were not massive.
Explain any four ways in which the INA's struggle significantly impacted India's journey to freedom.

Ans :

The INA's profound impact lay in its psychological and inspirational effect on the Indian masses and armed forces:

1. The extraordinary self-sacrifice, deeply patriotic spirit, and powerful organisational ideals of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose heavily inspired the rest of the nation, instilling a renewed sense of fierce revolutionary pride.
2. The immense sacrifice of the INA created a massive dent in the primary support base of the British colonial empire, directly impacting the deep-rooted loyalty of the British-Indian army, navy, and police.
3. The British Government quickly realised with great alarm that it could no longer hope to securely rule India by depending on a native army whose loyalty had suddenly become highly questionable.
4. The controversial British policy of putting captured INA men on public trial in November 1945 sparked off massive nationwide demonstrations, directly triggering the massive naval strike in Bombay in 1946.

147. The British cabinet sought to devise a framework for the transfer of power and to establish a stable, unified government for the country.
State any four positive aspects reflecting the significance of the Cabinet Mission Plan.

Ans :

The Cabinet Mission Plan was historically significant as it represented a sincere British effort toward a peaceful transition:

1. For the first time in Indian constitutional history, the plan formally allowed the common people to democratically elect their own representatives to actively participate in the critical constitution-making process.

NODIA

2. The mission strategically grouped the diverse regional communities into three distinct categories—Hindu, Muslim, and Punjabi—attempting to balance intense regional aspirations with the need for a united central federation.
3. It officially mandated that the newly proposed Constituent Assembly would be entirely composed of only Indians, ensuring that the future constitution would be free from direct British administrative interference.
4. The plan explicitly granted the Constituent Assembly absolute sovereign power to independently frame the new constitution, laying the crucial legal groundwork for India's transition into a fully self-governing republic.

148. On August 16, 1946, a call for militant political assertion rapidly transformed the political scene, devastating the nation with unprecedented communal violence.
Analyse any four developments detailing the outbreak and spread of these communal riots.

Ans :

The call for Direct Action resulted in horrific sectarian violence that completely engulfed major parts of the subcontinent:
1. The devastating riots initially began in Calcutta, where large-scale, organised Muslim attacks began, actively encouraged by Chief Minister Suhrawardy who shockingly promised no interference by the police and the army.
2. By August 19, the sheer brutality of the Calcutta killings left at least 40,000 people dead and another 10,000 severely injured, with massive destruction of civilian life and public property.
3. The communal violence rapidly spread to Noakhali and Tripura, where targeted attacks on property and horrific incidents of rape were reportedly far more in number than the actual incidents of murder.
4. In Bihar, a massive retaliatory upsurge saw Muslim peasants brutally slaughtered by Hindus, while the Punjab region witnessed violent attacks on Hindu and Sikh traders by the local Muslim majority.

149. In early 1947, the British Prime Minister announced a firm deadline to quit India, prompting the formulation of a swift partition strategy.
Enumerate any four specific actions regarding boundaries and referendums proposed to execute this partition strategy.

Ans :

To ensure a structured division of the subcontinent, the partition strategy included several precise geographical mechanisms:
1. The strategy explicitly mandated the integration of the Muslim majority provinces, specifically naming Sind, British Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, West Punjab, and East Bengal, directly into the Pakistan dominion.
2. It proposed that a democratic, public referendum would be carefully conducted in the Sylhet district of Assam to accurately determine whether its local population was willing to officially join Pakistan.
3. To resolve the complex territorial disputes in mixed regions, a dedicated Boundary Commission was strictly appointed by the British government to demarcate the highly volatile frontier between India and Pakistan.
4. This Commission was given the incredibly difficult task of physically drawing the exact international borders that would permanently divide the densely populated and communally sensitive provinces of Bengal and Punjab.

150. The post-war era witnessed a dramatic shift in global politics and economics, rendering the British Empire incapable of sustaining its massive colonial holdings.
Analyse any four economic and military factors that led to a change in the British attitude towards India.

Ans :

The devastating aftermath of the Second World War left Britain severely weakened and unable to hold India:
1. Britain emerged from the war economically exhausted, facing severe domestic instability, a massive fall in currency rates, and crippling inflation that completely ruined the once-mighty British economy and military strength.
2. The traditional British economic structure, which was heavily based on extensive global trade and commerce, was almost entirely

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

destroyed due to the immense financial strain caused by the long war.
3. The severe economic bankruptcy of the British government reduced it to such a pathetic state that it completely failed to defray the massive expenses necessary for administrative measures in India.
4. Britain's very existence and post-war recovery now greatly depended on the vital economic help of America, preventing the British from financing the massive military forces required to suppress Indian independence.

151. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The Indian politics during the Second World War assumed a complex state. Taking advantage of the situation, a conference was called on 20 March 1940 to discuss the politically turmoil situation arising due to the outbreak of World War II and also to review political influence."
Explain any four points highlighting the significance of the resolution passed at this specific conference.

Ans :

The Lahore Resolution fundamentally altered the trajectory of Indian politics in the following significant ways:
1. For the first time, the Muslims unequivocally demanded the creation of a separate, independent Muslim state called Pakistan in very clear and plain words within the official text of the resolution.
2. Muhammad Ali Jinnah successfully put forward and solidified his controversial Two Nation Theory, officially rephrasing and amplifying the earlier separatist concepts originally put forward by Syed Ahmed Khan.
3. By making partition an uncompromising political goal, the Lahore Resolution certainly and permanently widened the pre-existing communal gulf between the Hindus and Muslims across the entire Indian subcontinent.
4. In addition to paving the definitive way for the birth of Pakistan, the highly polarising nature of the resolution directly provided immense political fuel to the radical supporters of Hindu nationalism.

152. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"In exchange for these concessions, the British asked for India's support in war efforts. Leaders of different sections of Indian people were invited to give their active and constructive help in the discharge of a task. This task was vital and essential for India's freedom, namely the defeat of the Axis powers."
Analyse any four reasons why the Indian National Congress rejected the broader proposals brought by this mission.

Ans :

The Congress firmly rejected the Cripps Proposals because they failed to meet the demand for immediate, meaningful self-rule:
1. The Congress strongly objected to the interim arrangements which completely denied Indians any actual share or executive control over the critical defence administration of their own country during wartime.
2. Although the Congress repeatedly demanded that the Governor-General act merely as a constitutional head on the advice of a National Government, the British stubbornly refused to provide any formal assurance.
3. The proposals were deeply flawed as there was absolutely no concrete provision or mechanism suggested for the immediate formation of a much-needed interim national government at the centre.
4. The shocking provision allowing native states to individually reject the new constitution and remain outside the Indian Union was seen by the Congress as a severe blow to the conception of Indian unity.

153. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The presence of the British in India is an invitation to Japan to invade India.....their withdrawal removes that bait. We shall either free India or die in the attempt; we shall not live to see the perpetuation of our slavery."
Discuss any four ways the masses responded to the immediate arrest of the leaders who passed this resolution.

Ans :

The sudden arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders sparked a massive, leaderless revolt across the country:
1. The furious public immediately organised widespread hartals, massive agitations, economic boycotts, and huge processions, leading to sporadic but intense popular outbursts in cities like Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay, and Lucknow.

NODIA

2. Driven by intense anger, the common people were fiercely determined to completely paralyse the daily working of the British administrative machinery through acts of widespread non-cooperation and strategic civil disobedience.
3. As the local government police actions grew increasingly repressive and brutal, frustrated citizens boldly took the law into their own hands, actively engaging in massive, targeted attacks on various government establishments.
4. The aggressive protestors actively caused severe dislocation of railway and road traffic, engaged in open defiance of colonial law, and successfully proclaimed the total end of British rule in several areas.

154. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Thousands of Indian expatriates instantly signed up. He began to prepare itself to launch the final struggle against the British. People irrespective of caste, creed and gender came forward to join the armed force. In the first public meeting he called for women volunteers."
Highlight any four features of the participation of women and the structural expansion of this army under Subhas Chandra Bose.

Ans :

Netaji's inclusive leadership revolutionised the INA's structure, particularly regarding the active combat role of women:
1. Subhas Chandra Bose actively broke traditional gender barriers by explicitly calling for women volunteers in his very first public meeting, ensuring that women could physically join the armed struggle for independence.
2. He successfully established a dedicated and fully functional women's combat regiment within the INA, which was proudly and officially named the Rani of Jhansi regiment to inspire immense martial courage.
3. The command of this groundbreaking all-women military regiment was formally entrusted to the highly capable leadership of Captain Lakshmi Sehgal, marking a historic moment in modern Indian military history.
4. Alongside the women's regiment, the INA was systematically expanded and highly organised by forming several other heavily armed regiments bearing deeply symbolic and patriotic names such as the Gandhi, Nehru, and Azad Brigades.

155. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The elections took place in July 1946. Muhammad Ali Jinnah was greatly alarmed at the vast majority of votes that the opposing party obtained, realising his party was being totally eclipsed in the assembly. He then sent a veiled threat of direct action."
Explain any four developments regarding the Constituent Assembly elections of July 1946 and their immediate impact on the Muslim League.

Ans :

The July 1946 elections completely altered the balance of power, leading to extreme reactions from the Muslim League:
1. The Indian National Congress achieved a massive and sweeping electoral victory, successfully obtaining an overwhelming 205 seats and dominating by capturing all the 'General' seats except for 9.
2. The Muslim League's performance was strictly limited to its communal base, managing to obtain only 73 out of the total 78 reserved Muslim seats within the newly formed assembly.
3. Facing total political eclipse in an assembly of 296 members where Congress had the clear allegiance of 209 members, Jinnah fiercely refused to let the League join the proposed interim government.
4. Feeling deeply threatened, Jinnah completely abandoned constitutional methods and sent a veiled threat to Attlee, deciding to make a direct bid for Pakistan by openly unleashing a violent civil war.

156. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The part of the proposals with province-wise grouping was actually interpreted differently by the two contemporary political parties. One thought that the making of groups was optional for the provinces, and that the latter was free to join or not join any group."
Discuss any four aspects detailing the feud between the Congress and the Muslim League over these specific proposals.

Ans :

The profound ambiguity in the Cabinet Mission's grouping clause caused an irreconcilable political feud between the two parties:

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

1. The Congress leadership firmly interpreted the highly controversial province-wise grouping clause as completely optional, believing that any individual province was entirely free to voluntarily join or strategically avoid any specific group.
2. Conversely, the Muslim League aggressively took the compulsory grouping of provinces to be the absolute cornerstone and non-negotiable foundation of the whole political edifice of the Cabinet Mission's proposals.
3. Because the compulsory grouping would heavily bolster their explicit demand for a separate Pakistan, the Muslim League categorically refused to even talk or think of any political compromise on that specific issue.
4. Consequently, the Congress formally refused to join the interim government specifically because of the deeply flawed communal principles used in these categorisations, though they conditionally accepted the proposal for a new constitution.

157. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Direct Action means resorting to non-constitutional methods and it can also take any form and whatever form may suit the condition under which we live. The day was followed by the slogan, 'We shall take Pakistan by force'."
Trace any four devastating consequences of the Direct Action Day as witnessed in Calcutta and other areas.

Ans :

The terrifying call for Direct Action resulted in catastrophic communal riots that severely ravaged the subcontinent:

1. The horrific violence began in Calcutta on 16 August, where large-scale Muslim attacks were actively enabled by Chief Minister Suhrawardy, who shockingly promised that the police and army would not interfere.
2. By August 19, the brutal massacre in Calcutta had tragically resulted in at least 40,000 people being killed and 10,000 grievously injured, alongside massive, widespread destruction of civilian life and property.
3. In Bombay, highly aggressive Muslim mobs violently attacked the residential areas of the Hindus and other communities, leading to countless, terrifying incidents of daylight stabbing across the metropolitan city.
4. The riots mercilessly engulfed rural areas like Noakhali and Tripura, where horrifying incidents of mass rape and property destruction far outnumbered actual murders, completely destroying the region's communal harmony.

158. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"At the stroke of midnight hour when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. Thus, in a matter of few hours, two dominions came into being in the Indian subcontinent. Mountbatten became the Governor-General of India."
Highlight any four compelling reasons why the Indian National Congress ultimately accepted the partition that led to this midnight reality.

Ans :

Despite their deep desire for unity, the Congress leadership accepted the painful partition due to these harsh realities:

1. The Congress leaders realised that accepting the Mountbatten Plan as a quick, makeshift settlement was the absolute only way to win effective administrative control over the maximum possible area of India.
2. The catastrophic bloodshed following 'Direct Action Day' tragically proved that the Congress had entirely failed to draw the Muslim masses into its secular folds, making a united nation impossible.
3. Witnessing the unstoppable escalation of communal massacres, leaders like Nehru firmly felt that a structured partition was a much lesser evil compared to a prolonged, utterly destructive national civil war.
4. The leaders were in an intense hurry to drive the British out permanently, convinced that accepting partition was the best contingent solution to quickly arrest the continuous drift towards absolute chaos.

159. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Sardar Patel remarked that Pakistan was actively functioning not only in Punjab and Bengal but also within the Indian government. Congress then sent a letter to Viceroy Lord Wavell and demanded that the League members should resign."
Discuss any four developments that created this severe deadlock inside the Interim Government.

NODIA

Ans :

The Interim Government utterly failed to function effectively due to the deliberate sabotage orchestrated by the Muslim League:

1. Initially boycotting the government, the Muslim League eventually joined the cabinet in October 1946 purely to disrupt its functioning, adopting a deliberate, highly aggressive policy of non-cooperation from inside the administration.
2. Liaquat Ali Khan, the powerful leader of the Muslim group who crucially held the finance portfolio, deliberately adopted extreme obstructionist tactics to choke funding and systematically cripple all other government departments.
3. Instead of working together to solve the nation's severe problems, the deeply divided Interim Government presented a highly tragic picture of constant political conflict and endless bickering within the cabinet itself.
4. This internal sabotage directly mirrored the surging communal violence all over the country, leading the deeply frustrated Congress to officially demand the immediate resignation of the utterly uncooperative League members.

160. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"They have different philosophy, social customs, literature and culture as they belong to two different nations. So they could never live together and hence the union between the two communities was simply impossible."
Explain any four features of the Two Nation Theory and the subsequent demands made by the Muslims based on this ideology.

Ans :

Jinnah's highly polarising theory completely shattered the secular vision of India by establishing the following ideological tenets:

1. The theory explicitly and categorically stated that the Hindus and Muslims living in India were not merely different religious communities, but constituted two entirely distinct and incompatible nations.
2. It argued that because the two groups possessed fundamentally opposing philosophies, deeply contrasting social customs, and different literatures, any political union or shared democratic existence between them was simply impossible.
3. Based directly on this theory, the historic Lahore Resolution formally demanded that geographically contiguous units be heavily demarcated into regions and independent states where Muslims were numerically in a clear majority.
4. The Muslims forcefully demanded that these newly demarcated north-western and eastern zones must be officially grouped to constitute fully autonomous and entirely independent sovereign constituent units, forming the basis of Pakistan.

161. Read the extract given below carefully.
"After protracted negotiations with the leaders of the major political parties, Cripps placed before them proposals which included interim and long-term settlement. However, both the Congress and the Muslim League did not accept the Cripps proposals. Other minority communities too, were unhappy with the Cripps Proposal. The Hindu Mahasabha rejected the offer... The Sikhs and the Depressed classes also rejected the offer."
Examine any four reasons why the various minority communities and other political groups, excluding the Congress and Muslim League, rejected the Cripps Proposals.

Ans :

The Cripps Proposals failed to satisfy the deep insecurities and political aspirations of India's diverse minority communities:

1. The Hindu Mahasabha completely rejected the offer because the specific provision allowing provinces to secede meant the tragic creation of more than one union, which they believed would be utterly disastrous.
2. The Mahasabha strongly felt that such a devastating division of the subcontinent would critically threaten the lasting strategic interests, absolute territorial integrity, and long-term national security of the entire country.
3. The Sikh community firmly rejected the proposals because they deeply feared that the looming possibility of Punjab seceding to form a separate Muslim state would entirely ignore and destroy their historical rights.
4. The Depressed classes also completely rejected the offer since they felt incredibly vulnerable, believing that their unique sectarian interests and social safeguards had not been adequately guaranteed under the new constitutional framework.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

162. Read the extract given below carefully.
"People defied the inhuman cruelties with which the government tried to suppress the Tamralipta Swadhin Jatiya Sarkar. Ajay Mukhopadhyay was the chief executive officer and the veteran Congress leader Satish Samanta was the 'Sarbadhinayaka' or the director of 'Tamralipta Jatiya Sarkar'. National governments were also set up at Khejuri, Balurghat, Satara in Maharashtra, Talcher in Orissa, Satar and Balia and Azamgarh in UP. Women attended folk came out of houses, attended meetings and procession in violation of prohibitory orders."
Discuss any four aspects highlighting the extreme brutality and massive military deployment undertaken by the British to suppress these rural uprisings.

Ans :

The British colonial government unleashed unparalleled state terror to crush the highly effective rural parallel governments:

1. To brutally suppress the massive uprisings in regions like Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Nadia, Tamluk, and Talcher, the government shockingly deployed heavily armed aircraft to directly bomb and strafe unarmed civilian protestors.
2. The regular military battalions of the army were aggressively deployed across the nation, shockingly committing horrific offences that included the systemic torture of women, widespread looting, and setting entire residential houses on fire.
3. In a terrifying display of sheer atrocity, the army deliberately burnt down 31 Congress camps and 164 private houses in Midnapore alone, completely decimating the villages lying within the Tamluk subdivision.
4. The horrific military brutality was so intense that villages lying along the strategic railway lines in Bihar and UP were found to be continuously burning day and night due to systemic arson.

163. Read the extract given below carefully.
"The sacrifice of the INA had a great impact on the British-Indian army, navy and the police. Netaji might not have lived to see the tricolour flag of independent India flutter in the air in Delhi, but he succeeded in creating a dent on the very support base upon which lay the British colonial empire. The British Government realised that it could no longer hope to rule India."
Examine any four ways the trials of the INA soldiers and their military legacy dismantled the colonial grip over the Indian armed forces.

NODIA

Ans :

The psychological fallout of the INA's campaign completely destroyed the foundational pillars of British military control in India:

1. Netaji's incredible patriotic spirit and the INA's selfless military sacrifice deeply inspired the regular British-Indian army, forcefully awakening a fierce sense of nationalistic pride that rapidly replaced their colonial loyalty.
2. The controversial and highly publicised British policy of putting the captured INA men on trial in November 1945 completely backfired, instantly sparking off massive, furious anti-British demonstrations all over the country.
3. The intense patriotic fervour generated by these historic trials directly inspired the massive naval mutiny and the subsequent big naval strike in Bombay in 1946, severely crippling the royal naval fleet.
4. Faced with widespread military insubordination, the deeply shaken British Government finally realised that it could absolutely no longer hope to forcefully rule India depending on an army whose loyalty was totally compromised.

164. Read the extract given below carefully.
"Aim: The main aim of the Cabinet Mission was to devise a framework for the transfer of power from the British rule to Indian leadership and to establish a stable as well as unified government for the country. For this purpose, the mission sought to hold negotiation with major Indian political parties... in order to reach an agreement on the future political structure of India."
Assess any four fundamental provisions proposed by the Cabinet Mission to achieve this unified framework while addressing provincial autonomy.

Ans :

To carefully balance the Congress's desire for unity and the League's demand for separation, the Mission proposed a highly tiered structure:

1. The plan proposed the immediate formation of a broad, unified Indian federation that would structurally comprise both the directly administered British Indian territories and the semi-independent princely states.

2. To ensure national security and unity, the central government would be explicitly placed in exclusive charge of only three critical portfolios: defence, broad foreign policy, and national communication networks.
3. To heavily placate the intense regional demands of the Muslims, the plan guaranteed that the provinces would enjoy absolutely complete self-government and total autonomy in all other remaining administrative matters.
4. The plan intricately grouped all provinces into three distinct categories—'A' for Hindu majority, 'B' for Muslim dominated, and 'C' for Bengal and the north-east—allowing each category to potentially form separate sub-groups.

165. Read the extract given below carefully.
"On the basis of the Mountbatten Plan, the British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act in July 1947. The Act merely formalised and gave legal effect to the promise made by Lord Mountbatten in his 3rd June Plan. On the midnight of 14th August, at a special session of the Constituent Assembly Jawaharlal Nehru said, 'At the stroke of midnight hour when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom.'"
Enumerate any four crucial legislative provisions of the Indian Independence Act that successfully formalised this historic transfer of power.

Ans :

The British Parliament legally dismantled its colonial empire over the subcontinent through the following strict provisions:
1. The Act firmly established that India and Pakistan would legally become two entirely independent and sovereign states on 15 August 1947, fully empowered to independently guide their own domestic and foreign affairs.
2. It explicitly mandated that a special Boundary Commission would be rapidly formed to accurately demarcate the highly contested international frontiers separating India, West Bengal, and East Punjab from the newly formed Pakistan.
3. The Act legally elevated the existing Constituent Assembly of each respective dominion, granting them the absolute and supreme authority to fully exercise all the vast powers of a sovereign central legislature.
4. It categorically revoked all colonial authority by stating that the British Parliament would completely lose all its jurisdiction, having absolutely no legal right to legislate on the Indian Dominion after 15 August 1947.

166. Look at the image below carefully.

The sudden imprisonment of prominent national leaders in August 1942 forced a new generation of leaders to the forefront and stirred up the entire country.
Discuss the four major forms of public reaction and mass uprising that emerged across the country during this leaderless movement.

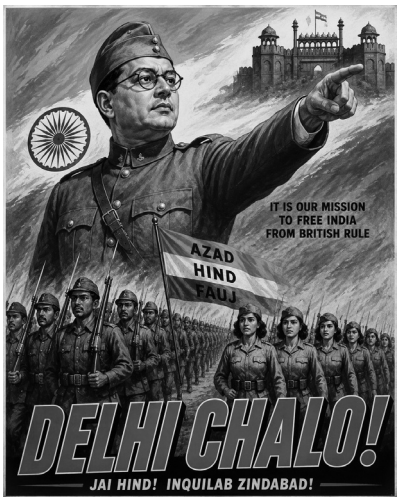
Ans :

The public reaction to the sudden arrest of top Congress leaders sparked an unprecedented and widespread mass uprising.
1. The ordinary masses instantly organized widespread hartals, agitations, boycotts, and picketing, which rapidly escalated into massive processions and sporadic popular outbursts in various major cities across India, including Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay, Lucknow, Kanpur, and Patna, defying British authority.
2. Determined to completely paralyse the working of the administrative machinery, ordinary people took the law into their own hands, frequently indulging in violent attacks on government establishments, resulting in the massive dislocation of traffic and defiance of law.
3. In several regions, the people boldly proclaimed the end of British rule and successfully defied inhuman cruelties by setting up independent parallel national governments, such as the famous Tamralipta Swadhin Jatiya Sarkar under Satish Samanta and Ajay Mukhopadhyay.

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

4. Countless women enthusiastically stepped out of their houses to attend meetings and lead vast processions in direct violation of strict prohibitory orders, with heroic figures like Matangini Hazra and Kanaklata Barua sacrificing their lives for the nation's freedom.

167. Examine the poster below carefully.



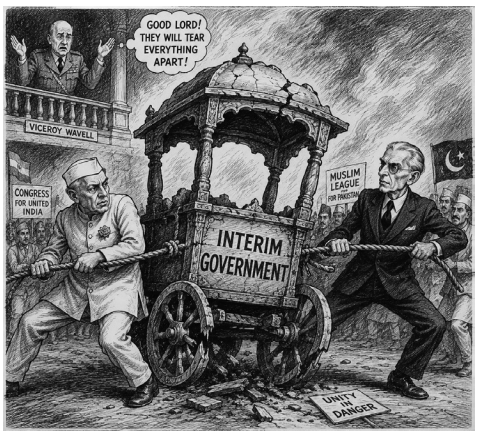
After a sharp discord with the Congress, a prominent nationalist leader etched out a completely different path on his quest to liberate India from outside its borders.
Elucidate the key steps taken by the leader depicted in the poster to successfully establish the armed forces and provisional government in exile.

Ans :

Subhas Chandra Bose took monumental steps to militarily challenge British rule by reviving the Indian National Army.

1. After arriving in Germany in 1941, Bose sought help from the prominent Axis power leader Adolf Hitler, establishing a radio broadcasting station called Free India Radio and an armed force of 3,000 strong men called the Free India Legion.
2. He later traveled in a submarine to Asia and went to Singapore in 1943, where Rashbehari Bose officially handed over the supreme leadership of the existing Indian National Army to Subhas Chandra Bose to launch the final struggle.
3. He strongly called for women volunteers in his first public meeting and successfully proposed a dedicated women's regiment named the Rani of Jhansi regiment, which was placed under the able military command of Lakshmi Sehgal to fight the British forces.
4. On October 21, 1943, Subhas Chandra Bose officially proclaimed the provisional government of Azad Hind in a historic assembly at Singapore, immediately declaring formal war on Britain and securing swift recognition from nine world powers including Japan and Germany.

168. Study the sketched cartoon below and answer the question that follows.



Following the proposals of the Cabinet Mission, attempts were made to organise a committee to govern the country until a new constitution could be formally implemented.
Interpret the cartoon and explain the historical controversy and subsequent events between the two major political parties regarding their participation in this newly formed government.

Ans :

The fierce political controversy between the Congress and the Muslim League deeply fractured the working of the newly formed interim government.

1. The political relation significantly deteriorated when the Viceroy exclusively invited Jawaharlal Nehru to form the interim ministry on August 12, 1946, prompting Muhammad Ali Jinnah to reject this and raise the Pakistan issue through Direct Action Day.
2. While terrible communal violence continued to ravage the country, the interim government led by Nehru was sworn in on September 2, 1946, and successfully started working to

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

restore much-needed peace in the nation to a large extent.

3. Witnessing the all-pervading supremacy of the Congress, a shaky Lord Wavell sought to include the League in the government, resulting in five prominent Muslim League members officially joining the interim government on 26 October 1946 to balance political power.
4. Instead of working together constructively, immense disputes arose because the Muslim League followed a rigid policy of non-cooperation from within, adopting aggressive obstructionist tactics to create a deadlock and presenting a sad picture of conflict within the divided cabinet.

169. Read the following newspaper front page carefully.

THE NATIONALIST EXPRESS

A DAILY PAPER DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF INDIAN FREEDOM

NATION FIRST SERVICE BEFORE SELF

VOL. VII. NO. 210 LUCKNOW : SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1939 PRICE TWO ANNAS

CONGRESS MINISTRIES RESIGN IN PROTEST!

Viceroy Drags India Into World War Without Consent

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20.— All the Congress Ministries have tendered their resignations as the Governor in strong protest against the British Government's unilateral decision to involve India in the European War without consulting any representative Indian institution or body.

In a joint resignation letter, the Ministries have declared that such a step is a gross violation of every principle of democratic government and an affront to the people of India who have not been asked whether they are prepared to sacrifice their lives and resources for an imperialist war.

The Congress Working Committee has approved the action of the Ministries and has called upon the nation to prepare for a larger struggle for complete freedom.

Viceroy's War – India's Slavery

In a broadcast made on September 3, the Viceroy announced that India is at war with Germany. The announcement was made without reference to any Indian leader or organization. It is a clear case of autocratic and disdainful disregard of Indian opinion.

The Indian National Congress has repeatedly demanded that no Indian or Indian resources should be used for the prosecution of the war unless India is granted complete freedom.

The Congress Ministries, assuming office in July, 1937, accepted office to serve the people of India and not to become partners in enslaving their own countrymen.

With deep regret but with firm resolve, they have now surrendered office.

Day Of Deliverance Celebrated By League

Muslim League Rejoices

The All India Muslim League has welcomed the resignations and has called the day of deliverance, Mr. Jinnah in a statement declared: "The end of Congress Raj in the provinces is the end of Hindu Raj. India can now look forward to a just and honourable settlement based on the Muslim nation's indienable rights."

League processions were taken out in several cities. Sweets were distributed and special prayers were offered.

The celebration of the League at this critical juncture exposes its attitude and objectives.

IN THE PROVINCES

Draconian Ordinances Promulgated To Crush Dissent

The Viceroy signing the Defence of India Ordinance.

"The Government has promulgated wide and repressive ordinances under the Defence of India Act, curtailing freedom of speech, the press and of assembly. Thousands are liable to be interned without trial. The unity of India cannot be suppressed by repression.

Working Committee Meeting

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress will meet shortly to decide upon the future course of action. The nation awaits its call.

In the General Elections of 1937, nationalist ministries were successfully formed in seven out of eleven Indian provinces, but sweeping global events soon altered the domestic political landscape.

Analyse any four primary reasons responsible for the major political action announced in this headline.

Ans :

The Congress ministries resigned in various provinces in 1939 due to profound disagreements with the arbitrary actions of the British government.

1. The primary reason was that the British government unilaterally made India a party to the Second World War without bothering to consult the Indian National Congress or the elected members of the central legislature, causing deep resentment.
2. The Congress members were made extremely angry by the British government's arbitrary arrests and the unjust imprisonment of innocent people, which were carried out relentlessly by virtue of the Defence of India Act and oppressive laws during the war period.
3. The categorical demand of the Congress that the British Government should officially make a firm declaration promising that India would be completely free after the conclusion of World War II was utterly ignored and not fulfilled by the colonial authorities.
4. Furthermore, an autocratic ordinance by which the British Government forcibly took over certain crucial administrative rights previously enjoyed by the Indians significantly added to the growing political discontent of the Congress leadership, leading to mass resignations.

170. Observe the photograph given below.

THE NATIONALIST EXPRESS

A DAILY PAPER DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF INDIAN FREEDOM

NATION FIRST SERVICE BEFORE SELF

VOL. VII. NO. 210 LUCKNOW : SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1939 PRICE TWO ANNAS

CONGRESS MINISTRIES RESIGN IN PROTEST!

Viceroy Drags India Into World War Without Consent

Day Of Deliverance Celebrated By League

Draconian Ordinances Promulgated To Crush Dissent

Working Committee Meeting

The arrival of a new Viceroy brought forward a definitive proposal to resolve the massive constitutional deadlock, a plan which most political leaders eventually felt compelled to agree with.

Demonstrate the four critical reasons that ultimately led the leaders of the Indian National Congress to accept the partition plan formulated in these meetings.

Ans :

Despite their initial desire for a united country, the Congress leaders eventually accepted the Mountbatten Plan and the inevitable partition of India.

1. The Congress leadership pragmatically accepted the Plan as a makeshift settlement in order to win effective political control over the maximum possible area of India, ensuring a functioning democratic government could

NODIA

be established without further devastating delay.
2. The bloody outcome of the 'Direct Action Day' clearly proved that the Congress had completely failed to draw the Muslim masses into its folds, making the leadership feel that partition was ultimately a lesser evil than civil war.
3. Prominent Congress leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru desperately wanted to arrest the rapid drift towards anarchy and chaos, deeply convinced that accepting the Mountbatten Plan was much better than the continuous murder of hapless citizens during the raging communal riots.
4. Initially, Congress leaders including Mahatma Gandhi strongly wanted to unite India, but they gradually realised that the creation of Pakistan was strictly inevitable because the Muslim population under Jinnah would not accept anything less than a separate partition.

171. Inspect the historical photograph provided below.

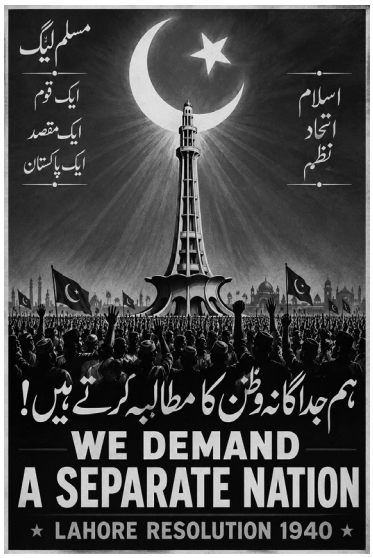
When the demand for a separate state was not immediately met during interim government negotiations, a call to resort to non-constitutional methods was officially declared on 16 August 1946.
Describe the outbreak and widespread consequences of the catastrophic communal violence that engulfed the country following this declaration.

Ans :

The Muslim League's call for Direct Action Day on 16 August 1946 completely transformed the political scene by triggering horrific communal violence.

1. The catastrophic riots first began in Calcutta, where large scale Muslim attacks commenced after Chief Minister Suhrwardy promised the attackers that there would be absolutely no forceful interference by the local police and the stationed British army.
2. By August 19, the brutal violence in Calcutta resulted in at least 4,000 people being killed and 10,000 severely injured, with massive destruction of property, while more Muslims seemed to have died than Hindus during these violent clashes.
3. The unprecedented violence rapidly spread to other regions like Bombay, where numerous terrifying incidents of targeted stabbing occurred, and hostile Muslim mobs violently attacked the residential properties of the Hindu community and other vulnerable sections of the society.
4. Devastating riots also engulfed Noakhali, Bihar, Garmukteswar, and Punjab, where Hindu and Sikh traders were viciously attacked by the Muslim majority, ultimately causing a massive loss of human lives and properties belonging to both the affected religious communities.

172. Analyze the political artwork presented below.



Amidst political turmoil arising from the outbreak of World War II, a crucial conference was held to review the political influence and formally expound a new territorial demand.
Examine the immense historical significance of the specific resolution passed during the session highlighted in this poster.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Ans :

The passage of the Pakistan Resolution during the 1940 Lahore Session fundamentally altered the trajectory of the Indian nationalist movement.

1. The Lahore Resolution was highly significant because the Muslims definitively demanded the creation of a completely separate Muslim state, Pakistan, using very clear and plain words in the official resolution for the first time in their political history.
2. During this session, Muhammad Ali Jinnah successfully put forward his Two Nation Theory, boldly rephrasing the earlier ideas of Syed Ahmed Khan and bringing the radical demand for Muslim separation into full blast across the entire Indian subcontinent.
3. By asserting that Hindus and Muslims were two completely different nations with distinct cultures, the Lahore Resolution certainly widened the dangerous political gulf between the two major communities and firmly paved the way for the birth of Pakistan.
4. Simultaneously, the aggressive communal stance adopted by the Muslim League through the Lahore Resolution provided immense ideological fuel to the passionate supporters of Hindu nationalism, deeply polarizing the political environment of the country during the national freedom struggle.

173. Carefully review the editorial cartoon given below.

When the British situation became incredibly precarious in the European war front, the colonial government frantically enlisted a series of political concessions to secure Indian cooperation.

Analyse the fundamental reasons why this major political declaration was comprehensively rejected by the prominent Indian factions depicted in the cartoon.

Ans :

The August Offer marked an important political advance but was rejected by major Indian leaders due to significant fundamental shortcomings.

1. Both the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League firmly rejected the British offer because it simply did not comprehensively fulfil the high political expectations and strict democratic criteria demanded by the Indian people during the global war.
2. The Congress leaders were entirely dissatisfied with the vague promise of future independence, leading Jawaharlal Nehru to declare that the outdated conception of Dominion Status for India was essentially "dead as a doornail" in the modern contemporary era.
3. According to Mahatma Gandhiji, the deeply flawed official declaration actively widened the growing ideological gulf between the authoritarian British rulers and the dedicated Indian nationalist leaders, rather than bridging the political divide during the ongoing war crisis.
4. The Muslim League welcomed the specific part of the offer that the Congress had vehemently condemned, but they still rejected the overall proposal because their absolute demand for a completely separate nation was not explicitly guaranteed by the British Viceroy.

174. Scan the newspaper clip published below.

THE DAILY CHRONICLE
LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE EMPIRE
MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1945
TWO PENCE

BRITAIN BANKRUPT: EMPIRE IN RETREAT

Economic Ruin and Naval Mutinies Force Rethink on India

WAR HAS DRAINED BRITAIN WHITE

ROYAL NAVY MUTINIES SHOCK THE NATION

INDIA QUESTION CAN NO LONGER WAIT

LABOUR GOVERNMENT FACES HERCULEAN TASK AHEAD

THE WORLD CHANGES: OLD EMPIRES CRUMBLE, NEW NATIONS RISE

The overwhelming exhaustion caused by global

NODIA

conflict dramatically shifted international power balances, forcing a sweeping reevaluation of imperial commitments across the world.
Analyse the four major factors responsible for the irreversible change in the attitude of the British government towards granting independence to India.

Ans :

Following the Second World War, harsh global political and economic realities forced Britain to change its colonial attitude.

1. Britain became incredibly weak and powerless, permanently losing her previous dominant position in European politics, while the United States and the Soviet Union emerged as the two strongest nations who actively supported India's just cause for national independence.
2. The British nation was severely economically exhausted, as devastating internal instability, a sharp fall in currency rates, and massive inflation ruined the domestic British economy and critically depleted their international military strength required to control their overseas colonies.
3. The fundamental economic structure based on extensive trade was almost destroyed, reducing the British government to a state of utter bankruptcy where she completely failed to defray expenses for necessary administrative measures in a huge colony like India.
4. With the inevitable passage of time, aggressive imperialism was globally on the retreat, and major capitalist countries were increasingly heading towards strong anti-imperialist tendencies, making decolonisation a pervasive phenomenon in world politics during the entire post-war era.

175. View the institutional photograph below meticulously.

To end the grip of communal violence and constitutional deadlock, the British leader depicted in the image made a momentous announcement in the House of Commons.
Identify the leader addressing the assembly and enumerate the key provisions outlined in his historic 1947 declaration regarding the transfer of power.

Ans :

Prime Minister Clement Attlee made a historic parliamentary declaration in 1947 to resolve the constitutional deadlock and transfer power to Indians.

1. In the House of Commons on February 20, 1947, Attlee officially declared that the British government would hand over complete administrative power to a responsible team of Indian leaders by June 30 in 1948 at the very latest.
2. He explicitly stated that if the Indian government could not arrive at a unanimous constitutional decision, the British government would choose a central government at its own deliberate discretion to ensure a smooth political transition.
3. Alternatively, he formally announced that the administration could decide to delegate necessary sovereign powers to the various existing provincial state governments if a unified central Indian authority proved practically impossible to establish by the final designated deadline.
4. This momentous declaration demonstrated that the British had finally realized it was impossible to forcefully keep India under military control, accelerating the appointment of Lord Mountbatten to execute the final strategic preparation for the transfer of political power.

EIGHT MARKS QUESTIONS

176. With reference to the armed struggle for freedom during the Second World War, examine any eight aspects highlighting the significance and impact of the Indian National Army (INA).

Ans :

The Indian National Army's heroic exploits formed a glorious chapter in India's liberation

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

movement by deeply challenging the foundation of British rule.

1. The self-sacrifice, patriotic spirit, and Netaji's ideal, alongside his immense power of organisation and personal sacrifice for the motherland, deeply inspired the rest of the nation, even though the military achievement was not strictly impressive.
2. The heroic sacrifice of the INA soldiers had a tremendous and lasting impact on the British-Indian army, navy, and the police, effectively shaking the foundations of loyalty that the colonial rulers heavily relied upon.
3. Netaji might not have lived to see the tricolour flag flutter in independent India, but he successfully created a massive dent on the core support base of the British colonial empire, which was the Indian armed forces.
4. Due to the INA's bold campaigns, the British Government finally realised that they could no longer hope to securely rule India by depending on an army whose loyalty had become highly questionable following this nationalist awakening.
5. In November 1945, the British policy of putting the INA men on public trial sparked off massive and unprecedented demonstrations all over India, showcasing widespread public sympathy and growing anti-imperialist solidarity among the Indian masses.
6. The massive and impactful big naval strike that took place in Bombay in 1946 was one of the most direct and severe consequences of the INA movement, terrifying the British administration about their fragile hold.
7. The relentless anti-British struggles of the INA significantly quickened the pace of India's freedom by galvanizing public sentiment, strongly encouraging others across the nation to continue the political struggle and finally achieve the cherished goal.
8. By integrating soldiers irrespective of caste, creed, and gender, specifically visible in the formation of the Rani of Jhansi regiment, the INA demonstrated absolute national unity which heavily contributed to the overall spirit of liberation.

177. "The British felt the need to come to an understanding with the Indian leaders as they needed active cooperation of India during the war."
Analyse any eight reasons for the rejection of the Cripps Mission proposals by various Indian political parties and minority groups.

Ans :

The Cripps Mission proposals were strongly rejected by major political parties and minority communities due to several inherent administrative and constitutional flaws.

1. The Congress strongly objected to the restrictive provisions of the proposed interim arrangements where the Indian representatives were given no constitutional share or authority in the critical defence administration of India during the ongoing global conflict.
2. The Congress had firmly demanded that the Governor-General would act merely as a constitutional head on the advice of the National Government consisting of Indian leaders, but they did not receive any formal assurance regarding this.
3. The complete absence of any concrete proposal for the immediate formation of a truly interim national government heavily disappointed the Congress, leading them to view the entire mission as an inadequate and deceptive measure.
4. The Congress flatly rejected the undemocratic nomination of representatives of the native states by their ruling princes to the proposed Constituent Assembly, insisting instead on the democratic representation of the people residing within those princely states.
5. The dangerous provision allowing any state or province to remain outside the Indian Union was totally unacceptable to the Congress, as the working committee realised such a clause ultimately meant a severe blow to Indian unity.
6. The Muslim League completely rejected the Cripps proposals because the British had not explicitly accepted the League's theory of the partition of India on a strictly communal basis, offering no direct assurance of a separate nation.
7. The Muslim League did not like the idea of the proposed Constituent Assembly, fearing such a body would be entirely dominated by the Hindus, claiming instead that partition

NODIA

remained the only viable solution to India's constitutional problems.

8. Other minority communities were highly dissatisfied; the Hindu Mahasabha feared multiple unions would destroy national integrity, while the Sikhs and the Depressed classes rejected the offer feeling their specific sectarian interests were not adequately guaranteed.

178. "After the Second World War, the attitude of Britain towards India changed due to various reasons, leading to a major transition in imperial policies."
Examine any eight factors that prompted the British government to change its attitude and initiate the process of decolonisation following the war.

Ans :

Several domestic and international factors compelled Britain to change its attitude toward its colonies and actively initiate the transfer of power.

1. Following the devastating consequences of the war, Britain became incredibly weak and powerless on the global stage, permanently losing her previous dominant position and diplomatic leverage in European politics, making it harder to sustain overseas colonies.
2. The Second World War fundamentally changed the global balance of power, with the United States and the Soviet Union emerging as the two strongest nations, and both of these global superpowers actively supported India's cause for independence.
3. Britain was completely economically exhausted due to the massive cost of war which ruined the British economy, resulting in severe domestic instability, an alarming fall in international currency rates, and skyrocketing inflation that hit the country severely.
4. The core economic structure based on extensive trade and commerce was almost destroyed, reducing the British government to a state of economic bankruptcy where she failed to defray expenses for necessary administrative measures in India.
5. With the natural passage of time, global imperialism was visibly on the retreat, and even capitalist countries were increasingly heading towards anti-imperialist tendencies, making such feelings a pervasive phenomenon in world politics during the post-war era.
6. The British government practically realised that it would no longer be possible for them to keep India under their control given the growing dissidence, dissension, and widespread dissatisfaction present in absolutely every segment of the Indian administration.
7. The colonial administration accurately realised that it would not be possible for the British government to maintain a firm hold on the colonies and keep control of India indefinitely just by the sheer application of raw military force.
8. The American government continuously put heavy diplomatic and political pressure on the British government to rapidly grant complete independence to India, directly forcing Britain to become genuinely interested in initiating a worldwide process of administrative decolonisation.

179. The outbreak of the Second World War brought fresh developments that significantly influenced the character of the Indian struggle for freedom. In this context, explain:
(i) Any four reasons for the resignation of the Congress ministries in 1939.
(ii) Any four reasons highlighting the significance of the Lahore Resolution of 1940.

Ans :

(i) The Congress Working Committee directed its provincial ministers to resign in 1939 due to several unilateral and oppressive British actions.

1. The British government arbitrarily made India a direct party to the Second World War without taking the basic step of consulting the Indian National Congress or any of the elected members of the central legislature beforehand.
2. The aggressive implementation of the Defence of India Act and other oppressive laws facilitated the British government's arbitrary arrests and imprisonment of ordinary people, which deeply angered the Congress members and showcased stark colonial authoritarianism.
3. The primary demand of the Congress, which stipulated that the British Government should make a clear, binding declaration guaranteeing that

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

India would be completely free after the conclusion of World War II, was entirely unfulfilled by the rulers.

4. The sudden legislative ordinance by which the British Government forcefully took over certain crucial administrative rights that were previously enjoyed by the Indians added heavily to the existing political discontent and frustration of the Congress leadership.

(ii) The Lahore Resolution passed by the Muslim League was a momentous event that drastically shifted the political landscape for the following reasons.

1. The Muslims officially and aggressively demanded the creation of a completely separate Muslim state called Pakistan in very clear and plain words within the text of the resolution, marking a definitive shift in their political ambitions.
2. Muhammad Ali Jinnah formally put forward his Two Nation Theory in full blast, effectively rephrasing the earlier separatist concepts proposed by Syed Ahmed Khan and elevating the demand for Muslim separation to a non-negotiable political stance.
3. The Lahore Resolution undeniably widened the social and political gulf between the Hindus and Muslims across the subcontinent, permanently fracturing communal harmony and directly paving the bloody way for the inevitable birth of Pakistan.
4. By overtly demanding the territorial division of the country on purely communal lines, the Lahore Resolution simultaneously provided substantial political fuel and ideological justification to the growing number of hardline supporters of right-wing Hindu nationalism.

180. Read the text below carefully.

"I, therefore, want freedom immediately, this very night, before dawn, if it can be had... Here is a mantra, a short one that I give you. You may imprint it on your hearts and let every breath of yours give expression to it. The mantra is: 'Do or Die'. We shall either free India or die in the attempt; we shall not live to see the perpetuation of our slavery..."

Analyse any eight aspects of the intense public reaction across the country following the sudden arrest of the prominent national leaders after this resolution.

Ans :

In the complete absence of prominent national leaders, a new generation of leaders guided an unprecedented and spontaneous public reaction against the British administration.

1. The deeply agitated masses initiated widespread hartals, massive agitations, economic boycotts, continuous picketing, large processions, and sporadic popular outbursts across various major cities of India, including Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay, Lucknow, Kanpur, and Patna.
2. The ordinary people became highly determined to totally paralyse the day-to-day working of the oppressive British administrative machinery through relentless non-cooperation and coordinated civic disruption across all provinces of the nation.
3. As the local government's retaliatory actions grew increasingly repressive and brutal, the desperate public openly took the law into their own hands, abandoning peaceful methods to counter the overwhelming armed aggression of the colonial police forces.
4. At several places across the nation, the crowds grew intensely violent, indulging in targeted physical attacks on strategic government establishments, deliberately causing the mass dislocation of vehicular traffic, and demonstrating absolute defiance of colonial law.
5. Driven by intense patriotic fervor and anger over the sudden arrest of all top leaders, citizens in several geographical areas proudly and boldly proclaimed the definitive and immediate end of this unjust British rule over their territories.
6. The brave people openly defied the inhuman cruelties with which the colonial government desperately tried to suppress independent parallel governments, such as the famous Tamralipta Swadhin Jatiya Sarkar which operated effectively under the veteran Congress leader Satish Samanta.
7. Women stepped out of their houses in unprecedented numbers, actively attending underground meetings and leading protest processions in direct violation of strict prohibitory orders, displaying immense

NODIA

courage in the face of brutal state-sponsored suppression and violence.

8. Heroic female figures laid down their lives for the cause; among the celebrated martyrs were Matangini Hazra, an old lady affectionately called 'Gandhi Buri', and the young Kanaklata Barua of Golepur in Assam who bravely faced police bullets.

181. Read the text below carefully.

"At the stroke of midnight hour when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance."

(i) Examine any four clauses of the Mountbatten Plan that facilitated this transition of power.

(ii) Examine any four reasons why the Indian National Congress ultimately accepted the partition of the country.

Ans :

(i) The Mountbatten Plan outlined the structural and territorial framework required for the complex partition of India into two separate dominions.

1. The core provision of the plan declared that from the specific date of 15 August 1947, the undivided nation of India and the newly created Pakistan would officially emerge as two entirely separate and independent political dominions.
2. The plan specifically outlined that the identified Muslim majority provinces, which included Sind, British Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, West Punjab, and East Bengal, would be permanently geographically included in the newly formed territory of Pakistan.
3. It mandated that a democratic referendum would be conducted in the region of Sylhet, Assam, empowering the local population to formally decide whether they were politically willing to join the dominion of Pakistan or remain with India.
4. The plan stipulated that a dedicated Boundary Commission, officially appointed by the British government, would be strictly responsible for fixing the complex international frontier separating India and Pakistan across the highly volatile and divided regions of Bengal and Punjab.

(ii) The Indian National Congress reluctantly agreed to the partition of the country in August 1947 due to several pressing and unavoidable political realities.

1. The incredibly bitter administrative experience of working closely with Muslim League ministers in the interim government, combined with Muhammad Ali Jinnah's deeply uncompromising attitude regarding the Pakistan issue, convinced the Congress that a unified government was simply impossible.
2. With thousands of innocent civilians being tragically killed in barbaric communal riots almost everywhere in India, the Congress ultimately agreed to the partition solely to save the bleeding country from further shameful and devastating sectarian violence.
3. The senior Congress leaders astutely realised that any further bureaucratic delay in the crucial transfer of power from the British administration could disastrously plunge the entire Indian subcontinent into the destructive midst of an uncontrollable, full-scale civil war.
4. The prominent Indian National Congress leaders were in a desperate hurry to completely drive the British out of India while simultaneously trying to politically influence the numerous independent princely states to immediately accede to the Indian Union.

www.nodia.in

NODIA

CHAPTER 02

Establishment of Indian Democracy (1947–1966)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1. Which among the following princely states merged with the neighbouring province of Orissa immediately following India's independence?
(a) The princely state of Kolhapur
(b) The princely state of Mayurbhanj
(c) The princely state of Benaras
(d) The princely state of Bhopal

Ans :

(b) The princely state of Mayurbhanj
The text clearly states that several princely states merged with neighbouring provinces during early integration. Specifically, Kolhapur joined with Bombay, Benaras merged with Uttar Pradesh, and Mayurbhanj merged with Orissa. Thus, Mayurbhanj is the correct match for the state that merged with the province of Orissa after independence.

2. According to the provisions of the Indian Independence Act of 1947, which specific phrase was directed to be omitted from the Royal Style and Titles?
(a) His Majesty's Government
(b) Ruler of Indian States
(c) Emperor of India
(d) British Paramountcy

Ans :

(c) Emperor of India
The Indian Independence Act of 1947 contained specific provisions regarding the status of the Indian states. It explicitly mandated that the words "Emperor of India" shall be omitted from the Royal Style and Titles, signifying the formal end of British paramountcy and imperial dominance over the newly independent subcontinent.

3. Analyse the strategy adopted by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to integrate the princely states. Which of the following best explains his "Carrot and Stick" approach?
(a) Offering financial loans while restricting foreign policy independence
(b) Convincing rulers of advantages while warning them of people's wrath
(c) Guaranteeing military titles while annexing their private landholdings
(d) Providing diplomatic immunity in exchange for democratic elections

Ans :

(b) Convincing rulers of advantages while warning them of people's wrath
Sardar Patel used a "Carrot and Stick" policy. The 'carrot' involved convincing rulers of the advantages of joining the Indian Union to avoid anarchy. The 'stick' was making it implicitly clear they would face the wrath of their people and potential forced annexation if they refused to cooperate.

4. Which among the following is NOT correct regarding the Kashmir conflict and the United Nations' intervention?
(a) India took up the Kashmir issue to the UN to protest against infiltration.
(b) The United Nations successfully established a Line of Control.
(c) Pakistan demanded that the region's fate be decided by a plebiscite.
(d) Pakistan admitted its active involvement with the attackers in Kashmir.

Ans :

(d) Pakistan admitted its active involvement with the attackers in Kashmir.
The statement is completely false because the chapter notes that Pakistan originally declared it had nothing to do with the attackers who had

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

ICSC CLASS 9

Previous Year Solved Exam Question Bank

Click your Subject and Instantly get a free PDF or Order the Hard copy from Amazon.

English Language

English Literature

Physics

Chemistry

Biology

Mathematics

Geography

History and Civics

Economics

Commercial Studies

Environmental Science

Physical Education

Computer Application

Economics Application

Commercial Application

Environ. Application

Home Science

Hindi

Robotics and AI

Yoga

For Other Subject PDF of all Classes, and for NEET, JEE and CUET visit

www.pdf.tube

ICSC CLASS 10

Previous Year Solved Exam Question Bank

Click your Subject and Instantly get a free PDF or Order the Hard copy from Amazon.

English Language	English Literature	Physics	Chemistry
Biology	Mathematics	Geography	History and Civics
Economics	Commercial Studies	Environmental Science	Physical Education
Computer Application	Economics Application	Commercial Application	Environ. Application
Home Science	Hindi	Robotics and AI	Yoga

BUY IT ON amazon

DOWNLOAD FREE PDF WWW.MCQGPT.COM

For Other Subject PDF of all Classes, and for NEET, JEE and CUET visit

www.pdf.tube

ISC CLASS 11

Previous Year Solved Exam Question Bank

Click your Subject and Instantly get a free PDF or Order the Hard copy from Amazon.

English Com

Mathematics

Physics

Chemistry

Biology

Physical Education

Environmental Science

Computer Science

Accountancy

Business Studies

Economics

Commerce

Legal Studies

Mass Media

Home Science

History

Geography

Political Science

Psychology

Sociology

For Other Subject of All Clasess PDF and for NEET, JEE and CUET visit

www.pdf.tube

ISC CLASS 12

Previous Year Solved Exam Question Bank

Click your Subject and Instantly get a free PDF or Order the Hard copy from Amazon.

English Com

Mathematics

Physics

Chemistry

Biology

Physical Education

Environmental Science

Computer Science

Accountancy

Business Studies

Economics

Commerce

Legal Studies

Mass Media

Home Science

History

Geography

Political Science

Psychology

Sociology

For Other Subject of All Clasess PDF and for NEET, JEE and CUET visit

www.pdf.tube

BETTER THAN BOOK IN THE MARKET

Why students are choosing this book 👉

School teachers already use this content to set papers.

Still not sure?

- 👉 Match this PDF with your question papers
- 👉 See the similarity yourself

Why does this happen?

- ✓ Teachers have its PDF & Word files
- ✓ Easy access
- ✓ Direct copy-paste questions
- ✓ Same pattern followed

Don't miss out—get the advantage today!

infiltrated Kashmir. India approached the UN to protest the infiltration, leading to a ceasefire in January 1949 and the establishment of a Line of Control.

5. In its bid to remain independent, the State of Hyderabad took several aggressive steps. Which international judicial organ did it appeal to against India?
(a) The International Criminal Court
(b) The International Court of Arbitration
(c) The International Court of Justice
(d) The International Tribunal for Law

Ans :

(c) The International Court of Justice
Hyderabad took several steps to complicate the situation and maintain its independent status. Apart from bringing in arms and ammunition from Pakistan and instructing resident Muslims to declare Jihad, Hyderabad notably appealed against India to the United Nations and its primary judiciary organ, the International Court of Justice.

6. The Indian army launched a decisive military operation against the Nizam of Hyderabad to curb the razakars' depredations. When did Hyderabad finally surrender to the Indian forces?
(a) September 13, 1948
(b) September 15, 1947
(c) September 18, 1948
(d) October 26, 1947

Ans :

(c) September 18, 1948
The military action, known as Operation Polo, was launched by the Indian army under General J N Choudhury on September 13, 1948. The army of the Nizam and the Razakars were swiftly defeated, leading to Hyderabad's formal surrender on September 18, 1948, bringing the state under Indian control.

7. The first general elections of independent India were based on the principle of universal adult suffrage. What was the minimum qualifying age for a citizen to vote during this election?
(a) Eighteen years
(b) Twenty-one years
(c) Twenty-five years
(d) Thirty years

Ans :

(b) Twenty-one years
India's first general election, held between October 1951 and February 1952, was built upon the democratic principle of universal adult suffrage. The chapter explicitly defines this principle as meaning that every citizen of India having attained the age of 21 years was entitled to vote for their chosen candidate.

8. The Election Commission had to alter its original timeline due to specific logistical challenges. Which of the following was the primary ground for postponing the election time?
(a) The lack of suitable ballot papers and ballot boxes
(b) The outbreak of communal violence in major constituencies
(c) The refusal of regional parties to participate in the process
(d) The absence of police stations to maintain law and order

Ans :

(a) The lack of suitable ballot papers and ballot boxes
Conducting the first general election was a mammoth administrative task. The Election Commission had to postpone the election time specifically on the grounds that suitable ballot papers and ballot boxes had to be properly provided across the vast country to ensure the execution of a fair voting process.

9. Consider the performance of various political outfits in the 1952 elections. What did the poor performance of rightist parties like Jan Sangh and Hindu Mahasabha signify for the Congress?
(a) A strategic failure to accommodate minority groups in rural areas
(b) A pressing need to form alliances with smaller regional parties
(c) A moral victory for its vision of creating a secular state
(d) A mandate to centralise all legislative powers immediately

Ans :

(c) A moral victory for its vision of creating a secular state
In the 1952 elections, rightist political parties with communal tinges, such as the Jan Sangh, Ramrajya Parishad, and Hindu Mahasabha, secured only 6% of the votes. This poor performance represented a moral victory for the

NODIA

Congress, validating its long-held ideological stance and desire to create a secular state.

10. During the second general elections in 1957, which political party successfully formed the government in the state of Kerala?
(a) The Praja Socialist Party
(b) The Swatantra Party
(c) The Indian National Congress
(d) The Communist Party of India

Ans :

(d) The Communist Party of India
While the Indian National Congress attained a majority at the centre in the 1957 elections, the scenario was notably different in Kerala. The Communist Party of India won majority seats and formed the government there, a landmark event in the development of constitutional democracy within the Indian republic.

11. The Dar Commission, appointed in 1948, opposed the idea of reorganising Indian states on a linguistic basis. Which of the following was the primary reason cited for this opposition?
(a) It would disproportionately benefit southern political leaders.
(b) It might seriously threaten the broader national unity.
(c) It lacked the financial backing required for administrative changes.
(d) It violated the core provisions of the Indian Independence Act.

Ans :

(b) It might seriously threaten the broader national unity.
The Government appointed a commission under S K Dar to examine linguistic reorganisation. The Dar Commission firmly opposed the idea of reorganising the states on a linguistic basis. Their primary rationale was that conducting state reorganisation strictly on the basis of language might threaten the overall unity of the nation.

12. Based on the recommendations of the State Reorganisation Commission, the Parliament passed an Act in 1956. What was the exact numerical outcome of this linguistic reorganisation?
(a) 16 states and 3 union territories
(b) 14 states and 6 union territories
(c) 15 states and 5 union territories
(d) 12 states and 7 union territories

Ans :

(b) 14 states and 6 union territories
The State Reorganisation Commission submitted its report recommending linguistic reorganisation. Based on these expert recommendations, the Indian Parliament passed the States Reorganisation Act in 1956. By this significant legislative Act, exactly 14 states and 6 union territories were formed on a linguistic basis on November 1, 1956.

13. Following intense protests by regional committees, the state of Bombay was reorganised in 1960. Which city was designated as the capital of the newly formed state of Gujarat?
(a) Surat
(b) Baroda
(c) Rajkot
(d) Ahmedabad

Ans :

(d) Ahmedabad
The Bombay State saw severe conflict between Marathi and Gujarati speaking communities, led by Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti and Mahagujarat Janata Parishad. This led to its division in 1960. Bombay became the capital of the newly formed Maharashtra, while Ahmedabad was designated as the capital of the state of Gujarat.

14. The presence of opposition parties played a crucial role in maintaining the character of the newly established democratic system. Which of the following best describes their function?
(a) They passed executive orders to bypass parliamentary debates completely.
(b) They formed coalition governments with princely state rulers globally.
(c) They offered sustained criticism to prevent the system from turning anti-democratic.
(d) They managed the foreign policy portfolios independently of the ruling party.

Ans :

(c) They offered sustained criticism to prevent the system from turning anti-democratic.
Opposition parties were vital in maintaining the democratic system's character. They kept the ruling party in check by offering sustained and principled criticism of Congress's policies. This active participation prevented the system

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

from turning anti-democratic and helped groom leaders who played crucial roles later in Indian politics.

15. The JVP committee submitted its report on 1 April 1949 regarding linguistic reorganisation. Which of the following correctly reflects the committee's final recommendation?
(a) It formally dismissed the idea of creating linguistic states for the time being.
(b) It ordered the immediate separation of Telugu speaking areas from Madras.
(c) It suggested bypassing the parliament to reorganise states via military order.
(d) It proposed merging all southern provinces into one large administrative bloc.

Ans :

(a) It formally dismisseds the idea of creating linguistic states for the time being.
The JVP Committee, comprising Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, and Pattabhi Sitaramayya, submitted its report in April 1949. It formally dismissed the idea of creating linguistic states for the time being, arguing that it was not the opportune time and would retard the ongoing process of national consolidation and administration.

16. Which one of the following was a SIMILARITY between the princely states of Junagadh and Hyderabad during the integration process?
(a) Both states had a Hindu majority population being ruled by a Muslim monarch.
(b) Both states voluntarily signed the Instrument of Accession before reversing their decision.
(c) Both states successfully appealed to the United Nations to halt Indian military operations.
(d) Both states shared a direct geographical border with the newly created Dominion of Pakistan.

Ans :

(a) Both states had a Hindu majority population being ruled by a Muslim monarch.
Both Junagadh and Hyderabad presented similar demographic challenges during integration. Junagadh was ruled by Muhammad Mahabat Khanji III but had a majority Hindu population that wanted to join India. Similarly, Hyderabad had a Muslim ruler, Osman Ali Khan, while approximately 87% of its population consisted of Hindus desiring accession.

NODIA

17. Which one of the following highlights a COMMON feature in the conclusions drawn by the Dar Commission and the JVP Committee?
(a) Both commissions strongly recommended the immediate creation of linguistic states to prevent civil riots.
(b) Both bodies warned that reorganising provinces on a linguistic basis at that time would disrupt national unity.
(c) Both committees were exclusively composed of retired judges from the Allahabad High Court.
(d) Both groups successfully bifurcated the Punjabi speaking areas from the Hindi speaking regions.

Ans :

(b) Both bodies warned that reorganising provinces on a linguistic basis at that time would disrupt national unity.
The Dar Commission opposed linguistic reorganisation, stating it might threaten national unity. Similarly, the JVP Committee dismissed the idea for the time being, commenting that it would unleash forces of disruption and seriously interfere with the progressive solution of the nation's pressing economic and political difficulties at that formative stage.

18. Examine the diplomatic interactions regarding the integration of Jodhpur. Which of the following best describes a DIFFERENCE in the approaches of Lord Mountbatten and Muhammad Ali Jinnah towards Hanwant Singh?
(a) Mountbatten offered a conditional trade pact, whereas Jinnah offered military protection.
(b) Mountbatten argued based on demographic realities, whereas Jinnah offered unconditional trade benefits.
(c) Mountbatten threatened forcible annexation, whereas Jinnah appealed to his sense of secularism.
(d) Mountbatten promised a separate independent nation, whereas Jinnah demanded complete assimilation.

Ans :

(b) Mountbatten argued based on demographic realities, whereas Jinnah offered unconditional trade benefits.
Jinnah attempted to lure Hanwant Singh, the ruler of Jodhpur, by making an unconditional trade offer. In contrast, Mountbatten played a

vital diplomatic role by arguing demographic realities—he made Hanwant Singh understand that Pakistan was created mainly for Muslims, and Jodhpur, being a Hindu state, would face problems there.

19. This ruler of a princely state faced a massive invasion by mercenaries supported by a neighbouring country's army, leaving him helpless and forcing him to seek military aid from India. Identify the ruler being referred to.
(a) Maharaja Hari Singh
(b) Nawab Osman Ali Khan
(c) Hanwant Singh
(d) Muhammad Mahabat Khanji III

Ans :

(a) Maharaja Hari Singh
Maharaja Hari Singh was the Hindu ruler of the Muslim-majority state of Kashmir. When mercenaries backed by the Pakistani army infiltrated and began looting Kashmir in October 1947, he became helpless. Consequently, he sought military help from India, which agreed only if he signed the Instrument of Accession.

20. He was appointed as the chief autonomous constitutional authority to conduct the mammoth task of India's first general election, facing challenges like geographically demarcating constituencies and preparing massive electoral rolls. Identify the personality.
(a) Fazal Ali
(b) K M Panikkar
(c) S K Dar
(d) Sukumar Sen

Ans :

(d) Sukumar Sen
Sukumar Sen was the first Chief Election Commissioner of Independent India. Appointed to the Election Commission established in January 1950, he successfully navigated the mammoth task of holding free and fair elections, overcoming massive hurdles like demarcating constituencies, creating electoral rolls, and training vast numbers of polling staff.

21. This veteran Congress leader undertook a fast unto death demanding a separate state for Telugu-speaking people, and his demise eventually forced the government to create India's first linguistic state. Identify the leader.
(a) Master Tara Singh
(b) Pattabhi Sitaramayya
(c) Potti Sreeramulu
(d) Hridaynath Kunzru

Ans :

(c) Potti Sreeramulu
Potti Sreeramulu was a dedicated veteran Congress leader who demanded a separate state of Andhra for Telugu-speaking people from the Madras state. He undertook a fast unto death lasting 58 days. His death in December 1952 caused massive protests, forcing the government to create Andhra Pradesh in 1953.

22. Under the leadership of this extremist figure, an armed group was established with army support, carrying out acts of violence against Hindus residing within and near a major princely state. Identify the individual leading this group.
(a) Qasim Razvi
(b) Sheikh Abdullah
(c) Muhammad Mahabat Khanji III
(d) Master Tara Singh

Ans :

(a) Qasim Razvi
Qasim Razvi was the extremist leader in the princely state of Hyderabad. With support from the local army, he set up an armed group named the Razakar. This group orchestrated severe acts of violence against Hindus within the state and near its borders, causing thousands to flee into India.

23. This political organisation spearheaded the demand for a linguistically disparate state, which took a communal turn on account of the demand for a specific religious homeland in northern India. Identify the party being referred to.
(a) Bharatiya Jana Sangh
(b) Akali Dal
(c) Hindu Mahasabha
(d) Ganatantra Parishad

Ans :

(b) Akali Dal
The Akali Dal, under the leadership of Master Tara Singh, raised the demand for a linguistically disparate state for the Sikhs of Punjab. This movement took a communal turn due to the demand for a 'Sikh homeland', ultimately leading to the bifurcation of Punjab and Haryana in 1966.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

24. This political entity was formed as a result of negotiations in September 1952, when like-minded opposition groups amalgamated to consolidate their position after the first general election. Identify the newly formed party.
(a) Samyukta Socialist Party
(b) Krishak Mazdoor Praja Party
(c) Praja Socialist Party
(d) Swatantra Party

Ans :

(c) Praja Socialist Party
Following the first general election, the success of the democratic process inspired like-minded opposition parties to amalgamate. Negotiations in September 1952 successfully led to the merger of the Krishak Mazdoor Praja Party and the Socialists, resulting in the creation of a new unified entity called the Praja Socialist Party.

25. It was a crucial legal document drafted by the first Home Minister of free India to enable rulers under British paramountcy to join either India or Pakistan, granting the Union Government control over defence and foreign policy. Identify the document.
(a) The Delhi Pact
(b) The Instrument of Accession
(c) The Royal Style and Titles
(d) The Indus Water Treaty

Ans :

(b) The Instrument of Accession
The Instrument of Accession was drafted by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. It was a formal legal document enabling the rulers of the princely states to join either India or Pakistan. It granted the chosen Union Government authority over critical domains like the defence and foreign policy of these acceding states.

26. This was the specific code name given to the military action launched by the Indian army on September 13, 1948, against a princely state whose ruler ignored repeated ultimatums to stop violent depredations. Identify the operation.
(a) Operation Vijay
(b) Operation Blue Star
(c) Operation Gibraltar
(d) Operation Polo

Ans :

(d) Operation Polo
Operation Polo was the military action launched by the Indian army on September 13, 1948. It was directed against the princely state of Hyderabad after the Nizam ignored ultimatums regarding the increasing violent depredations by the Razakars. The operation successfully defeated the Nizam's army within a few days.

27. In response to the setting up of a new administration aided by the Indian army, the region of a northern princely state occupied by a neighbouring country was given a specific name by its occupiers. Identify the name of this occupied territory.
(a) Azad Kashmir
(b) Northern Areas
(c) Gilgit-Baltistan
(d) Frontier Province

Ans :

(a) Azad Kashmir
After Sheikh Abdullah took control of the government in Kashmir with the aid of the Indian army, Pakistan reacted politically. The part of Kashmir that was occupied by Pakistan was formally named 'Azad Kashmir' by the Pakistani government, from where further attacks on Indian-controlled Kashmir were launched.

28. He was a retired judge of the Allahabad High Court appointed in 1948 to examine whether Indian states should be reorganised based on language. Identify the person.
(a) J N Choudhury
(b) S K Dar
(c) Fazal Ali
(d) K M Panikkar

Ans :

(b) S K Dar
S K Dar was a retired judge of the Allahabad High Court. The Government of India appointed him in 1948 to chair a commission to examine the case for reorganising Indian states on a linguistic basis. The Dar Commission ultimately opposed the idea, citing threats to national unity.

NODIA

29. Arrange the following events regarding the integration of princely states in chronological order:
P. Junagadh became a part of India.
Q. The Indian army entered Jammu and Kashmir to drive out infiltrators.
R. Hyderabad surrendered to the Indian army.

S. The United Nations declared a ceasefire establishing a Line of Control.

Choose one correct option from the options given below.

(a) P, Q, R, S
(b) Q, P, S, R
(c) R, S, P, Q
(d) P, R, Q, S

Ans :

(a) P, Q, R, S

The correct chronology is: Junagadh became part of India on September 15, 1947 (P). The Indian army entered Jammu and Kashmir on October 27, 1947 (Q). Hyderabad surrendered after Operation Polo on September 18, 1948 (R). Finally, the UN declared a ceasefire in Kashmir on January 1, 1949 (S).

30. Arrange the following developments related to linguistic reorganisation in chronological order:

P. The State Reorganisation Act was passed by the Indian Parliament.
Q. The JVP Committee submitted its report dismissing linguistic states for the time being.
R. Punjab was bifurcated into Punjab and Haryana.
S. The separate state of Andhra Pradesh was created.

Choose one correct option from the options given below.

(a) Q, S, P, R
(b) S, Q, P, R
(c) P, Q, S, R
(d) Q, P, R, S

Ans :

(a) Q, S, P, R

The chronological order is: The JVP Committee submitted its report on April 1, 1949 (Q). Andhra Pradesh was created as the first linguistic state in 1953 (S). The States Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956 (P). Finally, Punjab was bifurcated by the Punjab Reorganisation Act in 1966 (R).

31. Which of the following statements correctly reflect the realities discovered during the preparation for India's first general election?

P. The initial electoral roll failed to list 40 lakh women voters.
Q. The entire election process was completed within a short span of 10 days.
R. It was discovered that exactly 15% of the voters were eligible.
S. Exactly 10 million ballot boxes were used for the entire election process.

Choose one correct option from the following options.

(a) Only P and R
(b) Only Q and S
(c) Only P and S
(d) Only R and S

Ans :

(a) Only P and R

During the election preparation, the Election Commission discovered that the first list omitted 40 lakh women, and 15% of voters were eligible (P and R are correct). Q is incorrect as the process took about 100 days. S is incorrect because 25 million ballot boxes were actually used.

32. Which of the following individuals were officially members of the State Reorganisation Commission appointed in 1953?

P. S K Dar
Q. Honourable Justice Fazal Ali
R. K M Panikkar
S. Pattabhi Sitaramayya

Choose one correct option from the following options.

(a) Only P and S
(b) Only Q and R
(c) Only R and S
(d) Only P and Q

Ans :

(b) Only Q and R

Nehru announced the State Reorganisation Commission in 1953. It comprised Honourable Justice Fazal Ali as President, along with two other members, K M Panikkar and Hridaynath Kunzru. S K Dar headed a separate earlier commission, and Pattabhi Sitaramayya was a member of the JVP committee, making Q and R correct.

33. India could not accept Hyderabad's decision to remain independent due to several strategic and demographic factors. Which of the following were part of these reasons?

P. Several railways and roadways connecting north and south India passed through it.
Q. The state possessed the largest seaport on the western coast.
R. An independent state within the Indian

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

Union would pose a threat to India's security.
S. The population predominantly consisted of refugees from East Pakistan.

Choose one correct option from the following options.
(a) Only Q and S
(b) Only P and R
(c) Only R and S
(d) Only P and Q

Ans :

(b) Only P and R
India could not accept an independent Hyderabad because its presence within the Indian Union posed a severe threat to national security (R). Furthermore, several crucial railways and roadways that connected north and south India passed directly through Hyderabad's territory (P). Statements Q and S are factually incorrect regarding Hyderabad.

34. While the Congress gained an absolute majority in the parliament during the 1951-52 elections, it failed to secure an absolute majority in certain state assemblies. Which of the following states fall into this category?
P. Orissa
Q. Madhya Pradesh
R. PEPSU (Patiala and East Punjab States Union)
S. Uttar Pradesh

Choose one correct option from the following options.
(a) Only P and R
(b) Only Q and S
(c) Only P and S
(d) Only R and S

Ans :

(a) Only P and R
In the 1951-52 elections, Congress won the majority of seats in most states (68.5% votes). However, the text explicitly notes that the Congress failed to get an absolute majority only in the specific states of Orissa, Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU), and Travancore-Cochin. Therefore, P and R are correct.

35. The conflict over the linguistic reorganisation of Bombay state involved prominent regional movements. Which of the following organisations led the demand for these separate states?
P. Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti
Q. Krishak Mazdoor Praja Party
R. Mahagujarat Janata Parishad
S. Ganatantra Parishad

Choose one correct option from the following options.
(a) Only P and R
(b) Only Q and S
(c) Only P and Q
(d) Only R and S

Ans :

(a) Only P and R
The movement for the bifurcation of Bombay on linguistic lines was fiercely led by the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti in regions with a Maratha majority, and by the Mahagujarat Janata Parishad in regions with a Gujarati majority. These protests eventually led to the creation of Maharashtra and Gujarat in 1960.

36. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The episode of dissolution of the elected Communist government in Kerala in 1959 hampered the development of constitutional democracy in India.
Reason (R): The central government was pressurised by Indira Gandhi, who accused the Kerala government of failing to maintain law and order.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Communist Party won majority seats in Kerala in 1957. However, in 1959, Indira Gandhi started a movement accusing them of failing to maintain law and order. This pressure forced the central government to dissolve the Kerala government, an act that directly hampered the development of Indian constitutional democracy.

37. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Hanwant Singh, the ruler of Jodhpur, successfully merged his princely state with Pakistan in 1947 to gain unconditional

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

trade benefits.
Reason (R): Lord Mountbatten successfully convinced Hanwant Singh that joining Pakistan would cause severe problems since Jodhpur was a Hindu state.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(d) A is false, but R is true.
The Assertion is false because Hanwant Singh did not merge with Pakistan; influenced by Mountbatten, he eventually joined India almost against his wish. The Reason is true, as Mountbatten played a vital diplomatic role, convincing Singh that acceding to a Muslim-created Pakistan would cause problems for a Hindu state.

38. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Maharaja Hari Singh of Kashmir was ultimately forced to sign the Instrument of Accession with the Indian Union on October 26, 1947.
Reason (R): Pakistani-backed mercenaries had rapidly spread within Kashmir and were moving towards the capital, Srinagar.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Assertion is true as Maharaja Hari Singh signed the Instrument of Accession on October 26, 1947. The Reason accurately explains why: forces sent by Pakistan had rapidly spread and were moving towards Srinagar, leaving the helpless Maharaja with no choice but to sign the accession to secure military aid.

39. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Sardar Patel ordered the forcible annexation of Junagadh to prevent an increase in communal tension.
Reason (R): A plebiscite conducted in Junagadh revealed that 99.95% of the people chose to join Pakistan over India.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(c) A is true, but R is false.
The Assertion is true, as Sardar Patel ordered forcible annexation believing the Nawab's decision to join Pakistan would increase communal tension. The Reason is false because the plebiscite actually resulted in 99.95% of the people choosing India over Pakistan, validating the annexation and overturning the Nawab's initial unpopular decision.

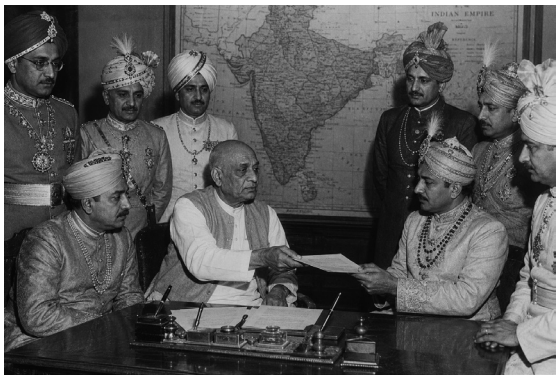
NODIA

40. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The successful completion of the first general election in 1951-52 confirmed that democracy can only be implemented in Western nations.
Reason (R): The participation of various opposition parties in the Lok Sabha debates enriched the democratic process through constructive criticism.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(d) A is false, but R is true.
The Assertion is false; the success of the 1951-52 election actually confirmed the law of popular government that democracy can be implemented by democrats in a democratic country, defeating Western skepticism. The Reason is true, as opposition leaders actively partook in Lok Sabha debates, enriching the democratic process constructively.

41. Examine the historical visual below and respond to the question.



Which legal mechanism, championed by the central figure in this image, served as the primary document allowing princely states to join the new dominions of India or Pakistan while retaining certain internal freedoms?

(a) The Paramountcy Standstill Agreement
(b) The Instrument of Accession
(c) The State Reorganisation Treaty
(d) The Doctrine of Universal Paramountcy

Ans :

(b) The Instrument of Accession
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the first Home Minister of free India, drafted the Instrument of Accession to effectively integrate over 500 princely states. This crucial legal document allowed the native rulers to join either India or Pakistan, granting them internal freedom while successfully surrendering their defence and foreign policy to the Union Government.

42. Study the archival newspaper scan below and answer the following question.

THE STATESMAN

INDIAN TROOPS ROLLING BACK KASHMIR REBELS

Delhi Rushes Military Aid By Air

SITUATION IN VALLEY STILL SERIOUS

MORE TROOPS BEING FLOWN IN

STATE'S ACCESSION TO UNION ACCEPTED

PUNJAB STATES OFFER ASSISTANCE

NATIONAL LEADERS APPEAL FOR UNITY

BARAMULA RECOVERED

OUR FORCES ADVANCING: COMMUNIQUÉ

According to the chapter, what immediate development compelled Maharaja Hari Singh of Kashmir to seek military help from India and sign the accession document that led to the military response depicted here?

(a) An internal rebellion organised by the National Conference party
(b) A declaration by the United Nations mandating a strict ceasefire
(c) A direct political blockade initiated by the British paramountcy
(d) An armed infiltration by mercenaries supported by the Pakistani government

Ans :

(d) An armed infiltration by mercenaries supported by the Pakistani government
Following India's independence, Maharaja Hari Singh initially wished to keep Kashmir independent. However, when armed mercenaries supported by the Pakistani government and army aggressively infiltrated the region, looting and murdering rampantly, the helpless Maharaja had no choice but to seek Indian military help by promptly signing the Instrument of Accession.

43. Observe the period photograph below depicting a democratic exercise in a princely state, and answer the question.

After the Nawab fled to Pakistan, what method was ultimately used by the Government of India to finalize the accession of Junagadh, resulting in an overwhelming 99.95% vote for India?

(a) A military campaign known as Operation Polo
(b) An unconditional trade offer by Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(c) A popular plebiscite conducted among the citizens
(d) A bilateral treaty with the JVP committee

Ans :

(c) A popular plebiscite conducted among the citizens

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

When the Nawab of Junagadh announced accession to Pakistan against the wishes of his Hindu-majority subjects, massive unrest followed, leading him to flee to Pakistan. To resolve the integration democratically, Sardar Patel ordered an interim setup and a plebiscite was conducted, in which an overwhelming 99.95% of people chose India.

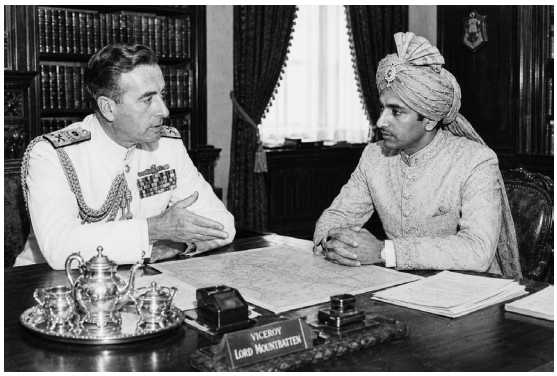
44. Analyse the historical visual below showing an armed group from 1948, and answer the following question.

Under whose leadership did this extremist armed group, known as the Razakars, carry out widespread acts of violence against Hindus, prompting thousands to flee and take shelter in relief camps?
(a) Osman Ali Khan
(b) Sheikh Abdullah
(c) General J.N. Choudhury
(d) Qasim Razvi

Ans :

(d) Qasim Razvi
To forcefully maintain Hyderabad's independence, the Nawab resorted to extreme measures. Under the leadership of the extremist leader Qasim Razvi, an armed group named the Razakars was established. This violent militia carried out severe atrocities against the Hindu population, causing thousands of terrorized Indians to flee to relief camps.

45. Based on the period image below depicting a crucial diplomatic meeting, answer the following question.

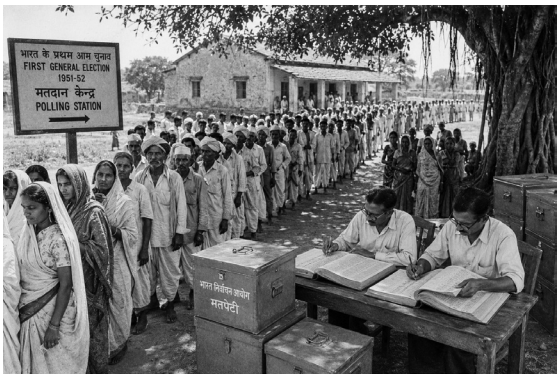


When the ruler of Jodhpur was lured by Muhammad Ali Jinnah to join Pakistan, who played a vital diplomatic role in making him understand that joining a Muslim-created nation would cause problems for his Hindu state?
(a) Lord Mountbatten
(b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru
(d) Sukumar Sen

Ans :

(a) Lord Mountbatten
Hanwant Singh, the ruler of Jodhpur, was highly opposed to the Congress and was tempted by an unconditional trade offer from the Pakistani leader Jinnah. At this critical juncture, Lord Mountbatten played a vital diplomatic role, convincing Singh that joining a newly created Muslim nation would cause severe problems for his Hindu state.

46. Examine the historical photograph below showing the First General Election, and respond to the question.



Which of the following was a major logistical challenge encountered by the Election Commission of India under Sukumar Sen while preparing the electoral rolls for this mammoth democratic exercise?

NODIA

(a) The communist parties boycotted the election entirely
(b) The total number of candidates exceeded fifty thousand
(c) Approximately 40 lakh women were not listed in the first roll
(d) The voting age was restricted to citizens above 25 years

Ans :

(c) Approximately 40 lakh women were not listed in the first roll
The Election Commission of India, led by Chief Election Commissioner Sukumar Sen, faced a mammoth task in conducting the first general election. A major logistical hurdle was preparing the complex electoral rolls, during which it was discovered that a staggering 40 lakh eligible women were completely missing from the initial voter list.

47. Study the period political cartoon below and answer the question.

CENTRE TAKES DECISIVE ACTION IN KERALA!
I HOPE THIS DOES NOT LEAD TO FURTHER TROUBLE...
CONGRESS PRESIDENT
LAW AND ORDER
COMMUNIST MINISTRY DISMISSED IN KERALA
KERALA

In 1959, the central government dissolved the elected Communist government in Kerala, hampering the development of constitutional democracy. Who, as the president of the Indian National Congress, initiated the movement accusing the state government of failing to maintain law and order?
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Pattabhi Sitaramayya
(c) Sukumar Sen
(d) Indira Gandhi

Ans :

(d) Indira Gandhi
In 1957, the Communist Party achieved a landmark victory by forming the government in Kerala. However, in 1959, Indira Gandhi, as the president of the Indian National Congress, launched a political movement accusing the state government of failing to maintain law and order, leading the Central Government to controversially dissolve the elected ministry.

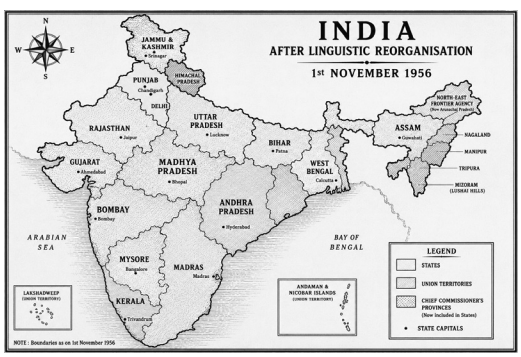
48. Observe the historical visual given below and respond to the question.

The death of this veteran Congress leader after a 58-day fast forced the Government of India to separate the Telugu-speaking areas from which prominent state to create Andhra Pradesh in 1953?
(a) Bombay State
(b) Madras State
(c) Travancore-Cochin
(d) Hyderabad State

Ans :

(b) Madras State
In protest against the government's initial refusal to reorganize states on a linguistic basis, veteran Congress leader Potti Sreeramulu undertook a fast unto death. He fasted for 58 days before passing away in December 1952. His death triggered massive, violent protests, forcing the government to carve out Andhra Pradesh from the Madras state.

49. Analyse the illustrated historical map given below and answer the following question.



Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Following the recommendations of the State Reorganisation Commission headed by Justice Fazal Ali, the Indian Parliament passed the States Reorganisation Act in 1956. How many states and union territories were initially formed on a linguistic basis under this Act?
(a) 14 states and 6 union territories
(b) 12 states and 4 union territories
(c) 16 states and 3 union territories
(d) 15 states and 5 union territories

Ans :

(a) 14 states and 6 union territories
Following widespread public demands, the Government of India appointed a State Reorganisation Commission consisting of Justice Fazal Ali, K.M. Panikkar, and Hridaynath Kunzru. Based on their comprehensive report, the Indian Parliament enacted the States Reorganisation Act in 1956, which officially formed 14 separate states and 6 union territories based entirely on linguistic lines.

50. Examine the archival photograph below showing a significant regional leader, and answer the question.

Under the leadership of the figure depicted here, Master Tara Singh, the Akali Dal raised the demand for a 'Sikh homeland'. What was the direct legislative outcome of this communal and linguistic demand in 1966?
(a) Complete merger of Punjab's hilly areas into Rajasthan
(b) Creation of an independent Sikh Dominion outside the Union
(c) Annexation of the PEPSU region by the state of Uttar Pradesh
(d) Bifurcation of the region into the states of Punjab and Haryana

Ans :

(d) Bifurcation of the region into the states of Punjab and Haryana
The linguistic reorganization principles sparked further regional conflicts, notably in Punjab. The Akali Dal, under the fierce leadership of Master Tara Singh, raised a persistent demand for a linguistically disparate 'Sikh homeland'. This sustained movement ultimately led to the Punjab Reorganisation Act of 1966, which successfully bifurcated the region into Punjab and Haryana.

NODIA

ONE MARK QUESTIONS

51. How many princely states were there in the Indian subcontinent when the British left in 1947?

Ans :

565ss

52. What was the minimum age required for a citizen to be entitled to vote under universal adult suffrage in India's first general election?

Ans :

21 years

53. Name the legal document drafted by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to enable the rulers of princely states to join India or Pakistan.

Ans :

Instrument of Accession

54. How many elected Lok Sabha seats were contested in India's first general election?

Ans :

489

55. State the number of jurisdictional princely states that had acceded to the Indian Union by 15th August 1947, excluding Kashmir, Junagadh, and Hyderabad.

Ans :

136

56. What was Muhammad Ali Jinnah's primary view of Kashmir that motivated his desire to annex it?

Ans :

He thought of it as Pakistan's main centre of political and economic activities.

57. On which date did Maharaja Hari Singh sign the Instrument of Accession to the Indian Union?

Ans :

October 26, 1947

58. State the number of police stations that were set up across India during the preparation process for the first general election.

Ans :

90,000

59. Name the Nawab of Junagadh who expressed his desire to accede to Pakistan during the partition of British India in 1947.

Ans :

Muhammad Mahabat Khanji III

60. Who was the ruler of Hyderabad at the time India gained its freedom?

Ans :

Osman Ali Khan

61. How many people died in Hyderabad due to communal violence during the phase of its integration into India?

Ans :

About 40,000 people

62. Identify the ruler of Jodhpur who was a staunch opponent of the Congress and initially signed a treaty with Jinnah.

Ans :

Hanwant Singh

63. Mention the approximate number of days it took to complete the voting process for India's first general election.

Ans :

About 100 days

64. Which political party emerged as the second largest party in the first general elections of India?

Ans :

Communist Party of India (CPI)

65. What percentage of the total votes did the Indian National Congress secure in the 1952 Lok Sabha elections?

Ans :

74.3% (or 75% as broadly stated in the text)

66. How many seats did the Communist Party of India gain in the first Lok Sabha election?

Ans :

26 seats

67. In which year was the Punjab Reorganisation Act passed to bifurcate the state?

Ans :

1966

68. Which political party was in power at the centre during the period 1950-54?

Ans :

Indian National Congress

69. Who was the president of the Indian National Congress in 1959 when a movement was started against the Kerala government?

Ans :

Indira Gandhi

70. Expand PEPSU.

Ans :

Patiala and East Punjab States Union

71. Regarding the states of India, the Indian Independence Act of 1947 contained a provision that the words '_____' shall be omitted from Royal Style and Titles.

Ans :

Emperor of India

72. Under the Instrument of Accession, the Union Government was granted control over the foreign policy and _____ of the princely states.

Ans :

defence

73. On October 22, 1947, mercenaries supported by the Pakistani government infiltrated into _____.

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

Ans :

Kashmir

74. In the backdrop of constant conflicts, the United Nations declared a ceasefire on January 01, 1949, and established a _____ between India and Pakistan.

Ans :

Line of Control (LOC)

75. Following Sardar Patel's order for forcible annexation, a plebiscite was conducted in Junagadh in which _____ percent of people chose India over Pakistan.

Ans :

99.95

76. At the time of India's independence, although the ruler of Hyderabad was a Muslim, about 87% of the population were _____.

Ans :

Hindus

77. In Hyderabad, an armed extremist group called Razakars was set up under the leadership of _____.

Ans :

Qasim Razvi

78. The Indian army launched Operation Polo in Hyderabad under the command of General _____.

Ans :

J N Choudhury

79. The Pakistani leader Jinnah made an unconditional trade offer to the rulers of Jodhpur and _____, though the latter rejected it and joined India.

Ans :

Jaisalmer

80. Lord Mountbatten successfully convinced the ruler of Jodhpur that Pakistan had been created mainly for the _____, and acceding there would cause problems for a Hindu state.

Ans :

Muslims

81. The mammoth task of conducting the first General Election of Independent India was led by _____, the first chief election commissioner.

Ans :

Sukumar Sen

82. During the preparation of the first electoral rolls, the Election Commission discovered that 40 lakh _____ were not listed.

Ans :

women

NODIA

83. To facilitate the voting process for the first general election, the Government of India had to prepare 25 million _____ to be used across the country.

Ans :

ballot boxes

84. The Government of India appointed a commission in 1948 to examine the reorganisation of Indian states on a linguistic basis under the chairmanship of _____.

Ans :

S K Dar

85. The separate state of Andhra was created in 1953 by cutting a Telugu-speaking part out of the then _____ state.

Ans :

Madras

86. The State Reorganisation Commission appointed in 1953 comprised Honourable Justice Fazal Ali, Hridaynath Kunzru, and _____.

Ans :

K M Panikkar

87. Based on the recommendations of the State Reorganisation Commission, the Indian Parliament passed an Act in 1956 forming 14 states and 6 _____.

Ans :

union territories

88. The poor performance of rightist political parties in the 1952 elections showed the moral victory of the Congress, which had always wanted to create a _____ state.

Ans :

secular

89. Following the bifurcation of Bombay in 1960, _____ became the capital of the newly formed state of Gujarat.

Ans :

Ahmedabad

90. The demand for a 'Sikh homeland' in Punjab was raised by the Akali Dal under the leadership of _____.

Ans :

Master Tara Singh

91. A massive political campaign was led by a specific regional committee demanding a separate state for Marathi-speaking people. This movement strongly resisted the linguistic cohabitation in a large western province, ultimately resulting in the creation of Maharashtra. Name the committee that led this movement.

Ans :

Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti

92. A regional political group fiercely campaigned for the creation of a separate state out of the bilingual Bombay province for a specific linguistic community. Their sustained protests eventually succeeded in 1960, leading to the establishment of a new state with its capital at Ahmedabad. Identify the political group.

Ans :

Mahagujarat Janata Parishad

93. In the first nationwide democratic exercise, this political faction contested 255 seats across the country. However, they failed to make a significant stand against the dominant ruling party, managing to win only 12 seats in the parliament. Identify this political party.

Ans :

Socialists (or Socialist Party)

94. Due to widespread public dissatisfaction with an earlier report, a three-member committee was appointed in December 1948 to reexamine the issue of linguistic reorganisation. It formally dismissed the idea for the time being, arguing it would disrupt administrative and economic consolidation. Identify the committee.

Ans :

JVP committee

95. A veteran Congress leader undertook an epic fast unto death demanding a separate state for Telugu-speaking people. His death after 58 days sparked massive protests and clashes with the police, forcing the government to concede the demand. Name the leader.

Ans :

Potti Sreeramulu

96. After an opposition party formed the government in a southern state, the ruling national party spearheaded a mass movement accusing the state government of failing to maintain law and order. This pressure led the central government to dissolve the elected state government in 1959. Name the state where this occurred.

Ans :

Kerala

97. A specific community raised a demand for a separate homeland on communal grounds, prompting the government to bifurcate a northern state into two separate states and merge its hilly areas with an adjoining union territory. Name the Act that enforced this bifurcation.

Ans :

Punjab Reorganisation Act of 1966

98. After much indecision, the ruler of a non-Muslim border state signed a treaty with a neighboring nation's leader. A prominent British diplomat had to intervene personally to convince the ruler that joining the neighboring nation would be highly problematic for his subjects. Identify the state.

Ans :

Jodhpur

99. A monarch of a border state initially refused offers from both newly independent dominions, hoping to maintain his realm as an independent entity. He only changed his stance and asked for military help when armed mercenaries supported by a neighbouring government started looting and murdering his people. Identify the monarch.

Ans :

Maharaja Hari Singh

NODIA

100. During a violent territorial conflict, a rival government was set up in a disputed region with the aid of a neighbouring country. From this specific region, multiple attacks were subsequently launched against the Indian-controlled territory. Identify the name given to this occupied region by the rival government.

Ans :

Azad Kashmir

101. "He drafted the Instrument of Accession, which was a legal document to enable each of the rulers of the princely states under British paramountcy to join one of the new dominions... created by the partition of British India."
Name the Indian leader referred to as 'He' in this passage who took the responsibility of integrating these states.

Ans :

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

102. "He convinced the leaders of the princely states advantages of joining the Indian Union. He appealed to the leaders that if they did not cooperate, there would be anarchy and chaos... In cases where his appeal went unheard, he did not hesitate to annex those states by force."
What is the popular name given to this specific two-pronged diplomatic policy followed by the leader described here?

Ans :

Carrot and Stick policy

103. "The government of India was outraged. Patel believed that if this state was permitted to go to Pakistan, it would further increase communal tension. He offered Pakistan to reverse its acceptance of the accession..."
What democratic process did Patel offer Pakistan to hold in this state to resolve the dispute?

Ans :

A plebiscite

104. "The Government of India appointed a commission in 1948 to examine the case of reorganisation of the Indian states on linguistic basis. The Commission opposed the idea of reorganisation on linguistic basis..."
State the main reason given by this commission for opposing the reorganisation of states on a linguistic basis.

Ans :

Because reorganisation of states on the basis of language might threaten national unity.

105. "There were about 1800 candidates for 489 elected Lok Sabha seats and some 5000 candidates for 3283 elected seats of the state Vidhan Sabhas... The people of India freely excercised their voting rights."
Approximately what percentage of eligible voters cast their vote in this election?

Ans :

About 60%

106. "In most of the states Congress won the majority of seats... The Akali Dal shared its marked position. However, a very large number of independent candidates were successful."
In which two specific states was the electoral gain of the Communists considered noteworthy during this election?

Ans :

West Bengal and Hyderabad

107. "With the aid of the Indian army, the leader of the National Conference party... took control of the state. In the meantime acting against his government, the part occupied by Pakistan was named differently."
Name the leader of the National Conference party who took control of the state government as mentioned in this extract.

Ans :

Sheikh Abdullah

108. "India could not accept Hyderabad's decision to remain as an independent state. The presence of the independent state of Hyderabad within the Indian Union would pose a threat to India's security."
Apart from national security, mention the logistical infrastructure reason given in the text that justified India's attitude towards Hyderabad.

Ans :

Several railways and roadways that connected north and south India passed through Hyderabad.

109. "It is important to note here that in the 1952 elections the performance of the rightist political parties... showed the moral victory of the

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Congress which had always wanted to create a secular state."

What was the combined vote percentage secured by these rightist political parties with a communal tinge in this election?

Ans :

6%

110. "Negotiations started as a result of which in September, 1952 the Krishak Majdoor Praja Party and the Socialists became the Praja Socialist Party."

GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LOK SABHA, 1951-52
Party-wise Results

Sl. No.	Party	Total Seats Contested	Seats Won	Votes Polled (*in lakhs*)	Percentage of Votes
1.	Indian National Congress	364	364	175.06	45.02
2.	Communist Party of India	16	16	28.31	7.27
3.	Socialist Party	58	12	17.31	4.45
4.	Krishak Majdoor Praja Party (KMPP)	60	9	11.19	2.88
5.	Bharatiya Jana Sangh	94	3	9.35	2.41
6.	Hindu Mahasabha	52	2	7.41	1.90
7.	Ram Rajya Parishad	31	1	3.05	0.78
8.	Scheduled Castes Federation	24	1	2.77	0.71
9.	All India Kisan Sabha	17	1	2.35	0.60
10.	Revolutionary Socialist Party	8	0	0.40	0.10
11.	Others	176	2	22.10	5.68
12.	Independents	187	37	78.81	20.30
	TOTAL	**1,087**	**448**	**388.11**	**100.00**

Source : *Election Commission of India, First General Election to Lok Sabha, 1951-52*, Vol. II, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India, 1955, pp. 12-13.

Ans :

10 seats

111. Carefully examine the historical photograph provided.

General El Edroos offers his surrender to J N Chowdhury after defeat, September 1948.

Identify the specific military operation ordered by Sardar Patel that culminated in the surrender depicted in this image.

Ans :

Operation Polo

112. Study the front page of the newspaper given below.

THE STATESMAN

CARPETS All kinds of Carpets Moderate Prices KASHMIR ART STORE The Mall, Lahore

MAYO SCHOOL AJMER (A Boarding School for Boys) Applications invited

VOL. CXVII NO. 5761 CALCUTTA : SUNDAY, JANUARY 2, 1949 TWO ANNAS

UN ANNOUNCES CEASEFIRE IN KASHMIR

Military Control Line Established Between Opposing Forces

U. N. COMMISSION WELCOMES TRUCE

Both Sides Asked To Withdraw Troops

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 1. The United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan today announced that a ceasefire in Kashmir came into effect at midnight of December 31.

The Commission has congratulated both Governments on the cessation of hostilities and has appealed to them to carry out fully the terms of the ceasefire agreement.

The next step, it is understood, will be the withdrawal of forces to their respective sides of the Military Control Line.

TRUCE TO BE STRICTLY OBSERVED: U. N.

The Commission in a statement said that any violation of the ceasefire would be viewed with grave concern and action would be taken accordingly.

It urged both Governments and their forces to maintain the ceasefire in letter and spirit.

KASHMIR

Miles 0 25 50 75

AZAD KASHMIR (PAKISTAN CONTROL)

Muzaffarabad

Srinagar

Leh

JAMMU & KASHMIR (INDIAN CONTROL)

Poonch

Jammu

Military Control Line (Ceasefire Line)

DETAILS OF CEASEFIRE AGREEMENT

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 1.—The ceasefire agreement between India and Pakistan provides for—

(1) Cessation of all firing and other hostile acts by land, air and sea at midnight December 31, 1948.

(2) Withdrawal of all troops to positions held on that date.

(3) Prohibition of consolidating positions or occupying vacated areas.

(4) Establishment of a Military Control Line as shown above.

(5) U. N. Commission to assist in maintaining the ceasefire.

INDIA AGREES TO U. N. PROPOSAL

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1. The Government of India today accepted the proposal of the United Nations Commission for a ceasefire in Kashmir.

A statement issued here said that India had given the undertaking with a view to creating conditions for a peaceful settlement of the Kashmir question in accordance with the principles laid down by the United Nations.

Pakistan has also accepted the proposal.

PAKISTAN ALSO ACCEPTS TERMS

KARACHI, Jan. 1. The Government of Pakistan announced today that it has accepted the ceasefire proposal and will implement the terms of the agreement in good faith.

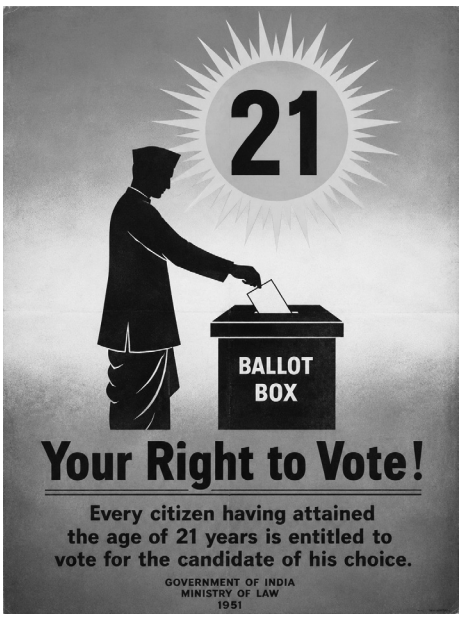
It expressed the hope that India will also honour its commitments in letter and spirit.

Based on the newspaper headline and sub-map, what specific boundary was established between the Indian and Pakistani controlled parts of the state?

Ans :

Line of Control (LOC)

113. Observe the graphic illustration carefully.


21
BALLOT BOX
Your Right to Vote!
Every citizen having attained the age of 21 years is entitled to vote for the candidate of his choice.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW
1951

Which democratic principle, meant to extend voting rights to all citizens as highlighted by the age requirement in the poster, was the first general election based on?

Ans :

Universal adult suffrage

NODIA

114. Read the newspaper clipping presented below.

THE HINDU
INDIA'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER

KIRLOSKAR OIL ENGINES

MADRAS: THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1959

PRESIDENT DISSOLVES COMMUNIST MINISTRY IN KERALA

Central Government Acts Under Heavy Pressure From Indian National Congress

PROCLAMATION ISSUED

CONGRESS LAUNCHES MASS MOVEMENT

KERALA REACTION

WHAT NEXT?

BREAKDOWN OF LAW AND ORDER

COMMUNIST PARTY CRITICISES MOVE

OPPOSITION PARTIES SUPPORT CENTRE'S ACTION

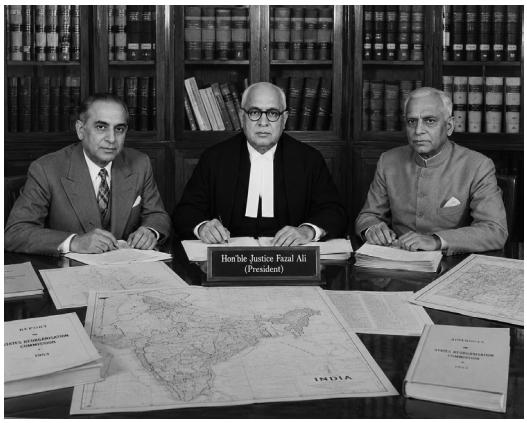
Smt. INDIRA GANDHI
President, Indian National Congress who spearheaded the mass movement in Kerala, accusing the State Government of complete failure in the maintenance of law and order.

According to the news clipping, who led the movement that pressurised the Central Government to dissolve the Communist government in Kerala?

Ans :

Indira Gandhi

115. Analyze the group photograph provided below.

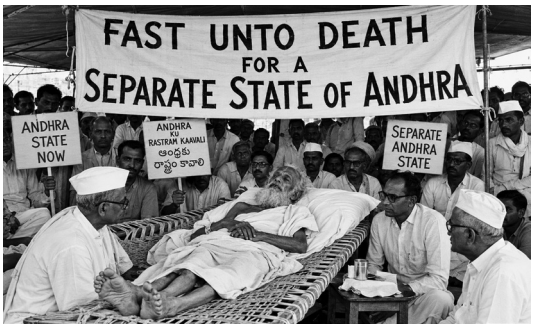


Identify the specific commission formed in 1953 comprising the three individuals shown in this formal portrait.

Ans :

States Reorganisation Commission

116. Look at the archival image presented below.

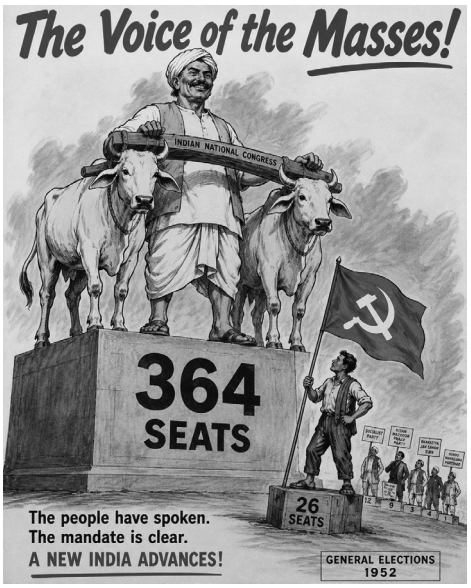


Name the veteran Congress leader shown in the photograph undertaking a 58-day fast unto death over the demand for a separate state.

Ans :

Potti Sreeramulu

117. Inspect the visual graphic given below.

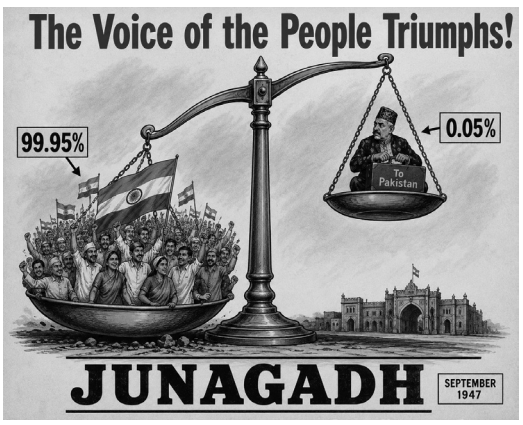


Based on the symbols and seat numbers shown in the political artwork, which political party became the second largest party in the 1952 Lok Sabha election?

Ans :

Communist Party of India (CPI)

118. Examine the illustration shown below.



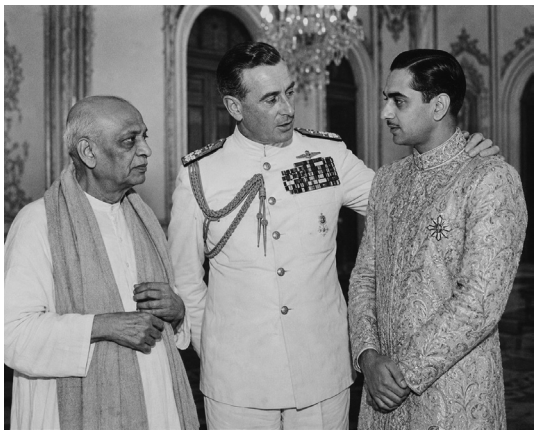
What specific democratic method was used in Junagadh, as symbolised by the overwhelming 99.95% popular choice depicted in this graphic?

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Ans :

Plebiscite

119. Scan the historical group image below.

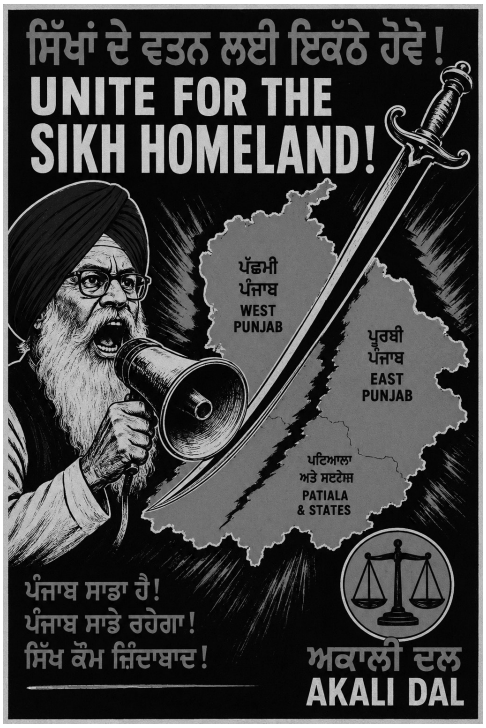


Identify the young ruler of Jodhpur depicted in the photograph, whom Lord Mountbatten successfully persuaded to join India despite his initial inclination towards Pakistan.

Ans :

Hanwant Singh

120. Review the political poster provided below.



Identify the leader of the Akali Dal, depicted in the poster, who raised the demand for a separate 'Sikh homeland'.

Ans :

Master Tara Singh

FOUR MARKS QUESTIONS

121. Highlight any four features of the princely states under British paramountcy.

Ans :

The princely states had several distinct features during the British occupation of India.

1. When the British occupation of the Indian subcontinent began, they strategically devised a political system where approximately two-fifths of the entire subcontinent was ruled by Indian princes.
2. The territories governed directly by these local rulers came to be historically recognized as the princely states, which included prominent regions like Hyderabad, Awadh, Baroda, Mysore, and Kashmir.
3. A fundamental common feature among all these princely states, regardless of their size, was that they universally promised their strict allegiance and loyalty to the British paramountcy.
4. When the British finally left India in 1947, there were 565 princely states of varying sizes, with some being as large as a province and others smaller than a district.

NODIA

122. State any four provisions or circumstances regarding the princely states as per the Indian Independence Act of 1947.

Ans :

The Indian Independence Act of 1947 laid down specific conditions regarding the princely states.

1. The Act explicitly declared that all existing treaties, agreements, and administrative arrangements between His Majesty's Government and the respective rulers of the Indian States would completely lapse.
2. It mandated that the historical and royal words 'Emperor of India' should be permanently omitted from the Royal Style and Titles previously used by the British monarch.
3. The provisions firmly stated that the independent Indian states would be entirely

free to accede to either of the newly created Dominions, which were India or Pakistan.
4. Consequently, the incorporation of these princely states posed a massive problem for the newly free India, shifting the immense responsibility of integration onto the national leadership.

123. Explain any four advantages and assurances provided by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to the princely states under his integration policy.

Ans :

Sardar Patel utilised strategic assurances to convince the princely states to join the Indian Union.
1. He took the primary responsibility of drafting the Instrument of Accession, which served as a formal legal document enabling the rulers under British paramountcy to join the new dominion.
2. Patel assured the rulers that by signing the document, their respective princely states would be granted complete freedom and autonomy in managing their own internal administrative affairs.
3. He specified that the Union Government of India would only retain central control over crucial national matters, specifically the defence and the foreign policy of these integrating states.
4. He effectively convinced the leaders of the distinct advantages of joining the Union, appealing that cooperation was absolutely necessary to avoid a common ruin and widespread political anarchy.

124. Mention the fate of any four specific princely states that willingly responded to the call of Sardar Patel for integration.

Ans :

Several princely states peacefully merged with the Indian Union or neighbouring provinces following Patel's appeal.
1. The princely states of Bhopal, Coochbehar, Tripura, and Manipur were among the first few prominent territories that positively responded to the integration call made by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
2. A significant number of princely states decided to merge directly with their immediate neighbouring provinces, systematically consolidating the newly independent Indian territory into larger administrative blocks.
3. The major princely state of Kolhapur officially joined and merged its administrative territories with the larger neighbouring province of Bombay, strengthening the western regional boundaries of India.
4. Similarly, the princely state of Mayurbhanj merged its territory with Orissa, while Benaras successfully merged with Uttar Pradesh, showcasing a smooth transition into the modern democratic framework.

125. Analyse any four circumstances surrounding the attempts by Kashmir to maintain its independence immediately after 1947.

Ans :

The princely state of Kashmir faced complex challenges regarding its independence after British withdrawal.
1. After independence, the inclusion of Kashmir seemed incredibly difficult because the majority of its regional population comprised Muslims, whereas its ruling monarch, Maharaja Hari Singh, was a Hindu.
2. When both the newly formed dominions of India and Pakistan asked the Maharaja to accede to their respective nations, he deliberately refused both geopolitical offers.
3. Instead of joining either dominion, Maharaja Hari Singh firmly declared his personal wish to keep the territory of Kashmir as a completely independent and sovereign state.
4. However, the Pakistani leader Muhammad Ali Jinnah viewed Kashmir as an essential geographical component, considering it to be Pakistan's main centre of future political and economic activities.

126. State any four developments that took place in Kashmir immediately after Maharaja Hari Singh signed the Instrument of Accession.

Ans :

Crucial military and political developments unfolded in Kashmir right after the accession document was signed.
1. Following Maharaja Hari Singh's signing of the Instrument of Accession on October 26, 1947, the Indian army swiftly entered Jammu and Kashmir the very next day.
2. The deployed Indian troops successfully drove out the violent infiltrators and mercenaries,

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

managing to recapture approximately two-thirds of the territory of the princely state.
3. With the active aid of the Indian army, Sheikh Abdullah, who was the prominent leader of the National Conference party in Kashmir, officially took control of the state.
4. Meanwhile, the Pakistan government named the territory they occupied as 'Azad Kashmir', setting up an aided government from where numerous hostile attacks were launched on Indian-controlled regions.

127. Examine any four reasons that defined India's attitude towards integrating the princely state of Hyderabad.

Ans :

The Indian government had pressing strategic reasons for refusing Hyderabad's demand for independence.
1. The Indian government firmly believed that the continued presence of an independent state of Hyderabad right within the Indian Union would pose a severe threat to India's security.
2. Several crucial railways and extensive roadways that physically connected the northern and southern regions of the Indian subcontinent passed directly through the territory of Hyderabad.
3. A vast majority of the diverse population living within Hyderabad actively wanted their state to formally accede to and become a democratic part of the Indian Union.
4. In light of these widespread public demands, the Hyderabad State Congress launched several intense mass movements actively demanding the immediate accession of the territory to India.

128. Discuss any four steps taken by Hyderabad that demonstrated its active resistance against joining the Indian Union.

Ans :

Hyderabad adopted several aggressive measures to assert its independence and resist Indian integration.
1. The Nawab of Hyderabad resorted to extreme measures by establishing an armed extremist group named Razakar, which operated under the direct leadership of the radical commander Qasim Razvi.
2. This armed group aggressively carried out severe acts of violence on the Hindus residing within the state and those living near the immediate borders of the Hyderabad territory.
3. The Hyderabad administration complicated the geopolitical situation further by deliberately bringing in large quantities of dangerous arms and ammunition smuggled directly from the neighbouring state of Pakistan.
4. Furthermore, the authorities instructed residing Muslims to declare Jihad and formally appealed against the Indian government to the United Nations and the International Court of Justice.

129. Enumerate any four major political parties that played a significant role in India between 1950 and 1954.

Ans :

Several key political parties actively shaped the early parliamentary democracy of independent India.
1. The Indian National Congress was the most dominant and influential political entity, consistently maintaining power at the central government and across majority of the state assemblies.
2. The Communist Party of India emerged as a prominent opposition force, successfully strengthening constitutional democracy by critically evaluating various government measures in the parliament and state legislatures.
3. The Bharatiya Jana Sabha was a notable right-wing political party that actively participated in the early electoral battles, though it only managed to secure a minor vote share.
4. The Praja Socialist Party was formed as a significant consolidated opposition force in September 1952, resulting directly from the strategic amalgamation of the Krishak Majdoor Praja Party and Socialists.

130. Highlight any four facts regarding the electoral procedures and candidate participation in India's first general election.

Ans :

The first general election witnessed massive procedural arrangements and enthusiastic political participation.

1. During the monumental electoral process, there were approximately 1800 aspiring candidates contesting directly for the 489 elected seats available in the lower house, the Lok Sabha.
2. Simultaneously, some 5000 political candidates actively contested for the 3283 elected representative seats distributed across the various state legislative assemblies known as the Vidhan Sabhas.
3. In this fully organized independent election, 14 national parties, 53 regional parties, and a remarkably huge number of independent candidates actively sought to try their political luck.
4. The democratic exercise proved highly successful as the citizens freely exercised their newly granted voting rights, resulting in an impressive voter turnout of approximately sixty percent.

131. Mention any four details regarding the performance of the Indian National Congress in various states during the 1952 elections.

Ans :

The Indian National Congress demonstrated an overwhelming but nuanced electoral performance across different Indian states.

1. The party secured an absolute majority nationwide, proving conclusively how the contemporary political dynamics of the newly independent nation were heavily inclined towards the Indian National Congress.
2. In terms of regional performance, the Congress successfully won the vast majority of seats in most of the states, securing an impressive 68.5 percent of the total votes.
3. However, the Congress completely failed to achieve an absolute majority in specific regional territories, namely the states of Orissa, Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU), and Travancore-Cochin.
4. Despite these few regional setbacks, Jawaharlal Nehru was confidently elected as the first Prime Minister, keeping the party firmly in power at the centre for five years.

132. Analyse any four aspects regarding the electoral performance of the rightist political parties in the 1952 general elections.

Ans :

The rightist parties faced significant electoral challenges during India's first democratic elections.

1. During the 1952 elections, the major rightist political parties consisted primarily of the Jan Sangh, the Ramrajya Parishad, and the Hindu Mahasabha, which actively contested numerous seats.
2. These specific political organisations possessed a distinct communal tinge in their political ideology, which heavily influenced their overall campaign strategies and appeal to the Indian electorate.
3. Despite their organized efforts, these rightist parties performed poorly at the national level, collectively managing to secure only a minimal 6 percent of the total vote share.
4. The fundamentally poor performance of these communal parties practically demonstrated a significant moral victory for the Congress, which had always desperately wanted to create a secular democratic state.

133. State any four steps of amalgamation and consolidation taken by the opposition parties after the 1952 elections.

Ans :

The outcome of the first elections forced the opposition parties to structurally consolidate their positions.

1. The massive electoral success of the Congress in the first general election brought home a very good and harsh practical lesson for all the fragmented political parties in opposition.
2. It actively inspired more or less like-minded political groups to amalgamate their separate entities in order to strategically consolidate their overall position against the dominant ruling party.
3. Serious political negotiations started among different factions, leading directly to the historic merger in September 1952 between the Krishak Majdoor Praja Party and the Socialist political groups.
4. As a direct result of these extensive strategic negotiations, these two distinct political organisations officially merged to successfully

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

form the newly consolidated Praja Socialist Party in India.

134. Highlight any four reasons why the movement for the linguistic reorganisation of states started in India after independence.

Ans :

The push for linguistic states emerged from historical demographic realities and cultural disconnects.

1. At the precise time of gaining independence, there was absolutely no formal administrative division of the Indian territories and states based strictly on a linguistic or cultural basis.
2. Consequently, on one hand, people speaking completely different regional languages were forced to coexist administratively within the borders of the exact same state or province.
3. On the other hand, large populations of people who spoke the exact same language but lived in geographically different states became unfortunately detached from each other's cultural sphere.
4. This complex administrative disconnect directly hindered democratic interaction, prompting immediate grassroots movements demanding the structural reorganisation of states on a linguistic basis right after independence.

135. Explain any four reasons why the Dar Commission and the JVP Committee opposed the linguistic reorganisation of states.

Ans :

Early government committees viewed the demand for linguistic provinces with deep structural apprehension.

1. The Dar Commission explicitly opposed the idea of linguistic reorganisation because they strongly believed that dividing states solely on the basis of language might severely threaten national unity.
2. Subsequently, the JVP Committee formally dismissed the idea, concluding that the period immediately following independence was simply not the opportune time for the formation of new provinces.
3. The committee reported that linguistic division would unmistakably retard the ongoing crucial process of political consolidation and threaten to dislocate the nation's fragile administrative and economic structure.
4. They feared that structural reorganisation would let loose dangerous forces of disruption and disintegration, seriously interfering with the progressive solution of India's immediate economical and political difficulties.

136. Highlight any four provisions or outcomes of the States Reorganisation Act of 1956.

Ans :

The States Reorganisation Act structurally transformed the internal administrative map of independent India.

1. The Indian Parliament officially passed the States Reorganisation Act in 1956 based strictly on the comprehensive report prepared by the state reorganisation commission recommending linguistic division.
2. Under the specific legal provisions of this sweeping Act, exactly 14 primary states were formally created across the Indian subcontinent based distinctly on linguistic and cultural demographics.
3. Simultaneously, the Act formally mandated the structural formation of 6 union territories, ensuring centralized administrative control over specific strategic and geographically distinct regions of the country.
4. Following the implementation of this Act on November 1, 1956, newly defined linguistic states such as Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal, and Madhya Pradesh were officially recognised.

137. State any four Union Territories that were explicitly formed under the States Reorganisation Act of 1956.

Ans :

The States Reorganisation Act established several Union Territories under the direct control of the central government.

1. The politically sensitive and geographically distinct northeastern region of Tripura was formally designated and established as a union territory following the passing of the 1956 Reorganisation Act.
2. The remote oceanic archipelago known as the Andaman and Nicobar Islands was also officially classified as a union territory to ensure direct strategic administration by the central government.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

3. The national capital region of Delhi was structurally retained as a designated union territory to maintain strict federal control over the primary seat of the Indian parliamentary democracy.
4. The island groups located in the Arabian Sea, specifically the Lakshwadeep Islands, along with the northeastern territory of Manipur, were similarly constituted as centrally administered union territories.

138. Mention any four features of the Mahagujarat movement and the resulting formation of Gujarat.

Ans :

The Mahagujarat movement successfully fought for a distinct linguistic state for Gujarati-speaking populations.

1. Because the States Reorganisation Act failed to create separate states for Marathas and Gujaratis, intense resistant movements broke out, demanding separate regional states for the two communities.
2. The massive public movement focused strictly on the sensitive issue of a separate state for the Gujarati-speaking populace was aggressively led by the Mahagujarat Janata Parishad organisation.
3. Following continuous protests, the Gujarati speaking areas of the bilingual Bombay state were officially clubbed together to successfully form the brand new independent linguistic state of Gujarat.
4. The formal division of Bombay finally took place in 1960, establishing Gujarat as a separate state, with the city of Ahmedabad officially becoming its new administrative capital.

139. Discuss any four broad positive impacts resulting from the linguistic reorganisation of states in India.

Ans :

The linguistic reorganisation of states ultimately proved beneficial for India's democratic and cultural fabric.

1. The structural linguistic state reorganisation successfully led to the active nurturing and long-term promotion of diverse regional languages across the various newly formed administrative territories of India.
2. It simultaneously encouraged the preservation and systematic promotion of unique regional cultures that had previously been suppressed or marginalized under the mismatched administrative borders of British India.
3. The linguistic alignment significantly led to a much better and more organic political interaction among the common people of the states with their democratically elected regional governments.
4. Ultimately, by accommodating regional aspirations within a constitutional framework, it prevented anti-democratic tendencies and strengthened the foundational roots of parliamentary democracy throughout the entire Indian republic.

140. Examine any two features each of the Communist Party's electoral gains and the formation of the Praja Socialist Party in 1952.

Ans :

Communist Party's electoral gains:

1. In the monumental 1952 general elections, the Communist Party of India alongside its political allies successfully emerged as the second largest party in the national parliament.
2. While they could gain only 26 seats nationally, their regional electoral gains were particularly noteworthy in the specific state assemblies of West Bengal and the Hyderabad territory.

Praja Socialist Party:

1. The Praja Socialist Party was formally created as a direct consequence of the opposition parties realising the urgent need to amalgamate and consolidate their scattered political positions.
2. It was officially formed in September 1952 through the strategic political merger and intense negotiations between the Krishak Majdoor Praja Party and the prominent Socialist political factions.

141. The Indian Independence Act of 1947 marked the lapse of British paramountcy over the subcontinent.
Enumerate any four problems and statutory provisions related to the integration of the princely states under this Act.

Ans :

The legal framework of the Independence Act created significant hurdles for territorial integration.

1. The Act definitively stated that all historical treaties, administrative agreements, and obligations between His Majesty's Government and the rulers of the Indian States would completely and permanently lapse.
2. It legally mandated that the imperial words 'Emperor of India' should be immediately and permanently omitted from the Royal Style and Titles historically used by the British Crown.
3. The most problematic provision declared that the numerous Indian princely states would be completely free to legally accede to either of the newly created Dominions, India or Pakistan.
4. Consequently, dealing with these 565 independent entities posed a massive administrative and geographical problem for independent India, requiring immense diplomatic effort to prevent national fragmentation and chaos.

142. Following independence, a border state ruled by Maharaja Hari Singh became a severe flashpoint between India and Pakistan.
Trace any four developments that compelled the Maharaja to finally accede to the Indian Union.

Ans :

The Maharaja was forced to seek Indian assistance due to a violent external invasion.

1. Anticipating that the Hindu Maharaja might eventually want to join India, the Pakistan government actively backed an invasion of the state to forcibly alter its political destiny.
2. Consequently, on October 22, 1947, dangerous armed mercenaries who were heavily supported and strategically directed by the Pakistani government violently infiltrated into the territory of Kashmir.
3. These hostile infiltrators, backed completely by the regular Pakistan army, immediately started murdering innocent civilians and looting the local people rampant across the vulnerable regions of the state.
4. Facing complete destruction, the helpless Maharaja desperately asked for military help from India, which agreed to assist only if he formally signed the legal Instrument of Accession immediately.

143. A Muslim ruler of a Hindu-majority state on the coast of Saurashtra communicated his desire to accede to Pakistan in 1947.
Explain any four steps constituting Sardar Patel's plan to successfully integrate this state into India.

Ans :

Sardar Patel utilized calculated diplomatic and forceful measures to integrate the state of Junagadh.

1. Outraged by the Nawab's Instrument of Accession to Pakistan, Sardar Patel firmly believed that permitting Junagadh to leave would dangerously increase communal tension across the Indian subcontinent.
2. Patel strategically offered the government of Pakistan an opportunity to immediately reverse its formal acceptance of the accession and instead agree to hold a democratic plebiscite in Junagadh.
3. While the local people actively wanted to set up an interim government, Sardar Patel eventually ordered the strict forcible annexation of Junagadh using decisive Indian military pressure.
4. Unable to resist this powerful Indian attack, the Nawab cowardly fled to Pakistan, after which a plebiscite was conducted where 99.95 percent of the people chose India.

144. Operation Polo was a decisive military action initiated by the Indian army in September 1948 against a massive princely state.
Explain any four circumstances that compelled the Indian government to launch this military operation.

Ans :

Extreme internal violence and hostile diplomatic maneuvers forced India to launch Operation Polo.

1. The Nawab of Hyderabad had deliberately set up an armed extremist group named the Razakars, which continuously carried out horrific acts of violence on the residing Hindu population.
2. Due to these brutal depredations and widespread violence, thousands of terrified Indians were forced to flee from their native

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

BETTER THAN BOOK IN THE MARKET

Why students are choosing this book 👉

School teachers already use this content to set papers.

Still not sure?

- 👉 Match this PDF with your question papers
- 👉 See the similarity yourself

Why does this happen?

- ✓ Teachers have its PDF & Word files
- ✓ Easy access
- ✓ Direct copy-paste questions
- ✓ Same pattern followed

Don't miss out—get the advantage today!

homes and took shelter in relief camps in India.
3. The situation complicated further as Hyderabad deliberately brought in heavy arms and ammunition directly from Pakistan and explicitly instructed the residing local Muslims to officially declare a Jihad.
4. When the Indian government finally sent a strict formal ultimatum regarding these severely increasing depredations, the Nizam completely ignored it, directly prompting the Indian army's military operation.

145. Border states with non-Muslim majorities, such as Jodhpur, faced initial indecision regarding their accession to India.
Trace any four developments related to the attitude and final integration of the ruler of Jodhpur.

Ans :

The integration of Jodhpur involved intense diplomatic maneuvering to prevent its accession to Pakistan.
1. Hanwant Singh, who was the prominent ruler of Jodhpur, was a staunch ideological opponent of the Congress and strongly believed that joining Indian territory would not be profitable.
2. Acting upon this resistance, Hanwant Singh surprisingly signed a secret treaty with the Pakistani leader Jinnah, who had made an unconditional trade offer to lure the border states.
3. Just when Jodhpur had almost agreed to join Pakistan, Lord Mountbatten played a vital diplomatic role by intervening to make Hanwant Singh understand the grim demographic realities involved.
4. Mountbatten successfully argued that since Pakistan was created mainly for Muslims, a Hindu state would face severe problems, influencing Hanwant Singh to finally join India against his wishes.

146. India's first general election was fundamentally based on the democratic principle of universal adult suffrage.
Discuss any four facts about voter eligibility and electoral participation during this historic election.

Ans :

Universal adult suffrage ensured that every eligible citizen could participate in shaping the new republic.
1. The fundamental principle of universal adult suffrage established that absolutely every citizen of India who had successfully attained the age of 21 years would be legally entitled to vote.
2. This powerful constitutional right to cast a vote was universally extended to all citizens of independent India completely irrespective of their individual caste, creed, religion, colour, or sex.
3. Despite the massive scale and numerous logistical difficulties, the people of India freely and enthusiastically exercised their newly granted constitutional voting rights during this massive democratic electoral exercise.
4. The active participation was highly commendable for a newly independent nation, as approximately 60 percent of the total eligible registered voters actually voted in this historic first election.

147. In 1957, a unique political transition occurred in a southern Indian state, creating a landmark in constitutional democracy.
Trace any four events related to the rise and subsequent dissolution of this specific non-Congress government.

NODIA

Ans :

The democratic victory of the Communist Party in Kerala was abruptly halted by central intervention.
1. During the second general elections held in 1957, the overall political picture was distinctly different in Kerala, where the Communist Party successfully won the majority of legislative seats.
2. This remarkable electoral success and the subsequent formation of the Communist government in Kerala served as a monumental landmark in the active development of constitutional democracy in India.
3. However, in 1959, an aggressive political movement against the Communist Government was started by Indira Gandhi, explicitly accusing the state administration of completely failing to maintain law and order.

4. Yielding to heavy political pressure from the Indian National Congress, the Central Government forcefully dissolved the elected communist government, an episode that severely hampered the development of constitutional democracy.

148. The States Reorganisation Act failed to resolve the linguistic aspirations of the Marathas and Gujaratis residing in the Bombay state.
Trace any four developments regarding the separate state movement that broke out in Bombay.

Ans :

Intense regional movements eventually forced the government to bifurcate the bilingual state of Bombay.

1. Since no separate administrative states were formed for the distinct Maratha and Gujarati communities by the Reorganisation Act, a severe political conflict broke out between the two groups.
2. The mass movement demanding a completely separate linguistic state for the Maratha majority was aggressively and systematically led by the regional political organisation known as Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti.
3. Simultaneously, the intense political protests demanding a completely separate and distinct regional state for the Gujarati majority regions were forcefully led by the Mahagujarat Janata Parishad organisation.
4. Following these continuous resistant movements, the Bombay state was finally bifurcated on linguistic lines in 1960, formally creating the separate states of Maharashtra and Gujarat for the respective communities.

149. The demographic reality of Kashmir contrasted heavily with the religion of its ruling monarch.
Discuss any four developments related to the entry and actions of Pakistani forces into Kashmir in 1947.

Ans :

Pakistan exploited the internal vulnerabilities of Kashmir to launch a devastating armed military infiltration.

1. The Pakistani leader Muhammad Ali Jinnah considered Kashmir incredibly important, actively thinking of it as Pakistan's main geographical centre for future political and crucial economic regional activities.
2. The Pakistan government correctly anticipated that the Hindu Maharaja of Kashmir might eventually want to formally join the Indian union at some future point of strategic political time.
3. Consequently, on October 22, 1947, heavily armed foreign mercenaries who were fully supported by the Pakistani government deliberately infiltrated into the sovereign borders of the Kashmir state.
4. These dangerous infiltrators, strongly backed by the regular Pakistan army, immediately started brutally murdering innocent civilians and ruthlessly looting the local people rampant across the targeted region.

150. Constant conflicts between India and Pakistan in Kashmir necessitated international diplomatic intervention.
Discuss any four points regarding India's appeal to the United Nations and the subsequent ceasefire.

Ans :

India's pursuit of international arbitration in Kashmir resulted in a complicated UN-mandated ceasefire arrangement.

1. Following the invasion, India officially took up the complicated Kashmir issue to the United Nations specifically in order to formally protest against the violent armed infiltration by Pakistan.
2. In response at the UN, Pakistan falsely declared that its government had absolutely nothing to do with the violent armed attackers who had illegally infiltrated the Kashmir territory.
3. In the backdrop of these constant violent conflicts, the United Nations officially declared and implemented a formal ceasefire that came into effect from January 01, 1949.
4. The UN also established a formal Line of Control (LOC), ensuring a part of Kashmir came under the Indian Union, while Azad Kashmir unfortunately remained a part of Pakistan.

151. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"I appealed to the leaders that if they did not cooperate, there would be anarchy and chaos and a common ruin of all... I made it implicitly clear that they might have to face the wrath of the people... and I would not be in a position to stop the anger of the people against them."

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Despite these warnings, some states resisted. Mention four instances or facts from the chapter where strict or forceful action became necessary.

Ans :

Sardar Patel utilized strict military and diplomatic force when his initial peaceful appeals were repeatedly ignored.

1. The chapter explicitly states that in stubborn cases where Patel's peaceful appeal went completely unheard, he did not hesitate to quickly annex those princely states by direct military force.
2. In the specific case of Junagadh, when the Nawab refused to reverse his accession to Pakistan, Sardar Patel decisively ordered the strict forcible military annexation of the territory.
3. In Hyderabad, when the Nizam deliberately ignored the Indian government's formal ultimatum regarding the Razakars' violence, the Indian army was ordered to launch a military strike called Operation Polo.
4. Even in Kashmir, when Pakistani forces illegally invaded the territory, the Indian state utilized strict military force to actively drive out the dangerous infiltrators and recapture occupied land.

152. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"A popular government, aided by the people, was necessary to act against the invaders... taking control to defend the state and restore administration while the borders were under heavy attack from the newly formed nation."
Based on the chapter, explain four developments regarding the setting up of the government and the administrative division in Kashmir.

Ans :

Following the military intervention, administrative control in Kashmir was violently divided between two opposing governments.

1. With the active military aid of the Indian army, the prominent leader of the National Conference party in Kashmir, Sheikh Abdullah, officially took direct political control of the state.
2. In the meantime, acting directly against the newly established legitimate government of Sheikh Abdullah, the specific part of Kashmir illegally occupied by Pakistan was systematically renamed 'Azad Kashmir'.
3. A hostile parallel government, entirely aided and heavily funded by Pakistan, was formally set up within the occupied administrative borders of this newly designated territory of Azad Kashmir.
4. From this Pakistan-backed Azad Kashmir territory, a continuous number of violent armed attacks were strategically launched on the peaceful region of Kashmir operating under direct Indian administrative control.

153. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Armed groups carried out extreme measures... targeting specific communities. As a result of this brutal violence, thousands of Indians fled from their homes and took shelter in relief camps set up across the border."
Identify the state being referred to, and explain four aspects of the chaos and violence created by these armed groups as per the chapter.

Ans :

The state being referred to is the princely state of Hyderabad, where state-backed extremists unleashed widespread violence.

1. In order to aggressively strengthen his demand to remain an independent state, the Nawab of Hyderabad deliberately resorted to extreme measures by actively sponsoring violent radical militant outfits.
2. Under the strict radical leadership of the extremist leader Qasim Razvi, and with active support from the state army, a dangerous armed group named the Razakars was set up.
3. This dangerous armed group systematically carried out brutal acts of severe violence on the vulnerable Hindus residing peacefully within the geographical borders of the Hyderabad state.
4. They also viciously attacked innocent Hindus residing in the Indian subcontinent near the borders of Hyderabad, forcing approximately forty thousand people to eventually die due to communal violence.

154. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The state was mainly Hindu... joining a newly created Muslim nation just for trade benefits would inevitably lead to massive future problems and completely ignore the demographic realities of the region."
Based on the chapter, explain four factors concerning the indecision and final integration of

NODIA

Jodhpur and Jaisalmer.

Ans :

The border states of Jodhpur and Jaisalmer faced intense diplomatic tug-of-war before ultimately joining India.

1. Hanwant Singh, the ruling monarch of Jodhpur, was a staunch ideological opponent of the Congress and strongly thought that joining the Indian territory would not be much economically profitable.
2. Capitalizing on this hesitation, the Pakistani leader Jinnah cleverly made a completely unconditional trade offer to the rulers of Jodhpur and Jaisalmer to explicitly lure them to join Pakistan.
3. Lord Mountbatten played a vital diplomatic role by successfully making Hanwant Singh understand that since Pakistan was created mainly for Muslims, a Hindu state would face severe administrative problems.
4. Ultimately, Jaisalmer completely rejected Jinnah's lucrative trade offer, and Hanwant Singh, deeply influenced by Lord Mountbatten's logical arguments, consequently joined India almost entirely against his own initial personal wish.

155. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Creating electoral constituencies and preparing rolls in a country of this size was a mammoth task... especially when millions of eligible citizens were not listed properly, requiring immense logistical corrections."
Discuss four major difficulties faced by the Election Commission and Sukumar Sen during the first general election.

Ans :

The Election Commission overcame unprecedented geographical and demographic hurdles to conduct the first democratic elections.

1. Sukumar Sen, the first chief election commissioner, found it incredibly difficult to effectively hold a completely free and fair democratic election in a massive country of India's geographical size.
2. The commission had to meticulously and geographically demarcate vast administrative portions across the entire nation in order to properly create fair and balanced electoral constituencies for the voting public.
3. It required preparing massive electoral rolls of eligible candidates, during which they discovered that shockingly, in the first list, approximately 40 lakh eligible women were completely not listed.
4. The commission had to strategically postpone the initial election time on the strict grounds that suitable ballot papers and secure ballot boxes had to be provided to ensure fairness.

156. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"They offered a sustained and principled criticism... keeping the ruling party in check by keeping democratic political alternatives alive and preventing the system from turning into an anti-democratic regime."
Based on the chapter, explain four ways the opposition parties contributed to the political landscape following the first general elections.

Ans :

The opposition parties played a highly constructive role in strengthening India's newly established democratic framework.

1. The leaders of the various opposition parties actively took part in the crucial legislative debates of the Lok Sabha, contributing significantly to the nation's early parliamentary democratic procedures.
2. They fearlessly made constructive and principled criticism of the various government policies, thereby effectively enriching the democratic process and ensuring the ruling party remained highly accountable to the public.
3. These opposition leaders enjoyed the full democratic freedom to strictly question the party in power, specifically the dominant Congress, whenever they genuinely felt their administrative policies to be unjust.
4. Furthermore, the vibrant presence of these opposition parties successfully groomed numerous capable political leaders who were destined to play a highly crucial role later in modern Indian politics.

157. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Reorganisation of states on the basis of language might severely threaten national unity... It would unmistakably retard the process of consolidation and dislocate our administrative and financial structure."
Examine four points regarding the formation and the final report of the JVP Committee that echoed these sentiments.

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

Ans :

The JVP Committee strongly prioritized national security and administrative consolidation over regional linguistic aspirations.

1. Because the public was largely dissatisfied with the Dar Commission report, a new high-level political committee was specifically appointed in December 1948 to completely reexamine the linguistic reorganisation issue.
2. This crucial committee, widely known as the JVP committee, comprised top national leaders, specifically Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and the veteran Congress leader Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
3. The committee officially submitted its comprehensive report on 1 April 1949, where it formally and completely dismissed the popular idea of creating new linguistic states for the time being.
4. The report strongly commented that it was simply not the opportune time for forming new provinces, warning that it would let loose dangerous forces of national disruption and disintegration.

158. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"While on fast for 58 days, the veteran leader died, and the movement took a serious turn... massive crowds gathered, and clashes erupted across the region forcing the government's hand."
Discuss four developments and consequences that immediately followed the death of Potti Sreeramulu.

Ans :

The tragic death of Potti Sreeramulu violently catalyzed the creation of India's first linguistic state.

1. In his massive death procession, thousands of deeply agitated people actively joined together and passionately raised loud political slogans hailing the supreme sacrifice made by the veteran leader Sreeramulu.
2. The regional situation quickly deteriorated into severe violence, and tragically, some protesting people were brutally killed during intense physical clashes with the deployed state police forces.
3. In the direct light of these violent events, the Government of India was absolutely forced to formally create the very first linguistic state specifically for the Telugu speaking people.
4. Consequently, a completely separate state of Andhra Pradesh was thus formally created in 1953 after strategically cutting a massive administrative part from the then existing Madras state territory.

159. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Nehru announced the appointment of a commission to examine the whole question of reorganisation... leading eventually to a comprehensive Act that completely redrew the internal map of the nation."
Based on the chapter, mention any four states that were formed as a direct result of the States Reorganisation Act of 1956.

NODIA

Ans :

The States Reorganisation Act of 1956 officially established numerous linguistic states across the Indian subcontinent.

1. The southern state of Kerala was formally created on a strict linguistic basis to accommodate the distinct regional culture and language of the local Malayalam-speaking population in the south.
2. The massive central state of Madhya Pradesh was structurally established as a dominant Hindi-speaking administrative province, consolidating various central regions into one large geographical and political territory.
3. The eastern state of West Bengal was officially recognized and administratively formed to specifically accommodate the vast majority of the Bengali-speaking population residing in the eastern part of India.
4. The northern region of Punjab was officially designated as a formal state under the 1956 Act, though it later faced further linguistic division due to internal communal and language demands.

160. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Demands for a linguistically disparate state took a communal turn on account of the demand for a homeland... the region had to be bifurcated further to satisfy these intense regional aspirations."
Explain four developments related to the linguistic reorganisation of Punjab in 1966.

Ans :

The linguistic reorganisation of Punjab was heavily driven by communal demands for a separate Sikh homeland.

1. A highly complex political scenario unfolded in Punjab, where explicit demands for a linguistically disparate state took a severe communal turn due to the demand for a 'Sikh homeland'.
2. This intense political and communal demand for a separate homeland was aggressively raised by the regional Akali Dal party, operating strictly under the leadership of Master Tara Singh.
3. To resolve this escalating conflict, the Indian parliament officially passed the Punjab Reorganisation Act of 1966, which systematically bifurcated the existing territory into the states of Punjab and Haryana.
4. According to this specific legislative act, the Punjabi speaking areas strictly constituted Haryana, while the remaining hilly areas were officially merged with the adjoining union territory of Himachal Pradesh.

161. Read the extract given below carefully.
"The Indian Independence Act of 1947 drastically altered the political landscape. With the stroke of a pen, treaties between the British Crown and hundreds of local rulers were nullified. These rulers, commanding areas as large as European nations or as small as rural districts, suddenly found themselves free to choose their own destiny. This legal vacuum threatened to balkanize the subcontinent into fragmented, unviable entities, posing an existential threat to the newly formed dominions."
Analyze four problems posed by the integration of princely states at the time of independence as per the chapter.

Ans :

The legal provisions of independence created severe geographical and political integration problems for the new nation.

1. The massive scale of the problem was evident as there were exactly 565 princely states of vastly varying sizes and populations that required immediate political integration into the union.
2. The Indian Independence Act of 1947 severely complicated matters by legally declaring that all existing administrative treaties and agreements between His Majesty's Government and the Indian rulers would completely lapse.
3. By explicitly omitting the phrase 'Emperor of India' from the royal titles, the British effectively dissolved their paramountcy, leaving an absolute power vacuum across two-fifths of the Indian subcontinent.
4. The most dangerous problem was that the Act legally permitted the Indian states to freely accede to either India or Pakistan, essentially allowing rulers to ignore geographical and demographic realities.

162. Read the extract given below carefully.
"The situation in the valley deteriorated rapidly in late October 1947. Armed men poured across the borders, bringing chaos and destruction to the peaceful region. The state forces were completely overwhelmed, and the ruler, sitting in his capital, realised that without immediate external military assistance, the entire state would fall to the invaders. The resulting conflict drew the attention of the global community and required massive diplomatic maneuvering."
Discuss four consequences of the Pakistani army's entry into Kashmir in October 1947 as detailed in the chapter.

Ans :

The Pakistani infiltration triggered a massive military and diplomatic crisis that forced Kashmir's integration with India.

1. The immediate horrific consequence of the infiltration on October 22, 1947, was that the foreign mercenaries, completely backed by the Pakistan army, started violently murdering and looting the local people.
2. Finding his state forces completely overwhelmed, Maharaja Hari Singh became totally helpless and was forced to desperately ask for immediate military help from the newly formed government of India.
3. This desperate situation directly led to the Maharaja signing the legal Instrument of Accession on October 26, 1947, allowing the Indian army to enter and recapture two-thirds of the state.
4. A long-term diplomatic consequence was that the ongoing conflict forced India to officially appeal to the United Nations, eventually resulting in a mandated ceasefire and the establishment of the LOC.

163. Read the extract given below carefully.
"Despite repeated warnings and a formal ultimatum from New Delhi, the local

NODIA

administration continued to sponsor armed militia groups that terrorised the borderlands. The central government, running out of patience and fearing a complete breakdown of regional security, finally authorized a swift military intervention. In less than a week, the state's forces were entirely dismantled, ending the brief and violent dream of an independent existence in the heart of the peninsula."

Examine four outcomes resulting from the defeat of Hyderabad's forces during Operation Polo.

Ans :

The swift military defeat of Hyderabad decisively ended its violent resistance and secured its political integration.

1. The heavily armed Razakar group and the official army of the Nizam of Hyderabad were very soon completely defeated by the advancing Indian army troops led by General JN Choudhury.
2. Consequently, the Hyderabad forces formally surrendered on September 18, 1948, bringing the whole of the massive princely state of Hyderabad entirely under strict Indian administrative and military control.
3. Tragically, during this violent transitional phase, approximately forty thousand innocent people died in the Hyderabad territory strictly due to the massive communal violence sparked by the extremist Razakar militants.
4. After a few months, the defeated Nizam was forced to sign the Instrument of Accession, and Osman Ali Khan was eventually made the ceremonial Constitutional head of the Hyderabad state.

164. Read the extract given below carefully.

"The logistical nightmare of conducting an election for hundreds of millions of illiterate voters was deemed impossible by many Western observers. Yet, over a period of several months, using millions of ballot boxes and employing vast numbers of polling staff, the young republic pulled off a miracle. The sheer scale of participation and the peaceful transfer of power laid a foundation so deep that it continues to sustain the world's largest democracy."

Assess four reasons why the success of the first general election (1951-52) confirmed the deep roots of parliamentary democracy in India.

Ans :

The flawless execution of the first elections proved India's immense capability to sustain a massive constitutional democracy.

1. The election successfully implemented the radical democratic principle of universal adult suffrage, ensuring every single citizen above 21 could vote completely irrespective of their caste, creed, religion, or sex.
2. The massive voter turnout, where approximately 60 percent of eligible voters freely exercised their rights despite overwhelming logistical challenges, proved that democracy could truly be implemented by the masses.
3. The peaceful participation of 14 national parties, 53 regional parties, and numerous independent candidates demonstrated a vibrant, multi-party democratic culture capable of accommodating diverse political ideologies and regional aspirations.
4. The election successfully established a functioning opposition, as non-Congress parties secured seats and played a crucial role in maintaining democratic checks through principled criticism in the parliament and state assemblies.

165. Read the extract given below carefully.

"The initial attempt to redraw the map of India failed to satisfy the linguistic aspirations of the western region. Two incredibly proud communities found themselves locked in a bitter struggle, sharing a single state apparatus but desiring their own cultural and administrative spaces. Street protests, political agitations, and unyielding demands eventually forced the central leadership to reconsider their stance and formally bifurcate the wealthy coastal province."

Trace four steps or facts regarding the separate state movement that led to the formation of Maharashtra.

Ans :

Intense linguistic pride and massive regional protests ultimately shattered the bilingual framework of the Bombay state.

1. Because the States Reorganisation Act failed to create separate states for Marathas and Gujaratis, intense resistant movements broke out within Bombay demanding completely separate states for the two distinct communities.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

2. The massive public movement fighting specifically on the sensitive issue of creating a separate state for regions with a Maratha majority was aggressively led by the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti.
3. Following continuous violent protests and relentless political movements from both linguistic factions, the central government finally capitulated, and Bombay was officially reorganised strictly on linguistic lines in the year 1960.
4. Consequently, the independent linguistic state of Maharashtra was formally created with the city of Bombay serving as its new capital, formed by merging several Maratha speaking districts and regions.

166. Examine the historical photograph below carefully.

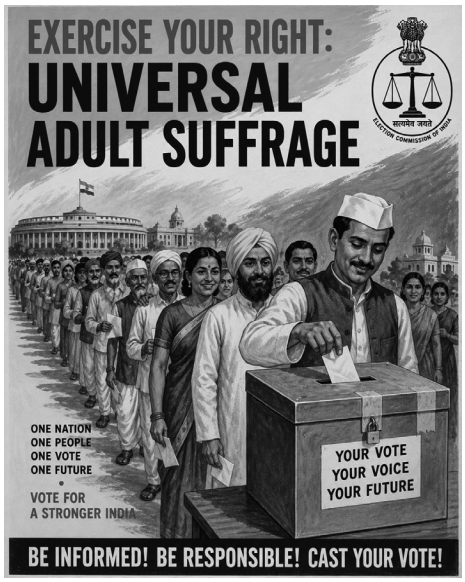
This formal military surrender took place in September 1948, bringing an end to the violent chaos and defiance in a major southern princely state.
Explain the sequence of military and internal security events depicted in the chapter that led to this official surrender.

Ans :

The integration of this independent state was achieved after a series of escalating security threats and diplomatic failures.

1. To strengthen his demand for independence, the Nawab of Hyderabad supported the extremist leader Qasim Razvi to establish an armed group known as Razakars, who perpetrated severe acts of violence against Hindus, forcing thousands to flee into relief camps in India.
2. Hyderabad complicated the situation by actively bringing in arms and ammunition from Pakistan, instructing local Muslims to declare Jihad, and even appealing against India to the United Nations and the International Court of Justice, prompting immediate central government intervention.
3. In response to the increasing depredations by the Razakars and these hostile acts, the Indian government sent a formal ultimatum to Hyderabad, which the Nizam boldly chose to ignore, making a direct military confrontation entirely inevitable for the nation.
4. Consequently, the Indian army launched a military action called Operation Polo on September 13, 1948, under General J N Choudhury, which rapidly defeated the Nizam's and Razakar forces, forcing a formal surrender on September 18 and ensuring complete Indian control.

167. Study the visual propaganda given below and answer the question that follows.



This civic awareness material was produced by the newly formed autonomous constitutional authority tasked with conducting the nation's inaugural democratic exercise.
Analyse the specific administrative and logistical difficulties faced by the Commission while preparing for this mammoth democratic exercise.

Ans :

The Election Commission, established in 1950, faced unprecedented logistical hurdles in

operationalising the first general election based on universal adult suffrage.

1. The Election Commission faced the mammoth task of holding a free and fair election in a country of India's massive size, which required unprecedented administrative planning and flawless logistical execution to reach every single eligible citizen across the diverse nation.
2. The autonomous constitutional authority had to meticulously and geographically demarcate various regional portions to systematically create accurate electoral constituencies, ensuring that parliamentary and legislative assembly seats were appropriately distributed to represent the vast and scattered demographic populations evenly and fairly.
3. Officials faced massive hurdles while preparing comprehensive electoral rolls or lists of eligible voters, famously discovering that in the very first list, approximately forty lakh women were completely missing and not listed, rendering fifteen percent of total voters initially ineligible.
4. Due to logistical complexities, the election commission was forced to postpone the election time on the specific grounds that suitable ballot papers and millions of ballot boxes had to be physically provided to guarantee a completely fair and transparent voting process.

168. Carefully observe the political cartoon provided and address the subsequent question.

The prominent leader depicted here took on the mammoth task of consolidating the Indian Union using a famously pragmatic approach towards regional rulers.

Discuss the core components of the 'Carrot and Stick' policy and the overarching legislative provisions that necessitated this approach.

Ans :

The integration of over 500 princely states required a masterful blend of diplomacy and absolute firmness led by India's first Home Minister.

1. The Indian Independence Act of 1947 declared that British paramountcy would lapse, meaning all treaties with His Majesty's Government ended, leaving 565 princely states entirely free to accede to the Dominions of India or Pakistan, creating a massive integration problem.
2. Sardar Patel, the first Home Minister, drafted a legal document known as the Instrument of Accession to enable these independent rulers to join the new dominion by surrendering their defence and foreign policy control to the unified Indian Union Government.
3. The 'Carrot' aspect involved peacefully convincing leaders of the immense advantages of joining India, warning them that non-cooperation would inevitably result in absolute anarchy, chaos, and a common ruin, while highlighting they could not stop the anger of their people.
4. The 'Stick' aspect of his extraordinary policy dictated that in difficult cases where his peaceful diplomatic appeals went entirely unheard, Sardar Patel did not hesitate to utilize extraordinary powers and forcefully annex those stubborn princely states to ensure national security.

169. Read the newspaper front page below carefully and answer the question.

Largest Net Sales in Northern India — As certified by The Audit Bureau of Circulations.

The Statesman

REGD. NO. B 2187 — EDITOR : BALDWIN JACOBS

FOUNDED BY MR. E. D. SASSON

VOL. LXXIX. NO. 269. CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1947. PRICE TWO ANNAS

INDIAN TROOPS ROLLING BACK KASHMIR REBELS

Delhi Rushes Military Aid By Air

STATE'S ACCESSION TO UNION ACCEPTED

NEW DELHI, OCT. 27. The Government of India today accepted the accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to the Indian Union. A statement issued from the States Ministry says that the Instrument of Accession has been signed by Maharaja Hari Singh and has been accepted by the Governor-General.

NEW DELHI, OCT. 27.—Indian troops have been moving up steadily in Kashmir and are rolling back the marauding tribal and rebel forces. Official sources here said tonight that the situation is now well in hand.

Huge quantities of military stores and equipment are being rushed to Srinagar by air. Additional Dakota transport planes have been despatched to intensify the air-lift. It is officially stated that every assistance is being given by the people of Kashmir to the advancing troops.

The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, left for Srinagar this afternoon by special aircraft to take stock of the position.

REBEL LOSSES HEAVY

Official communiqués state that the enemy has suffered heavy casualties in men and material. Many villages captured by the invaders have been recaptured by our troops. Arms and ammunitions in large quantities have been seized.

The advances are being made with caution but with steady determination.

PLEA TO THE NATION

An appeal has been issued to the people to remain calm and to render all possible assistance to the authorities in this grave hour.

Blood donors are requested to come forward. Civilian volunteers are aiding in the handling of refugees and in other relief work.

REFUGEE PROBLEM

Large numbers of refugees are arriving in Jammu from the affected areas. Arrangements are being made for their shelter and relief.

MEETING OF DEFENCE COMMITTEE TO-DAY

SITUATION IN KASHMIR WILL BE REVIEWED

FOODSTUFFS FOR KASHMIR

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

This urgent military intervention occurred shortly after a regional monarch, faced with a sudden foreign-backed invasion, requested military aid from New Delhi.
Outline the circumstances and actions taken by Pakistan and the regional monarch that resulted in the military deployment highlighted in this publication.

Ans :

The inclusion of this princely state posed severe difficulties due to competing national interests and brutal cross-border infiltrations.

1. Muhammad Ali Jinnah considered Kashmir as Pakistan's main centre for political and economic activities, and the Pakistani government strategically anticipated that the Hindu Maharaja of this Muslim-majority state might eventually want to officially join the Indian Union at some point.
2. Acting on these fears, on October 22, 1947, armed mercenaries heavily supported by the Pakistani government and backed by the official Pakistan army aggressively infiltrated into the Kashmir valley, where they ruthlessly started murdering and looting the local people rampantly.
3. Maharaja Hari Singh, who had previously rejected both nations' offers and declared his firm wish to keep Kashmir strictly independent, became completely helpless against this brutal infiltration and urgently pleaded for immediate military assistance from the Indian government to survive.
4. The Indian government agreed to provide military help only if he officially signed the Instrument of Accession on October 26, 1947, which allowed the Indian army to enter Jammu and Kashmir the very next day and drive out the infiltrators.

170. Inspect the official photograph below and respond to the analytical prompt.

The national leadership seen here initiated a movement against a state government in 1959, accusing it of failing to maintain law and order. Identify the region and the targeted political party involved in this episode, and explain the broader implications of this central intervention.

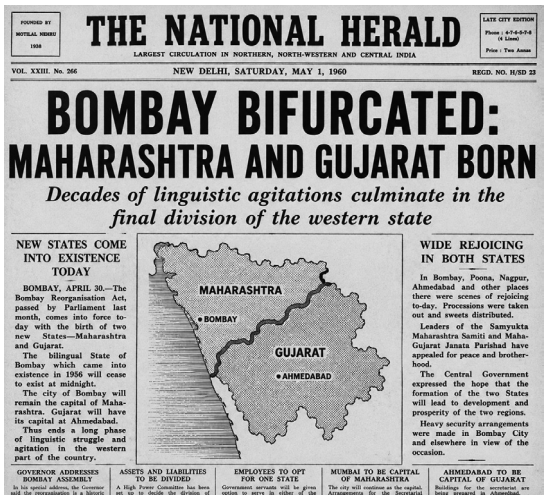
Ans :

This significant political confrontation represented a major challenge to the early development of constitutional democracy in newly independent India.

1. During the second general elections held in 1957, the political picture was completely different in the southern state of Kerala, where the Communist Party successfully won the majority of legislative seats and established their own functioning government in the region.
2. The remarkable electoral success of the Communist Party in Kerala was considered a major historical landmark in the continuous development and structural evolution of constitutional democracy in newly independent India, proving that alternative ideological parties could govern through peaceful elections.
3. In 1959, a strong political movement against this elected Communist Government was aggressively started by Indira Gandhi, who was then serving as the president of the Indian National Congress, officially accusing the Kerala government of failing to maintain law and order.
4. The central government was heavily pressurised by the Indian National Congress to take drastic action, leading to the dissolution of the communist government in Kerala, an unfortunate episode which significantly hampered the progressive development of constitutional parliamentary democracy in India.

171. Review the prominent news clipping given below and answer the question.

NODIA



FOUNDED BY JAWAHARLAL NEHRU 1938

THE NATIONAL HERALD

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN, NORTH-WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA

LATE CITY EDITION

VOL. XXIII. No. 266 NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1960 REGD. NO. H/SD 23

BOMBAY BIFURCATED: MAHARASHTRA AND GUJARAT BORN

Decades of linguistic agitations culminate in the final division of the western state

NEW STATES COME INTO EXISTENCE TODAY

BOMBAY, APRIL 30.—The Bombay Reorganisation Act, passed by Parliament last month, comes into force today with the birth of two new States—Maharashtra and Gujarat.

The bilingual State of Bombay which came into existence in 1956 will cease to exist at midnight.

The city of Bombay will remain the capital of Maharashtra. Gujarat will have its capital at Ahmedabad.

Thus ends a long phase of linguistic struggle and agitation in the western part of the country.

MAHARASHTRA
BOMBAY
GUJARAT
AHMEDABAD

WIDE REJOICING IN BOTH STATES

In Bombay, Poona, Nagpur, Ahmedabad and other places there were scenes of rejoicing to-day. Processions were taken out and sweets distributed.

Leaders of the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti and Maha-Gujarat Janata Parishad have appealed for peace and brotherhood.

The Central Government expressed the hope that the formation of the two States will lead to development and prosperity of the two regions.

Heavy security arrangements were made in Bombay City and elsewhere in view of the occasion.

GOVERNOR ADDRESSES BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

In his special address, the Governor said the reorganisation is a historic

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES TO BE DIVIDED

A High Power Committee has been set up to decide the division of

EMPLOYEES TO OPT FOR ONE STATE

Government servants will be given option to serve in either of the

MUMBAI TO BE CAPITAL OF MAHARASHTRA

The city will continue as the capital. Arrangements for the Secretariat

AHMEDABAD TO BE CAPITAL OF GUJARAT

Buildings for the secretariat are being arranged in Ahmedabad.

A major regional conflict erupted when an earlier legislative act failed to provide separate administrative boundaries for two distinct linguistic communities.

Examine the socio-political movements and the final territorial reorganisations that resolved the conflict mentioned in this news report.

Ans :

The demand for linguistically homogeneous states in western India culminated in intense protests that forced the central government to redraw boundaries.

1. The Indian Parliament originally passed the States Reorganisation Act in 1956, but since no separate linguistic states were formed for the Marathas and Gujaratis, a massive political conflict broke out between the two prominent linguistic communities residing in Bombay state.
2. This unresolved tension was swiftly followed by massive resistant movements demanding separate administrative states for the two communities, passionately led by the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti in Maratha-majority regions and by the Mahagujarat Janata Parishad in regions with a Gujarati majority.
3. Following these intense protests and widespread grassroots movements, the government was finally compelled to act, and the unified state of Bombay was officially reorganised and geographically divided along strict linguistic lines in 1960 to satisfy the persistent demands of both groups.
4. As a direct result of this division, the separate state of Maharashtra was officially formed with Bombay serving as its capital, while the Mahagujarat movement successfully clubbed the Gujarati-speaking areas together to form the new independent state of Gujarat.

172. Look at the archival photograph below attentively and answer the prompt.

A tragic climax to a 58-day fast unto death sparked massive outrage and forced the national leadership to concede to a major regional demand.

Analyse the events triggered by this leader's fast and how it altered the government's earlier stance on territorial division.

Ans :

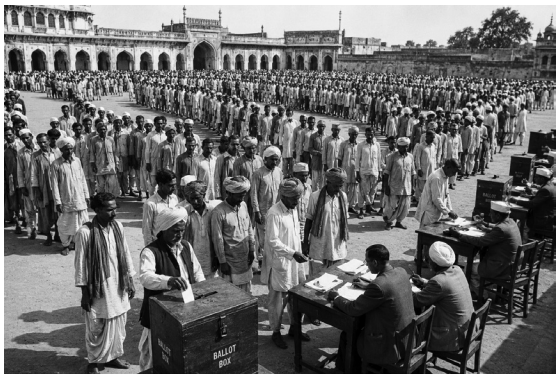
The initial reluctance of national leaders to divide states on a linguistic basis was violently overturned by immense regional public pressure.

1. Following independence, the Dar Commission and the JVP Committee formally dismissed the immediate creation of linguistic states, arguing that such reorganisation would mistakenly retard consolidation, dislocate administrative structures, and seriously threaten national unity during the nation's highly vulnerable formative years.
2. In direct protest against the government's firm stand, a veteran Congress leader named Potti Sreeramulu heroically undertook a dangerous fast unto death over the popular demand for a separate state of Andhra comprising the northern Telugu-speaking districts of Madras state.
3. While on this extreme fast for 58 consecutive days, Sreeramulu tragically died in December 1952, causing the movement to take a highly serious turn as thousands of angry people joined his death procession, raising slogans and clashing violently with local police.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

4. In the light of these devastating events and intense public pressure, the Government of India was ultimately forced to create Andhra Pradesh in 1953, the very first linguistic state, simultaneously paving the way for the creation of a Tamil-speaking Tamil Nadu.

173. Observe the institutional image presented below and address the corresponding question.



Citizens of a coastal princely state are seen participating in a massive democratic exercise to decide their territorial destiny after their ruler fled.
Describe the demographic context and the specific strategic plan executed by Sardar Patel to ensure this territory's integration into the Indian Union.

Ans :

The integration of this princely state required direct intervention from the Indian government to respect the overwhelming democratic will of its population.

1. During the partition of British India in 1947, Muhammad Mahabat Khanji III, the Muslim Nawab of Junagadh, communicated his desire to accede to Pakistan, causing massive displeasure among his subjects, as the overwhelming majority of the state's population were Hindus.
2. The Hindu subjects of this coastal princely state strongly desired to become a part of the newly formed Indian Union and passionately opposed the Nawab's arbitrary decision to accede to the dominion of Pakistan, creating a severe internal political crisis.
3. Sardar Patel was completely outraged by the Nawab's Instrument of Accession and believed permitting Junagadh to join Pakistan would dangerously increase communal tension, prompting him to offer Pakistan a chance to reverse acceptance and hold a democratic plebiscite in Junagadh.
4. When local people demanded an interim government, Sardar Patel boldly ordered the forcible military annexation of Junagadh, causing the frightened Nawab to flee to Pakistan, after which a historic plebiscite was peacefully conducted where 99.95 percent of people chose India.

174. Analyse the editorial cartoon depicted below carefully and answer the question.

Border state monarchs faced intense diplomatic pressure and tempting financial offers before finally deciding which newly formed dominion to join.
Elaborate on the attitudes of the border state rulers, the offers made to them, and the diplomatic intervention that secured their accession to India.

Ans :

The integration of certain border princely states was highly precarious and required intense diplomatic negotiations to prevent them from joining a hostile dominion.

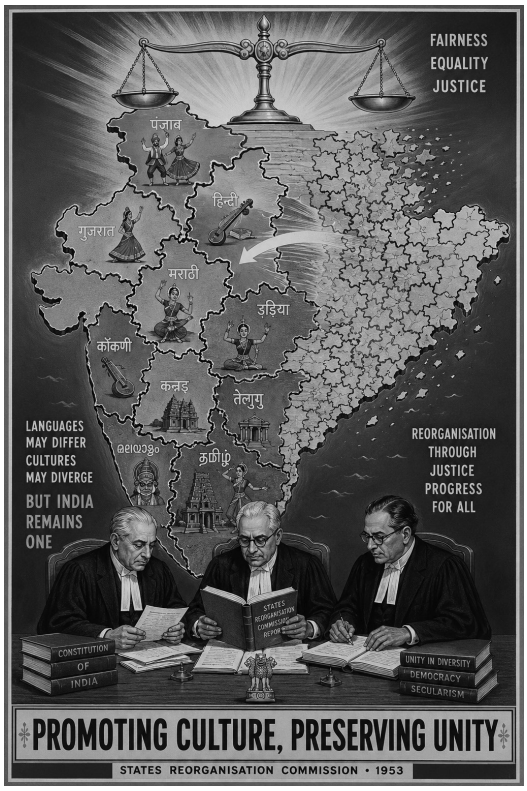
1. Jodhpur and Jaisalmer were two significantly important non-Muslim princely states situated directly on the border of India, and after independence, their integration involved extensive indecision, political hagling, and high-stakes diplomatic maneuvering before they were finally annexed into the Indian Union.
2. Hanwant Singh, the ruler of Jodhpur, was a staunch political opponent of the Congress party and personally calculated that joining

NODIA

the Indian territory would not be highly profitable for his state, leading him to sign a preliminary treaty with Jinnah.

3. The Pakistani leader Muhammad Ali Jinnah strategically made a highly lucrative, unconditional trade offer to the rulers of both Jodhpur and Jaisalmer to deliberately lure them into joining Pakistan, though Jaisalmer wisely rejected the offer and later officially joined India.
4. Just when Jodhpur almost agreed to join Pakistan, Lord Mountbatten played a vital diplomatic role, successfully convincing Hanwant Singh that Pakistan was created mainly for Muslims, and Jodhpur, being a Hindu state, would face disastrous communal problems if it acceded.

175. Evaluate the official political artwork given below and complete the task that follows.



Following intense regional agitations, the central government established a special body to scientifically evaluate the comprehensive redrawing of internal boundaries.

Identify the structural composition of the commission appointed in 1953 and outline the specific legislative outcome that followed its official report.

Ans :

To resolve escalating linguistic tensions, the Indian government institutionalised a formal democratic process to evaluate and redraw the nation's internal geography.

1. In 1953, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru officially announced the appointment of a special commission to comprehensively examine the whole complicated question regarding the potential administrative reorganisation of the various internal Indian states based strictly on their dominant regional linguistic identities.
2. This critically important state reorganisation commission was formally comprised of Honourable Justice Fazal Ali, who served as the President, alongside two other highly distinguished and experienced members, K M Panikkar and Hridaynath Kunzru, who diligently evaluated widespread public demands across India.
3. The detailed report prepared by this state reorganisation commission formally recommended the systematic reorganisation of states on a linguistic basis, arguing that linguistic state reorganisation would actively lead to the positive nurturing and promotion of regional languages and local culture.
4. On the direct basis of this major recommendation, the Indian Parliament successfully passed the States Reorganisation Act in 1956, which officially resulted in fourteen new states and six union territories being structurally formed on a purely linguistic basis by November.

EIGHT MARKS QUESTIONS

176. With reference to the foundation of Indian democracy, explain any eight challenges and preparatory measures undertaken by the Election Commission for the first general elections of 1951-1952.

Ans :

The Election Commission of India undertook massive preparations to ensure the success of the first general elections.

1. Sukumar Sen, the first chief election commissioner of independent India,

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

faced a mammoth task acting as the sole arbiter to solve numerous unprecedented administrative problems.
2. Holding a completely free and fair election in a vast country of India's demographic and geographic size presented an immense logistical challenge for the authorities.
3. The election commission had to geographically demarcate large portions of the country accurately to create properly structured and representative electoral constituencies for the public.
4. Preparing comprehensive electoral rolls was difficult; in the very first list, forty lakh eligible women voters were entirely omitted and this issue had to be addressed.
5. The election commission was forced to deliberately postpone the election time to ensure that suitable ballot papers and secure ballot boxes were adequately provided everywhere.
6. The commission had to systematically provide special training to thousands of voting officers and polling staff to conduct a fair and efficient election process.
7. The preparation culminated in a massive 100-day electoral process, successfully utilising 90,000 police stations and 2,24,000 polling booths distributed across the entire nation.
8. The government incurred massive expenditure, successfully mobilising 6.2 billion ballot papers, 25 million ballot boxes, while 10 lakh government officials effectively manned the entire process.

177. "After the independence of India, the incorporation of the princely states posed a big problem... Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel took the responsibility of integrating these princely states with India."
With reference to the above statement, analyse any eight aspects of Sardar Patel's role and the 'Carrot and Stick' policy used for the integration of the princely states.

Ans :

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel utilised a highly pragmatic approach to ensure the swift and effective integration of the princely states into the newly independent Indian Union.
1. He systematically drafted the Instrument of Accession, a crucial legal document enabling rulers under British paramountcy to join either the dominion of India or Pakistan.
2. The acceding princely states were promised complete freedom in their internal affairs, which served to make the political transition far more acceptable to the native rulers.
3. In exchange, the Union Government of India would assume direct and exclusive control over the critical defence and foreign policy matters of these newly integrated states.
4. Patel actively convinced the leaders of the princely states that joining the Indian Union was highly advantageous and necessary to prevent impending widespread anarchy.
5. He sternly warned the rulers that a failure to enter into cooperative relations with the Indian Dominion would ultimately lead to a common ruin for all.
6. He made it implicitly clear that non-cooperating rulers might face the severe wrath of their own people, and he would not protect them from public anger.
7. In specific cases where his peaceful diplomatic appeals went unheard, Patel demonstrated extraordinary power and did not hesitate to annex those defiant states by military force.
8. Through this strategic policy, numerous states including Bhopal, Coochbehar, Tripura, and Manipur responded to his call and successfully merged with their neighbouring Indian provinces.

178. "Linguistic state reorganisation led to the nurturing and promotion of the regional languages and culture."
In this context, examine any eight developments regarding the separate state movements and the linguistic reorganisation of Bombay and Punjab.

Ans :

The linguistic reorganisation of states witnessed significant regional movements, ultimately leading to the necessary administrative bifurcation of both Bombay and Punjab.
1. The States Reorganisation Act of 1956 did not create separate states for the Marathas and Gujaratis, causing deep regional dissatisfaction and widespread political unrest.
2. Consequently, a severe conflict broke out between the two distinct communities in Bombay, which was quickly followed by persistent resistant movements demanding separate linguistic states.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

3. The aggressive movement demanding a separate state in regions with a clear Maratha majority was effectively spearheaded by the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti.
4. Simultaneously, intense protests and political movements in regions with a Gujarati majority were actively led and organised by the Mahagujarat Janata Parishad.
5. Following these relentless public protests, the state of Bombay was reorganised in 1960, formally creating the state of Maharashtra with Bombay city as its official capital.
6. The Gujarati speaking areas of the former Bombay state were clubbed together to form the separate state of Gujarat, with Ahmedabad becoming its new capital.
7. In Punjab, a similar communal scenario unfolded when the Akali Dal, under Master Tara Singh, demanded a linguistically disparate 'Sikh homeland' which increased communal tensions.
8. Consequently, the Punjab Reorganisation Act of 1966 bifurcated the region into Punjabi-speaking Punjab and Haryana, while the hilly areas were merged with the adjoining Himachal Pradesh.

179. The inclusion of the princely state of Kashmir seemed most difficult after independence due to conflicting political and territorial ambitions. In this context, explain:
(i) Any four events leading up to the signing of the Instrument of Accession by Maharaja Hari Singh.
(ii) Any four subsequent developments involving the setting up of the government and the appeal to the United Nations.

Ans :

(i) The initial integration of Kashmir was severely complicated by conflicting territorial ambitions and aggressive military interventions immediately following Indian independence.
1. Despite ruling over a predominantly Muslim majority population, the Hindu ruler Maharaja Hari Singh refused offers from both nations, declaring his wish to remain strictly independent.
2. Anticipating that the Hindu Maharaja might eventually join India, the Pakistan government actively backed mercenaries who aggressively infiltrated Kashmir on October 22, 1947.
3. These armed infiltrators, directly supported by the Pakistan army, started murdering and looting the people rampantly, rendering the helpless Maharaja desperate for immediate military assistance.
4. India agreed to provide military help only if the Maharaja signed the Instrument of Accession to the Indian Union, which he officially signed on October 26, 1947.

(ii) Following the formal accession, significant military and diplomatic efforts were initiated to stabilise the region and address the ongoing territorial conflict with Pakistan.
1. The very next day, the Indian army swiftly entered Jammu and Kashmir, drove out the hostile infiltrators, and successfully recaptured about two-thirds of the state territory.
2. With crucial Indian army aid, Sheikh Abdullah, the prominent leader of the National Conference party, effectively took full administrative control of the state government in Kashmir.
3. Meanwhile, Pakistan set up a rival government in 'Azad Kashmir' and persistently launched a series of violent attacks on the Indian-controlled region from that territory.
4. India appealed to the United Nations to protest the infiltration; consequently, the UN declared a ceasefire on January 01, 1949, and established a formal Line of Control.

180. Read the text below carefully.
"In order to strengthen the demand to remain as an independent state, the Nawab of Hyderabad resorted to extreme measures. Under the leadership of the extremist leader Qasim Razvi, and with support from the army, an armed group named Razakar was set up. This group carried out acts of violence on the Hindus residing within the state and without the Hindus residing in the Indian subcontinent near the borders of Hyderabad."
Analyse any eight factors and events that led to the eventual defeat and accession of Hyderabad into the Indian Union.

Ans :

The integration of Hyderabad was achieved through a combination of mounting internal demographic pressures, extreme political

violence, and decisive military action by the Indian government.

1. India could not accept Hyderabad's independence because the presence of an independent state within the Indian Union would pose a severe and constant threat to national security.
2. Additionally, several crucial railways and roadways that vitaly connected north and south India passed directly through the geographical territory of the Hyderabad state.
3. While a vast majority of the population wanted to accede to India, the Hyderabad State Congress launched several active movements formally demanding this necessary accession.
4. The Nawab's armed Razakars carried out violent acts against Hindus, causing thousands of terrified Indians to flee and take temporary shelter in Indian relief camps.
5. Hyderabad further complicated the volatile situation by importing arms and ammunition from Pakistan and instructing the residing Muslims to declare Jihad against the Indian state.
6. Hyderabad also aggressively appealed against India to the United Nations and its primary judiciary organ, the International Court of Justice, further escalating the political tension.
7. As Razakar depredations dangerously increased, India sent a strict ultimatum which the Nizam ignored, prompting the Indian army to launch 'Operation Polo' in September 1948.
8. The Indian army under General J.N. Choudhury swiftly defeated the Nizam and the Razakar army, forcing his surrender and eventual signing of the Instrument of Accession.

181. Read the text below carefully.

"The present is not the opportune time for the formation of new provinces. It would unmistakably retard the process of consolidation of our gains, dislocate our administrative, economic, and financial structure let loose, while we are still in a formative state, forces of disruption and disintegration and seriously interfere with the progressive solution of our economical and political difficulties."

(i) Examine any four factors regarding the initial committees (Dar and JVP) that opposed linguistic reorganisation.

(ii) Examine any four events related to the creation of Andhra Pradesh that forced the government to change its stand.

Ans :

(i) The initial approach of the Indian government towards linguistic reorganisation was highly cautious and focused primarily on maintaining the fragile national unity of the newly independent nation.

1. At independence, people of different languages coexisted in the same states, prompting widespread post-independence movements demanding structural reorganisation strictly on a linguistic basis.
2. The Government appointed the Dar Commission in 1948 under S.K. Dar, which opposed linguistic reorganisation, arguing that language-based states might severely threaten broader national unity.
3. Due to immense public dissatisfaction and widespread opposition, the JVP committee comprising Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, and Pattabhi Sitaramayya was formed to reexamine the critical issue.
4. The JVP report formally dismissed linguistic states in 1949, stating it would unmistakably retard national consolidation and seriously interfere with the country's economic and political progress.

(ii) The government's rigid and cautious stance was ultimately broken by intense regional protests that culminated in the historic creation of the first linguistic state in India.

1. In fierce protest against the government's outright dismissal, veteran Congress leader Potti Sreeramulu resolutely undertook an epic fast unto death to press for regional linguistic demands.
2. Sreeramulu specifically demanded the immediate creation of a separate state of Andhra, to be carved out exclusively from the northern Telugu-speaking districts of the Madras state.
3. His tragic death after a 58-day fast in December 1952 triggered serious regional movements, resulting in thousands

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

joining processions and fatal violent clashes with the police.

4. These intense and deadly events ultimately forced the Government of India to separate the Telugu-speaking areas, leading to the historic creation of Andhra Pradesh in 1953.

www.nodia.in

NODIA

CHAPTER 03

Development of Indian Democracy (1964–1977)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1. Which of the following best explains why the Syndicate favoured Lal Bahadur Shastri over Morarji Desai for the position of Prime Minister in 1964?

(a) Shastri had a strong conservative political ideology that perfectly aligned with the Syndicate's economic goals.
(b) Shastri was considered more amenable and posed a lesser threat to the party leadership.
(c) Shastri had already served as the interim Prime Minister and proved his administrative efficiency.
(d) Shastri possessed vast international reputation which guaranteed widespread support among minority voters.

Ans :

(b) Shastri was considered more amenable and posed a lesser threat to the party leadership.
The Syndicate, an influential group of Congress leaders, backed Lal Bahadur Shastri against Morarji Desai. They favoured Shastri because he was mild-mannered, soft-spoken, and more amenable. They believed he had wider acceptability in the party, would keep it united, and had lesser possibilities of becoming a threat to their leadership.

2. During his tenure, Lal Bahadur Shastri established several institutions to overcome food shortages. Identify the CORRECT institution set up under his leadership to support the agricultural sector.

(a) National Seeds Corporation
(b) Rural Electrification Corporation
(c) National Bank for Agriculture
(d) State Farms Corporation

Ans :

(a) National Seeds Corporation
As Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri laid the strong sfoundation for the Green Revolution to tackle acute food shortages. He actively promoted high-yielding seeds, irrigation, and modern farming techniques. To structurally support these agricultural reforms, he established critical institutions such as the Agriculture Price Commission, Food Corporation of India, and the National Seeds Corporation.

3. Which among the following is NOT correct regarding the outcomes of the fourth Lok Sabha and State Assembly elections held in 1967?

(a) The Indian National Congress won the Lok Sabha elections with a clear majority of seats.
(b) The Indian National Congress lost seventy seats in the Lok Sabha compared to its 1962 tally.
(c) The Congress party successfully retained its majority in the State Assemblies of Punjab and West Bengal.
(d) The balance of power inside the Congress drastically changed as many prominent leaders were not elected.

Ans :

(c) The Congress party successfully retained its majority in the State Assemblies of Punjab and West Bengal.
The 1967 elections drastically altered the political landscape. While the Congress won the Lok Sabha elections, it lost 70 seats compared to 1962. Furthermore, the party lost its majority in the State Assemblies of eight states, which included Bihar, UP, Rajasthan, Punjab, West Bengal, Orissa, Madras, and Kerala.

4. Following the split of the Indian National Congress in 1969, the faction led by Indira

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Gandhi adopted the name Indian National Congress (R). What did the letter 'R' stand for?
(a) Reformation
(b) Republicans
(c) Revolutionaries
(d) Requisitions

Ans :

(d) Requisitions
The Indian National Congress bifurcated over leadership disputes between Indira Gandhi and Morarji Desai. Supporters of Indira Gandhi claimed to be the real party and adopted the name Indian National Congress (R), where 'R' stood for 'Requisitions'. The opposing faction identified as Indian National Congress (O), meaning 'Organisation'.

5. The Communist Party of India (Marxist) emerged after a significant ideological split in 1964. Which of the following was a central characteristic of its political strategy?
(a) Maintaining a complex, sometimes progressive alignment with the mainstream Congress party.
(b) Focusing on a non-capitalist model of development through purely peaceful, democratic means.
(c) Adopting a radical, overtly anti-Congress stance to spearhead agrarian movements.
(d) Representing the ideology of cultural nationalism and the protection of religious identity.

Ans :

(c) Adopting a radical, overtly anti-Congress stance to spearhead agrarian movements.
Formed in 1964 after a split in the Indian communist movement, the CPI(M) adopted a radical and overtly anti-Congress stance. It argued the Congress government represented the bourgeoisie and could not bring fundamental social change, thereby focusing on the revolutionary mobilisation of the working class and spearheading powerful agrarian movements.

6. Which political party, founded in 1951, drew its primary inspiration from the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh and was highly critical of the Congress's policies of socialism and secularism?
(a) Swatantra Party
(b) Bharatiya Jan Sangh
(c) Socialist Party
(d) Shiromani Akali Dal

Ans :

(b) Bharatiya Jan Sangh
The Bharatiya Jan Sangh, founded in 1951, was the predecessor of the modern Bharatiya Janata Party. It drew inspiration from the RSS, emphasising cultural nationalism, Hindu identity, and the promotion of Hindi. It actively supported swadeshi economics and sharply criticised the Congress party's core policies of socialism and secularism.

7. The failure of the government to implement the 5th Schedule of the Constitution was a key reason for the Naxal movement. What does the 5th Schedule mandate regarding Scheduled Areas?
(a) Cultivable land should be acquired by the government and redistributed.
(b) The state government must ensure proper industrialisation for employment.
(c) Sharecroppers and landless labourers must be granted equity.
(d) Forest reserves inhabited by Scheduled Tribes are to be administered by the governor.

Ans :

(d) Forest reserves inhabited by Scheduled Tribes are to be administered by the governor.
The 5th Schedule states that Scheduled Areas, which are forest reserves inhabited by Scheduled Tribes, must be administered by the state governor. The governor is required to appoint tribal advisory councils from among the tribals. The failure to constitute these councils led to private mining and tribal evictions, fueling unrest.

8. Analyse the ideology of Charu Mazumdar during the later stages of the Naxalite movement. Which specific strategy did he advocate to replace the mass participation of peasants?
(a) Launching a peaceful nationwide civil disobedience campaign against wealthy landlords.
(b) Forming parallel administrative structures through democratic village panchayat elections.
(c) Using underground small squads to conduct targeted assassinations of individual class enemies.
(d) Requesting foreign military intervention from China to establish liberated zones across India.

NODIA

Ans :

(c) Using underground small squads to conduct targeted assassinations of individual class enemies.
Initially, Charu Mazumdar preached the mass participation of peasants for the forcible occupation of lands. However, he later shifted his focus and advocated an 'annihilation line' strategy. This involved using underground small squads and guerrilla tactics to systematically assassinate individual class enemies, such as landlords, businessmen, and police officers.

9. In 1969, Charu Mazumdar travelled to Andhra Pradesh to guide revolutionaries. Who among the following formed a number of guerrilla units in Srikakulam under his guidance?
(a) Tejeshwar Rao and Krishnamurthy
(b) Kanu Sanyal and Jangal Santhal
(c) Utpal Dutt and Khwaja Ahmed Abbas
(d) Santosh Rana and Asim Mukherjee

Ans :

(a) Tejeshwar Rao and Krishnamurthy
In 1969, Charu Mazumdar visited Andhra Pradesh and met Tejeshwar Rao and Krishnamurthy, members of the District Committee of Srikakulam. Following Mazumdar's advice on guerrilla tactics and the formation of secret groups, they returned to Srikakulam and successfully formed a number of active guerrilla units to fight class enemies.

10. During the President's rule in 1971, the Indian Army launched a joint counter-insurgency initiative against the Naxalites. What was the broad strategy of this operation known as 'Operation Steeplechase'?
(a) Providing amnesty and financial support to Naxalites who surrendered their weapons.
(b) Surrounding a large area, sealing entry and exit routes, and conducting thorough searches.
(c) Replacing local police forces entirely with the Central Reserve Police Force in all rural districts.
(d) Targeting prominent university campuses in urban centers to capture student leaders.

Ans :

(b) Surrounding a large area, sealing entry and exit routes, and conducting thorough searches.
Launched in 1971, 'Operation Steeplechase' was a joint army and police counter-insurgency effort. The broad strategy involved surrounding as large an area as possible, sealing all entry and exit routes. The army formed the outer cordon, the CRPF formed the inner ring, and local police conducted thorough area searches.

11. The JP Movement originated in Bihar in 1974. Which of the following demands was the primary focus of the students when they formed the Bihar Chhatra Sangharsh Samiti (BCSS)?
(a) Demanding the immediate withdrawal of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act.
(b) Seeking the implementation of agricultural land ceilings and the abolition of bonded labour.
(c) Protesting against issues related to education and the availability of food in university hostels.
(d) Advocating for a complete socio-economic revolution to establish a communist government.

Ans :

(c) Protesting against issues related to education and the availability of food in university hostels.
The JP Movement was initially sparked by student protests in Bihar. On 18 February 1974, a convention organised by the Patna University Students Union formed the Bihar Chhatra Sangharsh Samiti. The students' primary agitation and demands were specifically related to the poor state of education and inadequate food in hostels.

12. On 25th June 1975, Jayaprakash Narayan drew the movement to a climax by giving a crucial call to the public. What specific action did he propose to force Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to resign?
(a) Launching a three-day statewide strike across all northern campuses.
(b) Organising an armed rebellion in the bordering districts of Bihar.
(c) Requesting the Supreme Court to suspend the Constitution.
(d) Initiating a mass civil disobedience movement culminating in a gherao of the PM's residence.

Ans :

(d) Initiating a mass civil disobedience movement culminating in a gherao of the PM's residence.
The JP movement reached its peak on 25th June 1975, when Jayaprakash Narayan issued a public

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

call for a nationwide mass civil disobedience movement. His ultimate plan was to culminate this movement with a gherao of the Prime Minister's residence, intentionally pressuring Indira Gandhi to submit her immediate resignation.

13. Which of the following leaders successfully organised the All India Railways Strike prior to the declaration of Emergency, bringing the public communication system and the economy to a halt?
(a) George Fernandes
(b) Ram Manohar Lohia
(c) Lalu Prasad Yadav
(d) Morarji Desai

Ans :

(a) George Fernandes
The organisation of massive strikes was a significant factor leading to the Emergency. On 25 June 1975, while Jayaprakash Narayan led the mass movement, George Fernandes successfully organised the All India Railways Strike. This massive strike completely disrupted the public communication system, effectively bringing the national economy to a standstill.

14. During the Emergency, the Government of India banned several extreme communal and ultra-left organisations. Which among the following was included in this ban on 4 July 1975?
(a) Communist Party of India (Marxist)
(b) Anand Marg
(c) Shiromani Akali Dal
(d) Swatantra Party

Ans :

(b) Anand Marg
On 4 July 1975, to suppress dissent during the Emergency, the Government of India banned several extreme communal, ultra-left organisations, and 22 associated parties. The banned groups notably included the Anand Marg, Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangha (RSS), the Naxalites, and the Jamaat-e-Islami Hind, resulting in the imprisonment of thousands of workers.

15. Indira Gandhi eventually withdrew the Emergency and ordered fresh elections. Which of the following was a political motive behind her decision to hold these elections?
(a) She aimed to formally hand over the Prime Ministership to Jagjivan Ram.
(b) She was compelled by an international mandate from the United Nations.
(c) She wanted to permanently establish a one-party rule without any opposition.
(d) She aimed to prove she was not a dictator and believed the divided opposition would benefit her.

Ans :

(d) She aimed to prove she was not a dictator and believed the divided opposition would benefit her.
Indira Gandhi withdrew the Emergency partly due to political considerations. Having been heavily criticised as a dictator, she wanted to prove otherwise. She calculated that the political opposition remained deeply divided and believed that holding elections would widen this gap, legitimise her actions, and ensure her secure return to power.

16. Which of the following statements represents a SIMILARITY between the Communist Party of India (CPI) and the Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI(M)) during the 1964-1977 period?
(a) Both parties consistently maintained a radical, overtly anti-Congress stance in all national elections.
(b) Both parties grounded their core political philosophy in the traditional Marxist-Leninist ideology.
(c) Both parties achieved massive electoral success by forming coalition governments in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.
(d) Both parties declared that armed rural insurgency was the only method to achieve absolute political power.

Ans :

(b) Both parties grounded their core political philosophy in the traditional Marxist-Leninist ideology.
A fundamental similarity between the CPI and the CPI(M) is that both parties were rooted in the Marxist-Leninist ideology. While the CPI(M) split from the CPI in 1964 to adopt a more radical, anti-Congress stance focused on revolutionary peasant mobilisation, they both retained their core ideological foundation based on Marxism-Leninism.

17. What was a COMMON feature of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA)

NODIA

and the Defence of India Act as utilised during the Emergency?
(a) Both acts were specifically formulated to regulate the publication and broadcasting of print media.
(b) Both acts primarily focused on enforcing strict agricultural land ceilings and rural housing distribution.
(c) Both acts contained repressive clauses allowing indefinite preventive detention and property search without warrants.
(d) Both acts guaranteed the restoration of judicial review over the constitutional amendments passed by the Parliament.

Ans :

(c) Both acts contained repressive clauses allowing indefinite preventive detention and property search without warrants.
The Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA) and the Defence of India Act were heavily utilised during the Emergency to suppress dissent. A common feature of these regulations was their highly repressive nature, as both included clauses that permitted indefinite preventive detention of individuals and search and seizure without warrants.

18. Which of the following represents a significant DIFFERENCE in the outcome for the Indian National Congress between the 1967 elections and the 1977 elections?
(a) In 1967, Congress won the Lok Sabha with a clear majority, whereas in 1977, it completely lost control of India at the centre.
(b) In 1967, Congress lost its majority in the Lok Sabha, whereas in 1977, it gained an unprecedented two-thirds majority.
(c) In 1967, the party split into two distinct national factions, whereas in 1977, the party merged with the Bharatiya Jan Sangh.
(d) In 1967, Congress formed coalition governments in all states, whereas in 1977, it ruled all state assemblies independently.

Ans :

(a) In 1967, Congress won the Lok Sabha with a clear majority, whereas in 1977, it completely lost control of India at the centre.
In the 1967 elections, despite losing 70 seats and its majority in eight state assemblies, the Congress still won the Lok Sabha elections with a clear majority. However, in the 1977 elections, following the Emergency, the ruling Congress party faced massive defeat and lost control of India for the first time.

19. Born in Darjeeling, he was a founder of the Naxalite movement and is credited with creating the term 'Naxalism'. He later organised uprisings in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa and was convicted in the Parvatipuram Conspiracy case. Identify this revolutionary leader.
(a) Charu Mazumdar
(b) Jangal Santhal
(c) Sushil Kumar Modi
(d) Kanu Sanyal

Ans :

(d) Kanu Sanyal
Kanu Sanyal was a crucial founder of the Naxalite movement, famously creating the term 'Naxalism'. He devoted his life to peasant struggles, eventually organising significant uprisings in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. Consequently, he was convicted in the major Parvatipuram Naxalite Conspiracy case and faced imprisonment for seven long years.

20. During the Emergency, Sanjay Gandhi initiated a widespread compulsory programme aimed at limiting population growth, which faced heavy backlash. Identify the programme that led to police firing and 43 deaths in Muzaffarnagar.
(a) Compulsory adult literacy campaign
(b) Forced slum demolition and relocation
(c) Mandatory agricultural labour conscription
(d) Compulsory male sterilisation programme

Ans :

(d) Compulsory male sterilisation programme
In September 1976, Sanjay Gandhi actively initiated a widespread compulsory sterilisation programme designed to strictly limit population growth, primarily focusing on enforcing male vasectomies. Government officials frequently used coercion to achieve their aggressive quotas, sparking massive public resistance. This extreme resentment tragically culminated in Muzaffarnagar, where police killed 43 people protesting the forced sterilisation.

21. The Naxalite movement inspired numerous artists and intellectuals. Identify the famous actor who wrote a play titled "Teer" (Arrow) based entirely on the revolutionary ideology of the Naxalbari movement.
(a) Khwaja Ahmed Abbas

NODIA

(b) Satyajit Ray
(c) Utpal Dutt
(d) Salman Rushdie

Ans :

(c) Utpal Dutt
The widespread socio-political impact of the Naxalite movement deeply inspired various intellectuals and contemporary artists. Notably, the famous actor and playwright Utpal Dutt was influenced by these agrarian struggles and wrote the acclaimed play titled "Teer" (Arrow), which was directly based on the intense events of the Naxalbari movement.

22. As part of his strategy to achieve a 'Total Revolution', Jayaprakash Narayan announced an action plan for the people of Bihar. Which concept did he propose to establish a people's government at the village panchayat level?
(a) Sarvodaya
(b) Sampurna Kranti
(c) Swadeshi
(d) Gram Swarajya

Ans :

(d) Gram Swarajya
To translate his vision of Total Revolution into reality, Jayaprakash Narayan announced a specific action plan that included the introduction of 'Gram Swarajya'. This concept aimed at establishing a grassroots people's government, acting as a small, decentralised unit of democracy functioning directly at the village panchayat or block level.

23. Consider the following ideology: "A belief in a non-capitalist model of development where social equality and economic justice are achieved through peaceful, democratic means, championing land reforms and decentralisation." Identify the political party associated with this ideology.
(a) Communist Party of India
(b) Socialist Party
(c) Bharatiya Jan Sangh
(d) Swatantra Party

Ans :

(b) Socialist Party
The Socialist Party strictly adhered to the principles of democratic socialism, advocating a non-capitalist model of development. Prominent leaders like Ram Manohar Lohia and Jayaprakash Narayan believed that true social equality and economic justice could be securely achieved through peaceful, democratic means, heavily championing comprehensive land reforms and decentralisation.

24. Which judicial pronouncement on 12 June 1975 served as the immediate constitutional trigger for the political crisis, declaring Indira Gandhi's 1971 Lok Sabha election null and void due to electoral malpractice?
(a) The Supreme Court judgement led by A.N. Ray
(b) The Calcutta High Court verdict on preventive detention
(c) The Allahabad High Court declaration
(d) The Patna High Court ruling on the Bihar agitation

Ans :

(c) The Allahabad High Court declaration
The political crisis escalated dramatically on 12 June 1975 when the Allahabad High Court declared Indira Gandhi's 1971 election to the Lok Sabha entirely null and void. The court found her guilty of indulging in illegal practices and electoral malpractice, subsequently banning her from running in any election for six years.

25. The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 was highly controversial. Which of the following describes a key change brought about by this amendment regarding the distribution of power?
(a) It granted the Supreme Court absolute jurisdiction over state legislative assemblies.
(b) It transferred the control of the police entirely to the Central Government.
(c) It empowered the Election Commission to bypass the Parliament during emergencies.
(d) It gave the Parliament unrestrained power to amend any part of the Constitution.

Ans :

(d) It gave the Parliament unrestrained power to amend any part of the Constitution.
The 42nd Amendment, passed in November 1976, was a highly controversial attempt to strengthen the executive at the severe cost of the judiciary. A major feature of this sweeping amendment was that it explicitly granted the Parliament unrestrained and absolute power to amend any part of the Indian Constitution without limitation.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

26. Despite heavy criticism, some sections supported the Emergency due to perceived economic stability. Which government initiative was actively pursued during this period to enforce land ceilings and housing for landless labourers?
(a) The Twenty Point Programme
(b) The Gram Swarajya Initiative
(c) The Operation Steeplechase
(d) The Anandpur Sahib Resolution

Ans :

(a) The Twenty Point Programme
Indira Gandhi heavily justified the imposition of the Emergency in the name of the Congress's socialist mission. A key component of this was the Twenty Point Programme, which included massive wealth redistribution efforts, rapid enforcement of agricultural land ceilings, provision of housing for landless labourers, and the total abolition of bonded labour.

27. In Bihar, a political student outfit connected with the Jana Sangh became the backbone of the JP Movement's main political vehicle. Identify this student organisation.
(a) All India Students Federation
(b) Samajwadi Yuvajan Sabha
(c) Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad
(d) Deshabrati Student Union

Ans :

(c) Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad
During the JP Movement in Bihar, the Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP), which was a political student outfit deeply connected with the Jana Sangh, played a crucial role. It effectively formed the strong backbone of Jayaprakash Narayan's main political vehicle, which was known as the Chhatra Yuva Sangharsha Vahini.

28. Lal Bahadur Shastri pursued a balanced, non-aligned foreign policy during his brief tenure. Which specific agreement did he sign in 1964 to improve international ties?
(a) The Tashkent Agreement
(b) The Anandpur Sahib Agreement
(c) The Panchsheel Agreement
(d) The Indo-Ceylon Agreement

Ans :

(d) The Indo-Ceylon Agreement
During his tenure from 1964 to 1966, Lal Bahadur Shastri strictly pursued a balanced and non-aligned foreign policy. As part of these vital diplomatic initiatives, he signed the historic Indo-Ceylon Agreement in 1964 with Sri Lanka, while also actively working to improve bilateral diplomatic ties with neighbouring Burma (Myanmar).

29. Arrange the following political events in correct chronological order:
P. The fourth Lok Sabha and State Assembly elections were held.
Q. Indira Gandhi declared a national Emergency under Article 352.
R. The Indian National Congress bifurcated into Requisition and Organisation factions.
S. Lal Bahadur Shastri signed the Tashkent Agreement.
Choose the correct option from below.
(a) S, P, R, Q
(b) P, S, R, Q
(c) S, R, P, Q
(d) R, P, S, Q

Ans :

(a) S, P, R, Q
The correct chronological sequence is: Lal Bahadur Shastri signed the Tashkent Agreement ending the Indo-Pak war in 1966 (S). The fourth Lok Sabha and State Assembly elections were subsequently held in 1967 (P). The Indian National Congress then formally split into two factions in 1969 (R). Finally, Indira Gandhi declared the National Emergency in 1975 (Q).

NODIA

30. Arrange the following events of the JP Movement and its aftermath in chronological order:
P. Jayaprakash Narayan called for a nationwide mass civil disobedience movement.
Q. The Bihar Chhatra Sangharsh Samiti (BCSS) called for a gherao at the Bihar Legislative Assembly.
R. The Allahabad High Court declared Indira Gandhi's election null and void.
S. The Janata Party came to power at the centre following the Lok Sabha elections.
Choose the correct option from below.
(a) P, Q, R, S
(b) R, Q, P, S
(c) Q, P, R, S
(d) Q, R, P, S

Ans :

(d) Q, R, P, S

The chronological order is: The BCSS called for a gherao at the Bihar Legislative Assembly on 18th March 1974 (Q). The Allahabad High Court invalidated Indira Gandhi's election on 12th June 1975 (R). JP called for civil disobedience on 25th June 1975 (P). The Janata Party won the elections post-Emergency in 1977 (S).

31. Which of the following were major reasons for the decline of the Naxalite movement by the mid-1970s?

P. The brutal police repression and torture of suspected young men and women.
Q. The complete implementation of the 9th Schedule regarding land ceilings by the state governments.
R. The vital element of building a guerrilla force and equipping them with arms was lacking.
S. Charu Mazumdar successfully established parallel governments in all North-Eastern states.

Choose one correct option from the following.
(a) Only P and R
(b) Only Q and S
(c) Only P and Q
(d) Only R and S

Ans :

(a) Only P and R
The Naxalite movement declined primarily due to intense external pressure and internal shortcomings. The state applied brutal police repression, picking up and torturing suspected youths (P). Furthermore, despite having a just cause, the movement crucially lacked the vital element of properly building, training, and equipping a sustainable guerrilla force with adequate weapons (R).

32. Which of the following statements correctly describe the impact of the Emergency on the Indian media?

P. The Information and Broadcasting Minister I.K. Gujral was replaced with Vidya Charan Shukla.
Q. Newspapers were given absolute freedom to publish speeches by prominent opposition leaders.
R. Vinoba Bhave's ashram was raided for copies of its political journal Maitree.
S. The national television network Doordarshan was completely shut down to prevent panic.

Choose one correct option from the following.
(a) Only P and S
(b) Only Q and R
(c) Only P and R
(d) Only Q and S

Ans :

(c) Only P and R
The Emergency inflicted severe censorship on the media. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi deliberately replaced Information and Broadcasting Minister I.K. Gujral with Vidya Charan Shukla to tighten control (P). Additionally, the censorship was so extensive that even Vinoba Bhave's ashram was aggressively raided by authorities to confiscate copies of its journal, Maitree (R).

33. Consider the following actions and ideological shifts within the Naxalite movement under Charu Mazumdar:

P. Embracing the 'annihilation line' to assassinate individual class enemies.
Q. Focusing strictly on legal and parliamentary methods to achieve agrarian reforms.
R. Raiding banks and armouries to build up resources for the armed struggle.
S. Collaborating with the central government to implement the Five Year Plans.

Identify the CORRECT statements.
(a) Only P and Q
(b) Only P and R
(c) Only Q and S
(d) Only R and S

Ans :

(b) Only P and R
Under the radical leadership of Charu Mazumdar, the CPI-ML shifted away from legal methods. He proclaimed an 'annihilation line' dictating the targeted assassination of specific class enemies like landlords and police officers (P). To support this violent revolution, the movement actively raided banks and armouries to systematically build up their armed resources (R).

34. Which of the following were major contributing factors that led Indira Gandhi to declare the National Emergency in 1975?

P. The dramatic deterioration in the economic sphere causing massive unemployment and severe drought.
Q. The peaceful and voluntary resignation of all opposition leaders from the Parliament.
R. The successful military alliance forged between the Syndicate and the Naxalite rebels.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

BETTER THAN BOOK IN THE MARKET

Why students are choosing this book 👉

School teachers already use this content to set papers.

Still not sure?

- 👉 Match this PDF with your question papers
- 👉 See the similarity yourself

Why does this happen?

- ✓ Teachers have its PDF & Word files
- ✓ Easy access
- ✓ Direct copy-paste questions
- ✓ Same pattern followed

Don't miss out—get the advantage today!

S. The international Cold War scenario and the CIA-backed coup in Chile against Salvador Allende.

Identify the CORRECT statements.

(a) Only P and Q
(b) Only R and S
(c) Only P and S
(d) Only Q and R

Ans :

(c) Only P and S

The declaration of the Emergency was triggered by multiple severe crises. India faced severe economic tribulation, marked by terrible drought, growing unemployment, and poverty (P). Internationally, Indira Gandhi was deeply paranoid about foreign interference, heavily influenced by the Cold War atmosphere and the recent CIA-backed assassination of socialist President Salvador Allende in Chile (S).

35. The Emergency dealt a severe blow to the support base of the ruling Congress party. Which of the following events significantly contributed to this disaffection?

P. The bulldozing of slums near the Jama Masjid, alienating Muslim communities.
Q. The defection of prominent leader Jagjivan Ram, diminishing Dalit support.
R. The passing of the 38th Amendment Act which empowered the judiciary.
S. The successful implementation of the 'Anandpur Sahib Resolution' by the Centre.

Identify the CORRECT statements.

(a) Only P and Q
(b) Only Q and R
(c) Only P and S
(d) Only R and S

Ans :

(a) Only P and Q

The Emergency severely alienated core constituencies of the Congress party. The brutal bulldozing of slums near the Jama Masjid in Delhi became widely unpopular and deeply angered India's Muslims (P). Furthermore, the crucial political defection of Jagjivan Ram significantly diminished the party's longstanding support base among India's Dalit populations (Q).

36. Given below are two statements marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri actively promoted austerity, self-reliance, and the devaluation of the rupee.
Reason (R): India was facing severe economic challenges including high inflation and a massive trade imbalance during his tenure.

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

During his brief but impactful tenure, Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri faced immense economic hurdles, particularly severe inflation and a growing trade imbalance. To structurally strengthen exports and carefully stabilise the fragile economy, he logically promoted national austerity, emphasised self-reliance, and strategically implemented the devaluation of the Indian rupee.

NODIA

37. Given below are two statements marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The Syndicate members eventually decided to support Indira Gandhi over Morarji Desai for the Prime Ministership in 1966.
Reason (R): The Syndicate realised that Indira Gandhi was politically mature enough to run the administration entirely independently without their guidance.

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(c) A is true, but R is false.

The Assertion is true as the Syndicate did support Indira Gandhi to defeat Morarji Desai, who was considered too independent. However, the Reason is absolutely false. Kamaraj and the Syndicate backed Indira specifically because they believed she was politically immature and would therefore constantly need their help, allowing them to retain real power.

38. Given below are two statements marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Charu Mazumdar firmly believed that land reform for the oppressed peasants was not possible through legal methods.
Reason (R): He was heavily influenced by Mao Zedong's thoughts and advocated that land had to be defended through violent agrarian revolution.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Charu Mazumdar dedicated his entire life to the peasant cause, drawing profound inspiration from Maoism in China. Because he deeply admired Mao's doctrine of armed struggle, he concluded that peaceful legal methods would never yield true land reform. Thus, he forcefully argued that land rights must be seized and defended through violent means.

39. Given below are two statements marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): During the Emergency, the Supreme Court led by Chief Justice A.N. Ray upheld the state plea that no one could move a writ petition for habeas corpus.
Reason (R): Nine high courts across the country had previously pronounced that citizens could not challenge their detention under any circumstances during the Emergency.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

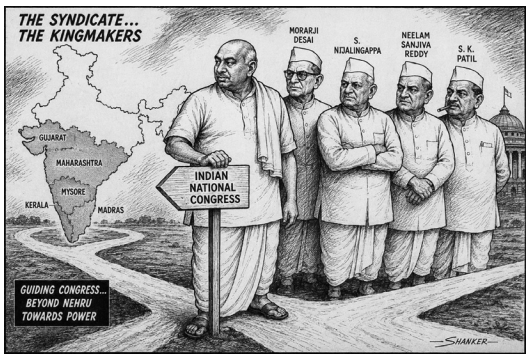
(c) A is true, but R is false.
The Assertion is true; the Supreme Court, under Chief Justice A.N. Ray, tragically upheld the government's plea denying habeas corpus. However, the Reason is completely false. In reality, nine high courts had boldly pronounced that even during the Emergency, a detained person could legally challenge their detention, a ruling the Supreme Court subsequently overruled.

40. Given below are two statements marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The formation of the Janata Party government after the Emergency successfully brought about a long-lasting, unified socio-political change in India.
Reason (R): The leaders of the Janata Party were primarily motivated by selfish interests and soon reverted to the old order of political rivalry and infighting.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(d) A is false, but R is true.
The Assertion is false because the Janata Party government utterly failed to bring about a long-lasting, unified socio-political change. The Reason is true; despite their grand pledges for a just society, the party leaders were driven by personal ambitions and selfish interests, causing the rapid collapse of the coalition into intense political rivalry.

41. Examine the image below and answer the question that follows:



What was the primary objective of the 'Syndicate' depicted in this political cartoon during the post-Nehruvian era?
(a) To systematically dismantle the democratic structures within the Indian National Congress.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(b) To control Congress party power in non-Hindi states and guide national politics.
(c) To establish a socialist model of economic development independent of the central leadership.
(d) To forcefully integrate the opposition Communist and Swatantra parties into the government.

Ans :

(b) To control Congress party power in non-Hindi states and guide national politics.
The provided text explicitly states that the Syndicate was an influential group of powerful Congress leaders, including Kamaraj, Nijalingappa, and S.K. Patil. Known as 'Kingmakers' in the 1960s, their specific objective was directing Congress politics and controlling the power of the party predominantly in non-Hindi states.

42. Study the historical visual given below and respond:

Which underlying factor was the fundamental cause of the political bifurcation depicted in this image?
(a) Disagreements over forming a coalition government with the Bharatiya Jan Sangh.
(b) The dispute over implementing the recommendations of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution.
(c) The intense conflict over party leadership between Indira Gandhi and Morarji Desai.
(d) Differing approaches towards handling the Naxalite uprising in the state of West Bengal.

Ans :

(c) The intense conflict over party leadership between Indira Gandhi and Morarji Desai.

According to the chapter, the Indian National Congress was bifurcated directly over the issue of Indira Gandhi's leadership. A major conflict arose between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai, who had been her party rival, resulting in the creation of Congress (R) and Congress (O).

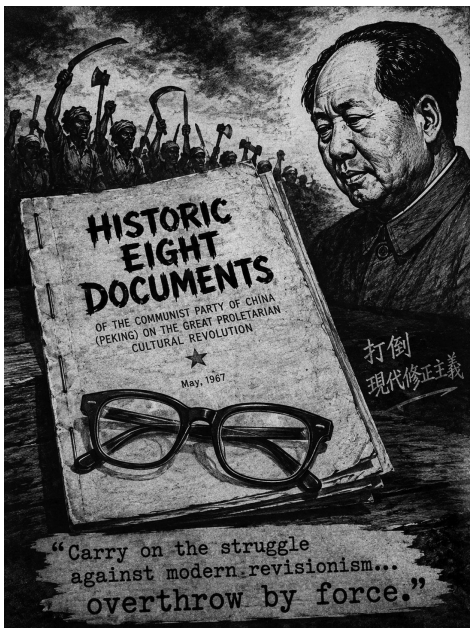
43. Analyse the image and answer the following question:

Based on the political messaging shown in this election poster, which ideology was firmly opposed by this party?
(a) The establishment of a unified federal administrative system across Indian states.
(b) The protection and preservation of the traditional agrarian economy.
(c) The promotion of Swadeshi policies to achieve absolute national self-reliance.
(d) The Congress government's policies regarding socialism and secularism.

Ans :

(d) The Congress government's policies regarding socialism and secularism.
The text notes that the Bharatiya Jan Sangh, founded in 1951, represented Hindu nationalism, promoted Hindi, and supported the Swadeshi model. Economically and ideologically, the party was highly critical of the ruling Congress party's core policies of socialism and secularism, emerging as a strong alternative force.

44. Observe the period illustration below and answer:


HISTORIC EIGHT DOCUMENTS
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA (PEKING) ON THE GREAT PROLETARIAN CULTURAL REVOLUTION
May, 1967
打倒現代修正主義
"Carry on the struggle against modern revisionism... overthrow by force."

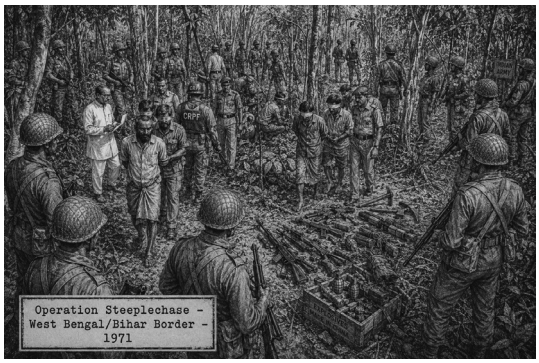
What was the primary ideological directive given to followers through the documents shown in this illustration?

(a) To fight against revisionism and take up an armed struggle against the state.
(b) To peacefully protest the non-implementation of the 5th and 9th Schedules.
(c) To contest local elections and capture state power through democratic methods.
(d) To form parallel student unions inside prestigious urban university campuses.

Ans :

(a) To fight against revisionism and take up an armed struggle against the state.
The "Historic Eight Documents" were a compilation of articles written by Charu Mazumdar. According to the chapter, these documents exhorted the communist party to fight against modern revisionism within itself, follow the ideological example of Mao Zedong, and take up an armed struggle against the state.

45. Examine the image below and answer the question that follows:



What was the specific tactical strategy employed by the security forces during the operation depicted in this sketch?

(a) Utilizing local landlords to negotiate peaceful surrenders with rebel leaders.
(b) Forming an outer cordon with the Army and an inner ring with the CRPF.
(c) Replacing the state police entirely with central military intelligence units.
(d) Establishing permanent military bases inside captured rebel-held villages.

Ans :

(b) Forming an outer cordon with the Army and an inner ring with the CRPF.
The chapter explicitly details the strategy of 'Operation Steeplechase' launched in 1971 against the Naxalites. The broad strategy was to surround a large area and seal entry and exit routes, with the Indian Army forming the outer cordon and the CRPF forming the inner ring during the search.

46. Study the historical visual given below and respond:

Which specific student organization took the leading role in coordinating the legislative assembly gherao depicted in this image?

(a) The All India Students Federation (AISF).
(b) The Samajwadi Yuvajan Sabha (SYS).

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

(c) The Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP).
(d) The Bihar Chhatra Sangharsh Samiti (BCSS).

Ans :

(d) The Bihar Chhatra Sangharsh Samiti (BCSS).
The chapter states that the Patna University Students Union formed the Bihar Chhatra Sangharsh Samiti (BCSS) with Lalu Prasad Yadav as president. On 18th March 1974, the BCSS specifically called for the gherao at the Bihar Legislative Assembly, taking a leading role in the ensuing widespread student agitation.

47. Analyse the image and answer the following question:

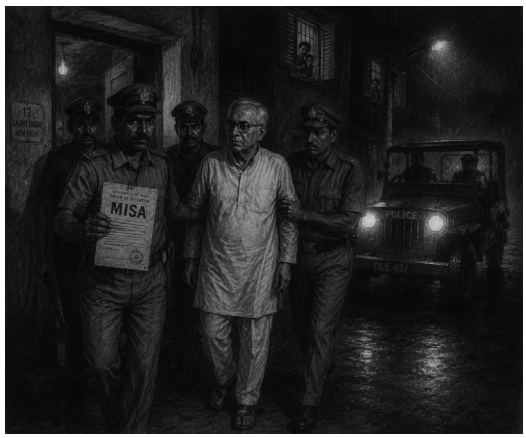
THE HINDU
India's National Newspaper
MADRAS, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1975
ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT DECLARES PM'S ELECTION NULL AND VOID
Indira Gandhi Found Guilty of Electoral Malpractice; Banned from Running for 6 Years
Court Says PM Indulged in Corrupt Practices
Opposition Demands Immediate Resignation
Cong. (I) Says Will Examine Judgment
Market Dips on Political Uncertainty
Students Celebrate Judgment in Many Cities

Following the specific judicial pronouncement shown in this newspaper, what immediate constitutional action did Indira Gandhi take on the night of 25 June 1975?
(a) She dissolved the Lok Sabha and called for immediate nationwide fresh elections.
(b) She declared a national Emergency citing a grave threat from internal disturbances.
(c) She suspended the fundamental rights of citizens by invoking the 42nd Amendment.
(d) She resigned from the Prime Minister's office and appointed Gulzarilal Nanda.

Ans :

(b) She declared a national Emergency citing a grave threat from internal disturbances.
Following the Allahabad High Court verdict that declared her 1971 election null and void, Indira Gandhi refused to resign. Subsequently, on the midnight of 25 June 1975, she asked the President to declare a state of national Emergency, citing an imminent threat to the country's internal security.

48. Observe the period illustration below and answer:



Which legislative tool, highlighted in the illustration, was utilized to justify the indefinite preventive detention of political opponents without trial?
(a) The West Bengal Prevention of Violent Activities Act.
(b) The Representation of the People Act.
(c) The Maintenance of Internal Security Act.
(d) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

Ans :

(c) The Maintenance of Internal Security Act.
During the Emergency, the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA) and the Defence of India Act were heavily used as repressive regulations. MISA contained clauses allowing for the indefinite preventive detention of individuals without warrants, and ordinances took away the courts' power to ask for reasons regarding these detentions.

49. Examine the image below and answer the question that follows:

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

According to the text, what was a severe public consequence resulting directly from the aggressive enforcement of the campaign shown on this billboard?

(a) The total collapse of rural agricultural production across North Indian states.
(b) Widespread communal riots between Hindus and Muslims in West Bengal.
(c) Violent protests leading to police killings in places like Muzaffarnagar.
(d) The immediate withdrawal of the Emergency by the President of India.

Ans :

(c) Violent protests leading to police killings in places like Muzaffarnagar.
The Emergency period saw Sanjay Gandhi initiate a widespread compulsory sterilization programme. Government officials used coercion to achieve quotas, which led to fierce public resistance. The chapter notes that police killed 43 people who were protesting against this compulsory sterilization in Muzaffarnagar.

50. Based on the political cartoon given below illustrating constitutional changes in 1976, answer the following question:

What was one of the major systemic changes introduced by the constitutional amendment depicted in this cartoon?

(a) It granted the Supreme Court exclusive jurisdiction over state government disputes.
(b) It deprived citizens of direct access to the Supreme Court for fundamental rights violations.
(c) It empowered the judiciary to issue unlimited stay orders on parliamentary proceedings.
(d) It mandated the compulsory holding of Lok Sabha elections every four years.

Ans :

(b) It deprived citizens of direct access to the Supreme Court for fundamental rights violations.
The 42nd Amendment in 1976 was a highly controversial move aimed at strengthening the executive at the cost of the judiciary. According to the chapter, it deprived citizens of direct access to the Supreme Court, except when violations of fundamental rights resulted specifically from union law.

ONE MARK QUESTIONS

51. Name any two political leaders who were prominent members of the Syndicate during the 1960s.

Ans :

K Kamaraj and S Nijalingappa.

52. What famous wartime slogan was given by Lal Bahadur Shastri to show courage and unity?

Ans :

Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan.

53. Who took charge as the interim Prime Minister of India immediately after the demise of Jawaharlal Nehru in 1964?

Ans :

Gulzarilal Nanda.

54. Expand the letter 'R' in the name adopted by Indira Gandhi's faction, the Indian National Congress (R).

Ans :

Requisitions.

55. In which specific state of India did the Naxalite resistance movement originate?

Ans :

West Bengal.

56. Which Schedule of the Constitution failed to be implemented regarding the administration of tribal advisory councils by state governors?

NODIA

Ans :

The 5th Schedule.

57. Name the prominent revolutionary leader who authored the Historic Eight Documents.

Ans :

Charu Mazumdar.

58. State briefly what was meant by the 'annihilation line' dictum in the Naxalite movement.

Ans :

It was a directive that Naxalites should assassinate individual class enemies like landlords, businessmen, and police officers.

59. Identify the joint army and police counter-insurgency operation launched to surround and suppress the Naxalites in 1971.

Ans :

Operation Steeplechase.

60. Name the famous actor who wrote the play "Teer" based on the Naxalbari movement.

Ans :

Utpal Dutt.

61. In which Indian state was the JP Movement initiated by protesting students in 1974?

Ans :

Bihar.

62. Expand the abbreviation BCSS in the context of the 1974 student agitation.

Ans :

Bihar Chhatra Sangharsh Samiti.

63. How many distinct revolutions were combined by Jayaprakash Narayan to formulate his concept of a Total Revolution?

Ans :

Seven revolutions.

64. Under which Article of the Constitution of India was the National Emergency declared on 25th June 1975?

Ans :

Article 352.

65. Name the Information and Broadcasting Minister who was replaced by Vidya Charan Shukla during the Emergency.

Ans :

I. K. Gujral.

66. Which prominent social reformer supported the Emergency by calling it 'Anushasan Parva'?

Ans :

Vinoba Bhave.

67. State the primary purpose of the 39th Amendment Bill passed during the Emergency.

Ans :

It placed the elections of the President, Vice President, Prime Minister, and Speaker outside the purview of the judiciary.

68. Mention the political impact of Jagjivan Ram's defection during the Emergency era.

Ans :

His defection significantly diminished support for the Congress (R) among India's Dalits.

69. Who became the Prime Minister of India following the Lok Sabha election that came after the withdrawal of the Emergency in 1977?

Ans :

Morarji Desai.

70. Name the book authored by V S Naipaul that reflected on the consequences of the Emergency.

Ans :

Wounded Country.

71. The Indo-Pak War of 1965 ended with the signing of the _____ Agreement between India and Pakistan.

Ans :

Tashkent

72. During the 1967 elections, the Swatantra Party played the role of the main opposition in states like Orissa, Rajasthan, and _____.

Ans :

Andhra Pradesh

73. A central demand of the Shiromani Akali Dal for greater political and economic autonomy was

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

articulated in the context of the _____ Resolution.

Ans :

Anandpur Sahib

74. A significant ideological split within the Indian communist movement led to the formation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) in the year _____.

Ans :

1964

75. To address agrarian inequality, the Constitution included the _____ Schedule, which directed states to legislate land ceiling laws and acquire farmlands from upper castes.

Ans :

9th

76. In May 1967, the peasant uprising at Naxalbari was actively launched by Charu Mazumdar, Kanu Sanyal, and _____.

Ans :

Jangal Santhal

77. Seeking to start an Indian Revolution via sustained armed struggle, Sanyal and Mazumdar founded the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) in the year _____.

Ans :

1969

78. Following uprisings against landlords, Kanu Sanyal was convicted in the _____ Conspiracy case, which is often called the biggest conspiracy case in history.

Ans :

Parvatipuram

79. At a key meeting to guide revolutionaries, Charu Mazumdar suggested forming small secret groups to organise class enemy killings to _____, the District Committee Secretary of Srikakulam.

Ans :

Tejeshwar Rao

80. During the 1970s, the Naxalite movement found a strong breeding ground among the youth, including supporters from Delhi's most prestigious _____.

Ans :

St. Stephen's College

81. Depicting a new cultural trend, Satyajit Ray's film _____ portrayed the life of an upper-class family amidst the turbulent Naxalite movement.

Ans :

Seemabaddha

82. The student political outfit connected with the Jana Sangh that eventually formed the backbone of JP's main political vehicle was the _____.

Ans :

Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP)

83. On 18th March 1974, the BCSS called for a gherao at the Bihar Legislative Assembly demanding the resignation of Prime Minister _____.

Ans :

Indira Gandhi

84. On 12 June 1975, the _____ High Court declared Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha in 1971 null and void on grounds of electoral malpractice.

Ans :

Allahabad

85. The massive strike that brought the public communication system and the economy to a halt in 1975 was successfully organised by _____.

Ans :

George Fernandes

86. During the Emergency crackdown, the Government of India banned several extreme communal and ultra-left organisations, including the Naxalites and the _____.

Ans :

Jamaat-e-Islami Hind

87. In September 1976, _____ initiated a widespread compulsory sterilisation programme to limit population growth in India.

NODIA

Ans :

Sanjay Gandhi

88. Demonstrating the severe media censorship of the time, Vinoba Bhave's ashram was raided by police to confiscate copies of his journal _____.

Ans :

Maitree

89. In November 1976, an effort was made to strengthen the executive at the cost of the judiciary by removing limitations on parliament's power through the _____ Amendment.

Ans :

42nd

90. To establish rigid control over state governments, Indira Gandhi removed independent chief ministers and dissolved the DMK government in _____.

Ans :

Tamil Nadu

91. A group of veteran politicians held considerable influence in the national ruling party during the 1960s. They acted as power brokers in Delhi and were instrumental in selecting the prime ministerial successors after the death of the first Prime Minister. Identify this informal group of leaders.

Ans :

The Syndicate

92. Following the sudden demise of India's first Prime Minister, Kamaraj consulted various state leaders to avoid factional turmoil. They rallied support for a mild-mannered, soft-spoken candidate who was deemed more amenable and less threatening to the party leadership. Identify the leader who was selected as Prime Minister.

Ans :

Lal Bahadur Shastri

93. During the 1969 bifurcation of the national ruling party, a faction comprising veteran politicians who opposed the sitting Prime Minister identified themselves with a specific letter. This letter stood for "Organisation" or "Old". By what name was this rival political faction officially known?

Ans :

Indian National Congress (O)

94. In the rural villages of Bengal, certain wealthy landowners manipulated land records to deceive the government and landless laborers. They forcefully exploited sharecroppers, eventually sparking a violent peasant uprising against them. What specific regional term is used in the text to describe these rich peasants?

Ans :

Jotedars

95. In the summer of 1967, a specific organization was established in a northern Bengal district to coordinate an ongoing peasant revolt. It aimed to cancel debts, end the monopoly of landlords, and enforce land distribution through armed resistance. Name the committee established to support this uprising.

Ans :

Naxalbari Krishak Sangram Sahayak Committee

96. Disillusioned by the growing corruption and misrule in his state, an elderly Gandhian socialist called upon the youth to launch a broad movement. He envisioned combining political, economic, and cultural transformations to completely overhaul the existing society. Name the concept he propagated to achieve this systemic change.

Ans :

Total Revolution (Sampurna Kranti)

97. Amidst the Cold War, the left-leaning socialist President of a South American nation was assassinated in an espionage-backed coup. This international event sent shock waves across the Third World and alarmed the Indian Prime Minister, making her fear a similar foreign conspiracy against her own government. Identify the assassinated foreign leader being referred to.

Ans :

Salvador Allende

98. A controversial security regulation was amended in July 1975 to tackle prevailing internal disorders in India. It authorized the government to carry out indefinite preventive detentions and property searches without warrants, taking away

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

the power of courts to ask for reasons. Name this specific legislative Act.

Ans :

Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA)

99. In 1975, the government banned a prominent Hindi motion picture directed by Gulzar. Authorities alleged that the political drama was a thinly veiled, unflattering portrayal based on the life of the sitting Prime Minister. Identify the title of this banned film.

Ans :

Aandhi

100. During the mid-1970s, authorities carried out a massive demolition drive in a specific minority-dominated neighborhood in the national capital to clear out unauthorized housing. This harsh administrative action made the ruling government widely unpopular among the Muslim community. Identify the specific location of this incident.

Ans :

Jama Masjid

101. "To overcome food shortages, the Prime Minister promoted high-yielding seeds, irrigation, and modern farming. He set up institutions like the Agriculture Price Commission and the Food Corporation of India. He also lent crucial support to the White Revolution to boost milk production."
Name the specific institution created in 1965 to boost milk production under the White Revolution mentioned in the chapter.

Ans :

National Dairy Development Board (NDDB).

102. "The Indian National Congress won the fourth elections as well with a clear majority of seats. But the party lost 70 seats in which they had won in 1962. The balance of power inside the Congress was drastically changed, and many veteran leaders failed to secure their seats."
According to the chapter, name any two states where the Congress lost its Assembly majority in the 1967 elections.

Ans :

Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

103. "Following the Marxist-Leninist ideology and historically aligned with the Soviet Union, this party focused on mobilising industrial workers. During this period, its political strategy often involved a complex relationship with the national ruling party."
How did the Communist Party of India (CPI) sometimes view the Congress during this period, despite their complex relationship?

Ans :

The CPI sometimes viewed the Congress as a progressive, anti-imperialist force.

104. "The ideological leader of the movement advocated that lower class tribals and peasants must overthrow the upper classes by force. His ideology spread through a series of articles which exhorted the party to fight against revisionism and take up armed struggle."
According to the chapter, whose specific international revolutionary model were the followers instructed to emulate in these monographs?

Ans :

Mao Zedong's China.

105. "Led actively by the revolutionary leader, the movement was envisaged as an agrarian revolution to eliminate the prevalent feudal order. However, the state police brutally suppressed the uprising within a few months after it began."
In which specific month and year did the peasant uprising at Naxalbari initially begin before being temporarily suppressed?

Ans :

May 1967.

106. "The mouthpiece of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China published an editorial praising the uprising. It declared that revolutionary peasants in the Darjeeling area had arisen in rebellion, establishing a red area of rural armed struggle."
Identify the Indian revolutionary leader whose visit to Beijing and request for help is associated with this Chinese endorsement.

Ans :

Kanu Sanyal.

NODIA

107. "The leader took the support of various political parties and groups which included the neo-fascist RSS, the communal Jana Sangh and Jamaat-i-Islami, the conservative Congress (0), socialists, and the extreme left Naxalite groups."
Name the student organization connected with the Samajwadi Party and Lok Dal that took an active role in this movement.

Ans :

Samajwadi Yuvajan Sabha (SYS).

108. "The leader gave a public call for a nationwide mass civil disobedience movement which would culminate in a gherao of the Prime Minister's residence. Following the declaration of emergency, he and other dissenting members were immediately arrested."
At which specific location was Jayaprakash Narayan kept as a detenu after his arrest on the night of 25 June 1975?

Ans :

Chandigarh.

109. "The court banned her from contesting in any election for an additional 6 years. The verdict was later challenged in the Supreme Court which granted a conditional stay, allowing her to be a Member of Parliament but not preside over proceedings."
Which Chief Justice of the Supreme Court did Indira Gandhi controversially recommend appointing, a move directly opposed by Jayaprakash Narayan?

Ans :

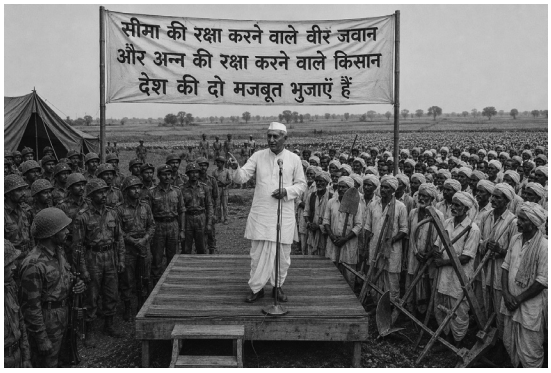
A. N. Ray.

110. "There were several reasons which rendered the Emergency redundant. The leader believed that the opposition was divided and that an election would only widen the gap among them. She also wanted to formalise the position of her son."
Mention any one specific long-term plan (out of the six listed in the chapter) that Indira Gandhi hoped to accomplish by ordering a fresh election.

Ans :

Nationalisation of banks.

111. Look at the image below carefully.



Identify the famous slogan given by the Prime Minister depicted in the image that represents the two groups standing beside him.

Ans :

Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan.

112. Examine the picture given below.

What was this influential group of powerful non-Hindi speaking Congress leaders collectively known as during the 1960s?

Ans :

The Syndicate.

113. Carefully observe the graphic illustration provided.

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

Which specific guerrilla resistance movement, originating in a West Bengal village in 1967, is symbolised by this artwork?

Ans :

The Naxalite movement (or Naxal movement).

114. Read the newspaper clipping presented below.

THE STATESMAN

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1969

MASSIVE BIFURCATION ROCKS THE NATION: INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS SPLITS IN TWO

Indira Gandhi and Morarji Desai Factions Part Ways Over Leadership Dispute

Indian National Congress (R) is the Real Congress!

Congress party in unprecedented split

Ideological and personal differences widen

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (O)

A HOUSE DIVIDED

What next?

OTHER NEWS

Based on the placards shown in the news clipping, what did the letter 'R' stand for in the new party faction adopted by Indira Gandhi's supporters?

Ans :

Requisitions.

115. Study the photograph displayed here.

रेलवे कर्मचारी एकता ज़िंदाबाद
ALL INDIA RAILWAY STRIKE
HALT THE ECONOMY, FULFILL OUR DEMANDS
हमारी मांगें पूरी करो
RAILWAY EMPLOYEES UNITY ZINDABAD
शोषण बंद करो अधिक नहीं बढ़ाओ
NO TO EXPLOITATION
हमारा संघर्ष हमारा अधिकार
ALL INDIA RAILWAY STRIKE
एकता में शक्ति है

Identify the trade union leader addressing the crowd who successfully organised the massive public communication halt shown in this 1974 photograph.

Ans :

George Fernandes.

116. Analyse the conceptual poster shown below.

Which overarching ideological concept, advocated by Jayaprakash Narayan to transform Indian society, is depicted by the seven arrows in this symbolic graphic?

Ans :

Total Revolution (or Sampurna Kranti).

117. Review the historical front-page image carefully.

THE INDIAN EXPRESS

New Delhi: Friday, June 13, 1975

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT DELIVERS HISTORIC VERDICT

PRIME MINISTER FOUND GUILTY OF ELECTORAL MALPRACTICE

ELECTION TO LOK SABHA IN 1971 DECLARED NULL AND VOID

Court orders removal of Prime Minister from Parliamentary seat

Disqualification for 6 years from holding any elected office

THE VERDICT KEY OBSERVATIONS

WHAT HAPPENS NOW?

Opposition Hails Verdict as Victory for Democracy

INDIRA GANDHI'S REACTION

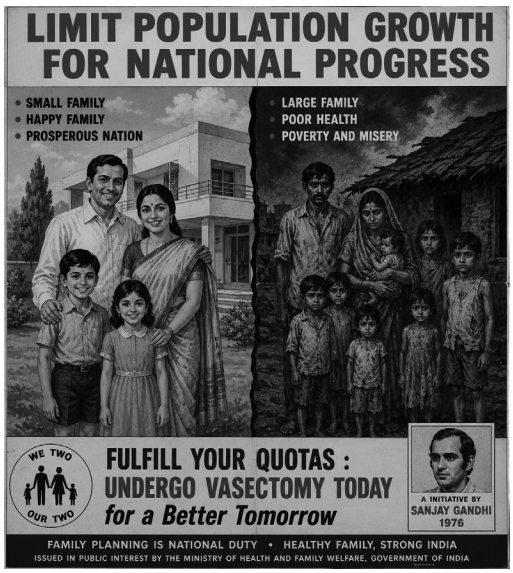
According to the chapter and the context of this headline, what specific penalty was imposed on Indira Gandhi regarding her future electoral participation?

Ans :

She was banned from running in elections for 6 years.

118. Inspect the political artwork presented here.

NODIA


LIMIT POPULATION GROWTH FOR NATIONAL PROGRESS
• SMALL FAMILY
• HAPPY FAMILY
• PROSPEROUS NATION
• LARGE FAMILY
• POOR HEALTH
• POVERTY AND MISERY
WE TWO OUR TWO
FULFILL YOUR QUOTAS :
UNDERGO VASECTOMY TODAY
for a Better Tomorrow
A INITIATIVE BY
SANJAY GANDHI
1976
FAMILY PLANNING IS NATIONAL DUTY • HEALTHY FAMILY, STRONG INDIA
ISSUED IN PUBLIC INTEREST BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Identify the specific compulsory programme initiated by Sanjay Gandhi that is being promoted in this Emergency-era propaganda poster.

Ans :

The compulsory sterilisation programme.

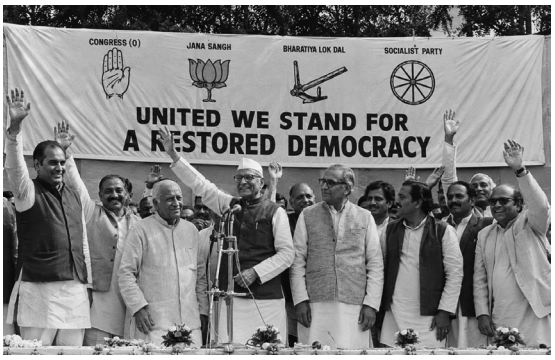
119. Look closely at the government-issued visual below.

Identify the specific economic initiative portrayed in this poster, which was introduced by Indira Gandhi to ensure greater economic growth during the Emergency.

Ans :

The Twenty Point Programme.

120. Observe the historical photograph provided.



Name the new political umbrella organisation formed by the unification of the four opposition factions depicted on the banner in this 1977 photograph.

Ans :

The Janata Party.

FOUR MARKS QUESTIONS

121. Highlight any four features of the influential political group within the Congress known as the Syndicate.

Ans :

The Syndicate was a crucial faction that shaped Indian politics during the immediate post-Nehruvian era.

1. The political group commonly known as the Syndicate consisted of highly powerful and influential Congress leaders who deliberately organised themselves informally to actively direct and tightly guide the party's internal politics during the crucial post-Nehruvian era, ensuring their continued dominance.
2. Initially, this influential faction included highly prominent regional figures like Congress President K Kamaraj, N S Reddy of Andhra Pradesh, S Nijalingappa of Mysore, Atulya Ghosh of Bengal, and S K Patil, who collectively wielded immense political and organisational power.
3. Operating primarily in the 1960s, these influential men effectively controlled the organisational power of the Congress party

across various non-Hindi speaking states, allowing them to dictate terms to the central leadership and earning them the popular title of 'Kingmakers'.

4. The Syndicate played a highly decisive role in managing leadership successions, particularly in smoothly installing Lal Bahadur Shastri and subsequently Indira Gandhi as Prime Ministers, deliberately sidelining strong contenders like Morarji Desai who threatened their overarching authority and control.

122. Enumerate four initiatives undertaken by Lal Bahadur Shastri to address India's severe agricultural and economic challenges.

Ans :

Lal Bahadur Shastri implemented highly significant reforms to stabilize the Indian economy and ensure food security.

1. To successfully overcome massive food shortages, Shastri effectively laid the robust foundation of the Green Revolution by actively promoting the extensive use of high-yielding seeds, improved irrigation facilities, and modern farming techniques across the nation's agricultural landscape.
2. He systematically established several crucial national institutions, including the Agriculture Price Commission, the Food Corporation of India, the National Seeds Corporation, and the Warehousing Corporation of India, to strictly regulate agricultural pricing and ensure the proper storage of food grains.
3. Shastri passionately supported the widespread implementation of the White Revolution, which specifically aimed to significantly boost domestic milk production by formally creating the National Dairy Development Board in the year 1965, thereby transforming the rural dairy economy.
4. Facing severe domestic inflation and a growing trade imbalance, he proactively promoted strict economic austerity, absolute self-reliance, and the strategic devaluation of the Indian rupee to substantially strengthen national exports and rapidly stabilize the fluctuating domestic economy.

123. Analyse four reasons why the Syndicate strategically chose to support Indira Gandhi's candidacy for Prime Minister in 1966.

Ans :

The Syndicate actively backed Indira Gandhi primarily because they believed she would serve their political interests.

1. Indira Gandhi emerged as the Syndicate's most obvious and strategic choice because, as the daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru, she already possessed an impressive international reputation, a strong secular image, and the unique capability of securing crucial minority votes.
2. The Syndicate firmly believed that she was not politically mature enough at that specific moment, ensuring she would heavily depend on their experienced guidance and administrative help to successfully run the complex national government and manage daily state affairs.
3. K Kamaraj astutely realised that she could be easily controlled and managed through the various Congress Committees and multiple state institutions, almost all of which were already heavily dominated and strictly regulated by the powerful members of the Syndicate.
4. The Syndicate members were absolutely convinced that by strategically placing her on the throne, they could easily continue their traditional roles as the real power brokers behind the scenes, effectively maintaining their unquestionable dominance over the national political landscape.

124. Explain four circumstances that highlighted the severe weakening of the Indian National Congress following the elections of 1967.

Ans :

The crucial 1967 elections drastically altered the balance of power, severely weakening the traditionally dominant Congress party.

1. The Indian National Congress managed to win the fourth Lok Sabha elections with a clear majority, but it alarmingly lost seventy crucial parliamentary seats which it had comfortably won during the previous general elections held in the year 1962.
2. The party surprisingly lost its traditional majority in the State Assemblies across eight significant states, including Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, West Bengal, Orissa, Madras, and Kerala, indicating a massive decline in its nationwide popularity and regional grassroots support.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

3. Many prominent senior leaders and influential Syndicate members unexpectedly failed to get elected to the Parliament or State Assemblies, leaving them completely without any direct control over the vital governmental functioning at the central administrative level in New Delhi.
4. The undeniable urge to defeat the Congress party became so intensely strong among the masses that various opposition parties completely ignored their deep ideological differences and political programmes, successfully uniting to capitalize on the ruling party's rapid loss of mass support.

125. Discuss four key developments related to the intense factional conflict and subsequent split within the Congress Party in 1969.

Ans :

The historic bifurcation of the Indian National Congress emerged from deep-rooted leadership disputes between two major political factions.

1. A severe political conflict rapidly arose between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai, who had previously been her strongest party rival over the contentious issue of national leadership during the crucial succession period in 1966.
2. The massive ideological and personal clashes ultimately led to the formal bifurcation of the Indian National Congress, firmly dividing the historically dominant political organization into two entirely separate and highly competitive factions struggling for ultimate supremacy over the nation.
3. The loyal supporters of Indira Gandhi confidently claimed to be the real and authentic Congress party, officially adopting the specific name Indian National Congress (Requisition), where the distinct letter 'R' specifically stood for the term 'Requisitions' in political discourse.
4. The senior Congress politicians and Syndicate members who strongly opposed Indira Gandhi formally identified themselves as the Indian National Congress (Organisation), where the distinct letter 'O' specifically stood for 'Organisation' or was commonly referred to as the 'Old' Congress.

126. Examine any two features each of the Communist Party of India (CPI) and the Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M).

Ans :

Both communist factions played major roles in shaping India's opposition politics, though they adopted significantly different strategic approaches.

Communist Party of India (CPI):

1. The CPI strictly followed traditional Marxist-Leninist ideology and remained historically aligned with the Soviet Union, often maintaining a highly complex and sometimes cooperative political relationship with the ruling Congress party, which it occasionally viewed as a progressive anti-imperialist force.
2. The party primarily focused its dedicated political efforts on systematically organising industrial workers and poor peasants to actively fight for better daily wages, equitable land rights, and significantly improved working conditions, successfully forming regional governments in Kerala and West Bengal.

Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M):

1. Formed after a significant ideological split in 1964, the CPI(M) adopted a much more radical and overtly anti-Congress political stance, forcefully arguing that the existing national government merely represented the wealthy bourgeoisie and big landlords, fundamentally preventing true social change.
2. The CPI(M) aggressively focused on the rapid revolutionary mobilisation of the working class and rural peasants, quickly gaining massive political ground in West Bengal, where it passionately spearheaded a highly powerful and incredibly influential regional agrarian movement against the state.

NODIA

127. State four ideological principles and political objectives actively championed by the Socialist Party (SP) between 1964 and 1977.

Ans :

The Socialist Party offered a distinct alternative vision for India's development, focusing heavily on democratic equality and systemic decentralisation.

1. The Socialist Party strictly adhered to the fundamental principles of democratic

socialism, passionately advocating for a completely non-capitalist model of national development that fundamentally opposed the traditional Congress-style capitalism and the radical Communist approach to implementing structural societal change.
2. Its core ideology was deeply rooted in the firm belief that true social equality and comprehensive economic justice could only be successfully achieved through entirely peaceful and strictly democratic means, rather than through violent armed struggles or authoritarian state measures.
3. Prominent party leaders like Ram Manohar Lohia and Jayaprakash Narayan aggressively championed the immediate implementation of widespread land reforms to completely dismantle the existing feudal structures and systematically redistribute vital agricultural resources among the poorest rural farming communities.
4. The party actively campaigned for the extensive decentralisation of political power and maintained an unwavering commitment to strongly protecting the fundamental rights of the highly marginalised sections, ensuring their active participation in the nation's broader democratic and economic processes.

128. Explain four reasons why the failure to implement specific constitutional schedules fueled the violent Naxalite movement.

Ans :

The systematic failure of the Indian government to enforce critical constitutional provisions generated massive anger among tribal and peasant communities.
1. The absolute failure of state governments to properly implement the 5th Schedule of the Constitution meant that highly vital tribal advisory councils were never actually constituted by any state governor to protect the specific rights of tribes living in reserve forests.
2. Instead of protecting these highly vulnerable communities, various Chief Ministers actively administered their state reserve forests by aggressively leasing these resource-rich lands for commercial mining to large private companies, ruthlessly evicting the indigenous tribals who had lived there for generations.
3. The states entirely failed to effectively implement the 9th Schedule, which specifically directed them to strictly legislate land ceiling laws and formally acquire vast farmlands from wealthy upper-caste landlords to systematically redistribute them among the severely impoverished landless peasants.
4. Because these crucial land reforms remained entirely confined to paper through half-hearted government implementation, the historically oppressed landless farmers who had worked under the most abominable conditions for centuries were deeply enraged, eventually resorting to violent revolutionary revolts against the state.

129. Discuss four severe grievances of landless peasants that contributed directly to the outbreak of the Naxalite uprising.

Ans :

The extreme exploitation and deep social inequalities in rural Bengal created the perfect breeding ground for a radical peasant revolution.
1. Wealthy landlords and powerful jotedars actively manipulated official land records through corrupt means to deliberately deceive both the impoverished landless farmers and the state government, completely preventing the legal and fair redistribution of cultivable agricultural land among the needy population.
2. The highly vulnerable sharecroppers and entirely landless agricultural labourers were constantly and ruthlessly exploited by the powerful money lenders and wealthy landlords, keeping them trapped in an endless cycle of extreme poverty, crippling debt, and severe systemic socio-economic oppression.
3. The severely oppressed sharecroppers and landless labourers desperately wanted to establish a completely new social system based entirely on absolute equity, fundamentally challenging the traditional prestige and dominant status that was historically associated with the wealthy zamindars under the old system.
4. The state government completely failed to provide adequate rural industrialisation, which dramatically increased local unemployment, while the continuous illegal evictions and numerous anti-people actions

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

committed by wealthy tea gardeners further fueled widespread dissatisfaction and intense anger among the rural masses.

130. Examine four ideological strategies and violent actions propagated by Charu Mazumdar to advance the radical Naxalite cause.

Ans :

Charu Mazumdar provided the core ideological framework that transformed local peasant grievances into a highly organized and violent revolutionary movement.

1. Drawing deep inspiration from Mao Zedong's Chinese revolution, Mazumdar actively advocated that the Indian peasants and lower classes must immediately follow in Mao's revolutionary footsteps to violently overthrow the national government and the wealthy upper classes responsible for their terrible plight.
2. He firmly believed that achieving true agrarian reform was absolutely not possible through peaceful legal methods, aggressively arguing instead that agricultural land had to be forcefully captured and physically defended through the systematic use of armed violence against state authorities.
3. Mazumdar controversially declared an 'annihilation line' as a core party dictum, explicitly instructing Naxalite cadres to systematically assassinate individual class enemies, which tragically included wealthy landlords, prominent businessmen, university teachers, local police officers, and politicians from both the right and left.
4. Under his radical leadership, the CPI-ML actively carried out targeted political assassinations against the perceived enemies of the proletariat, while also strategically raiding local banks and state armouries to violently build up their financial resources and weapons for the armed struggle.

131. Highlight four key contributions of Kanu Sanyal to the radical peasant uprising in the Naxalbari region and beyond.

Ans :

Kanu Sanyal was an incredibly instrumental founding figure who dedicated his entire life to organizing the armed revolutionary struggle in India.

NODIA

1. As one of the original founders of the movement, Kanu Sanyal was directly responsible for historically creating the specific term 'Naxalism', permanently giving this radical leftist agrarian uprising a highly distinct and recognizable place within the broader context of modern Indian history.
2. Sanyal spent his entire life working closely among the highly exploited peasants, actively considering their immense sorrow and daily problems as his very own, becoming the most important grassroots organiser of the impoverished tea estate workers and struggling rural farmers.
3. Alongside Charu Mazumdar, he successfully launched the initial historic peasant uprising at Naxalbari in May 1967, forcefully organising thousands of tribal peasants to aggressively capture back their agricultural lands from the wealthy jotedars through the systematic use of armed revolutionary resistance.
4. In 1969, Sanyal collaboratively founded the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) with the primary aim of initiating a sustained armed Indian revolution, subsequently travelling to Srikakulam to actively guide revolutionaries and successfully organising similar violent peasant uprisings across Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

132. Analyse four ways in which college and university students actively participated in the violent Naxalite movement.

Ans :

The fiery idealism of the Naxalite movement attracted thousands of brilliant students who completely abandoned their education for the revolution.

1. Responding eagerly to Charu Majumder's radical call, thousands of students permanently left their prestigious schools and colleges, traveling deeply into the remote forests and rural villages to physically share the immense daily tribulations of the heavily oppressed tribal and peasant communities.
2. Major educational institutions, specifically Jadavpur University, Calcutta University, Burdwan University, St. Stephen's College in Delhi, and Presidency College in Calcutta, quickly transformed into highly active epicenters and vital ideological breeding grounds for recruiting massive numbers

of passionate new Naxalite movement supporters.
3. Numerous highly educated medical and engineering students strategically relocated to heavily impoverished rural areas to actively mobilise the local populations, while many others deliberately stayed back in the urban cities to systematically commit coordinated acts of extreme violence to overthrow the government.
4. Several brilliant first-class postgraduates from well-to-do upper-class families, such as Santosh Rana and Asim Mukherjee, actively masterminded violent regional uprisings in districts like Birbhum, completely dropping out of their universities as a rebellious reaction to the brutal oppression perpetrated by state governments.

133. Trace four developments related to the rapid spread of the radical communist armed struggle in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

Ans :

The Naxalite ideology swiftly expanded beyond West Bengal, finding a highly receptive audience among the marginalized populations in Andhra Pradesh.
1. In the year 1969, the prominent radical leader Charu Mazumder strategically travelled to Andhra Pradesh to personally guide the local revolutionaries, resulting in the immediate formation of a completely new and highly organised Andhra State Coordination Committee to manage the regional armed struggle.
2. During a crucial secret meeting with key regional leaders like Tejeshwar Rao and Krishnamurthy in Srikakulam, Mazumdar explicitly instructed them to immediately start their violent guerilla style of fighting directly against the wealthy class enemies and the protecting state police forces.
3. Following Mazumdar's tactical advice, the regional leaders quickly returned to the Srikakulam district and systematically formed a large number of small, highly secretive guerilla units specifically designed to carry out the ruthless and coordinated killings of identified local class enemies.
4. The prominent revolutionary Kanu Sanyal personally travelled to Srikakulam to actively guide and physically assist the local Naxals, successfully organising widespread violent uprisings against the wealthy regional landlords, an armed struggle which continuously persisted in Andhra Pradesh until the year 1975.

134. Mention four aggressive strategies employed by the government and armed forces during the massive counter-insurgency Operation Steeplechase.

Ans :

The central and state governments launched a highly coordinated and incredibly ruthless military crackdown to completely crush the Naxalite rebellion.
1. During the imposition of President's rule in 1971, the Prime Minister officially mobilised the highly trained Indian Army to actively launch a massive and deeply coordinated joint army and police counter-insurgency initiative systematically termed as 'Operation Steeplechase' against the armed Naxalites.
2. The primary tactical strategy of the deployed army was to completely surround as large an affected geographical area as physically possible, meticulously sealing off all possible secret routes of entry and exit to permanently trap the hiding revolutionary cadres inside.
3. To execute this massive operation, the regular army strategically formed the impenetrable outer cordon, while the heavily armed CRPF formed the dense inner ring, allowing the local police and magistrates to systematically carry out extensive and highly thorough physical searches of the region.
4. Throughout these highly intense military operations, thousands of suspected Naxalites were brutally arrested, massive quantities of illicit explosives and dangerous weapons were legally seized, and simultaneous aggressive actions were taken to immediately catch any escaping revolutionaries sneaking out of the heavily cordoned zones.

135. State four internal organizational and tactical shortcomings that ultimately led to the rapid decline of the Naxal movement.

Ans :

Despite its explosive initial growth, the Naxalite movement eventually collapsed due to severe structural flaws and misguided violent strategies.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

1. The primary Naxal leaders completely lacked the broad long-term strategic vision required to successfully organise the massive population of poor Indian peasants into a unified force capable of effectively fighting against the incredibly mighty and heavily armed Indian democratic government apparatus.
2. The movement entirely missed the highly vital foundational elements necessary for systematically building up a professional guerilla force, severely lacking the proper institutional facilities for adequately training their young cadres and consistently equipping them with modern firearms and necessary combat weapons.
3. The controversial ideological policy of 'Khatam', which specifically involved the brutal and ruthless physical elimination of designated class enemies within rural villages, proved to be an incredibly short-sighted and highly half-baked political strategy that ultimately alienated many potential grassroots movement sympathizers.
4. Most of the highly idealistic youth who initially joined the movement quickly started dropping out, becoming deeply disillusioned by the completely senseless and incredibly brutal daily killings carried out continuously in the strict ideological name of the total annihilation of class enemies.

136. Enumerate four ways in which various political parties and student outfits provided active leadership to the JP Movement in Bihar.

Ans :

The JP Movement gained massive political momentum by successfully uniting diverse student organizations and established political parties under a common cause.

1. The movement was initially sparked on 18th February 1974 when a massive convention was successfully organised by the Patna University Students Union, which strategically invited student leaders from across the entire state to formally establish the highly influential Bihar Chhatra Sangharsh Samiti.
2. Jayaprakash Narayan actively took the crucial backing of diverse political groups, successfully uniting the conservative Congress (O), the communal Jana Sangh, the neo-fascist RSS, various socialist factions, and even the extreme left Naxalite groups to heavily support his massive anti-corruption agitation.
3. The Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad, a highly active political student outfit directly connected with the Jana Sangh, quickly emerged to form the absolute structural backbone of JP's main political vehicle, which was strategically named the Chhatra Yuva Sangharsha Vahini.
4. Another highly prominent student organization called the Samajwadi Yuvajan Sabha, which was directly connected with the Samajwadi Party and the Lok Dal, took an incredibly active and highly decisive leadership role in systematically driving the widespread daily protests of the JP movement.

137. Explain four severe economic tribulations that created a massive national crisis in India just prior to the 1975 Emergency.

Ans :

India faced an unprecedented economic downturn in the early 1970s, which severely fueled widespread public anger against the ruling government.

1. There was a highly marked and incredibly rapid deterioration in the entire national economic sphere immediately following the disastrous failure of the seasonal monsoon, which directly led to a terrible and highly devastating agricultural drought across multiple Indian states.
2. The catastrophic failure of the vital agricultural sector drastically accelerated the already growing rates of national unemployment and extreme rural poverty, quickly creating a highly serious and deeply systemic socio-economic crisis that severely affected millions of highly vulnerable Indian citizens.
3. The massive and unexpected influx of millions of desperate Bangladeshi refugees during the devastating 1971 liberation war heavily aggravated the fragile domestic situation, directly leading to a phenomenally large and highly unmanageable financial budgetary deficit for the central Indian government.
4. The national industrial production levels were significantly down, severely worsened by the massive global oil crisis of 1973,

NODIA

while continuous widespread nationwide labour strikes and massive student unrest simultaneously and incredibly adversely affected the overall stability of the struggling Indian economy.

138. Analyse four ways in which international events and the Bangladesh War contributed to the unstable conditions preceding the Emergency.

Ans :

Global geopolitical tensions and regional conflicts deeply exacerbated India's internal vulnerabilities, pushing the central government toward adopting authoritarian emergency measures.

1. The massive and sudden influx of millions of desperate Bangladeshi refugees directly into Indian territory during the highly destructive 1971 Bangladesh liberation war incredibly aggravated the nation's already highly fragile domestic economic situation and severely strained its limited local administrative resources.
2. The tremendous financial costs associated with actively fighting the Bangladesh war and systematically supporting the massive refugee population directly led to an incredibly large and highly unsustainable national budgetary deficit that severely crippled the Indian government's ability to fund essential domestic programs.
3. On the broader international front, the dangerous Cold War was in full swing, and the highly shocking CIA-backed assassination of the left-leaning socialist President Salvador Allende in Chile sent massive waves of intense political fear completely across the entire Third World.
4. Seeing these highly alarming global developments, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi became deeply scared and firmly believed that the growing internal political unrest in India was actually the secret handiwork of the American CIA deliberately trying to violently unseat her legitimate government.

139. Discuss four features of the highly controversial compulsory sterilisation programme enforced by the government during the Emergency period.

Ans :

The aggressive population control measures implemented during the Emergency resulted in massive human rights violations and deep public trauma.

1. In September 1976, Sanjay Gandhi aggressively initiated a highly widespread and incredibly ruthless compulsory sterilisation programme specifically designed to strictly limit the nation's rapid population growth by primarily and forcefully involving the targeted getting of vulnerable males to undergo immediate surgical vasectomy.
2. The government strictly established highly rigid daily surgical quotas, which overly enthusiastic political supporters and deeply pressured government officials worked incredibly hard to achieve, directly leading to widespread and highly credible allegations regarding the brutal physical coercion of completely unwilling male candidates.
3. The aggressive implementation of this highly unpopular policy frequently resulted in severe state violence, tragically highlighted when the armed police forces brutally killed forty-three innocent citizens who were actively protesting against the forced compulsory sterilisation drives in the district of Muzaffarnagar.
4. The massive state-sponsored programme successfully counted an astonishing 5.6 million forced sterilisations in 1975-76, which dramatically went up to 8.3 million the following year, ensuring that since 1977, every subsequent Indian government was legally forced to publicly announce that family planning remains entirely voluntary.

140. Examine four social and cultural impacts that emerged among the Indian public as a direct consequence of the Emergency policies.

Ans :

The authoritarian excesses of the Emergency period profoundly impacted India's social fabric, inspiring widespread cultural resistance and deep demographic shifts.

1. Regardless of the massive political controversy over the exact nature of the state reforms, the long-term effects of these rapid social changes directly gave rise to the new political prominence of middle-ranking farmers emerging from the intermediate and lower castes in North India.
2. The rapid and highly significant rise of these newly empowered and politically aware social classes fundamentally and

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

permanently challenged the traditional political establishment across the entire Hindi Belt, completely altering the region's electoral dynamics in the many turbulent years to come.

3. Once the oppressive Emergency was finally lifted by the central government, the ruling Congress party immediately faced the highly devastating consequences of the combined political wrath and deep-seated electoral anger of the severely traumatized and heavily repressed general Indian public.
4. The traumatic period deeply inspired incredible cultural resistance, with brave writers authoring highly critical books like Salman Rushdie's 'Midnight's Children', while courageous filmmakers created heavily censored movies like 'Kissa Kursi Ka' and 'Aandhi' to accurately portray the true picture of Indian society.

141. The second Prime Minister of independent India served a brief tenure but successfully navigated major external and internal challenges. Highlight four aspects of his foreign policy and wartime leadership.

Ans :

Lal Bahadur Shastri demonstrated immense courage and strategic foresight in handling India's international relations and border security.

1. During the highly intense and incredibly dangerous Indo-Pak War of 1965, Shastri showed absolutely remarkable personal courage and national unity, famously giving the deeply inspiring and historically legendary patriotic slogan "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan" to heavily motivate the fighting soldiers and farmers.
2. His highly decisive and incredibly strong wartime leadership during the massive military conflict ultimately and successfully resulted in the historic signing of the famous Tashkent Agreement in 1966, formally establishing a crucial diplomatic ceasefire between the warring nations of India and Pakistan.
3. In managing India's highly complex global relations, Shastri consistently and actively pursued a perfectly balanced, strictly non-aligned foreign policy, ensuring that the developing nation did not heavily entirely depend on any single major superpower during the highly volatile peak of the global Cold War.
4. He successfully took highly significant diplomatic initiatives to vastly improve regional neighborhood ties, most notably by officially signing the crucial Indo-Ceylon Agreement in 1964 with Sri Lanka and actively working to substantially better bilateral diplomatic relations with the neighboring country of Burma.

142. The fourth Lok Sabha and State Assembly elections marked a dramatic change in the balance of power, challenging a long-dominant political party. State four outcomes of these crucial elections.

Ans :

The 1967 elections shattered the myth of Congress invincibility and drastically altered the landscape of Indian democratic politics.

1. Although the Indian National Congress successfully won the fourth national parliamentary elections with a clear working majority, the historically dominant party shockingly lost seventy crucial parliamentary seats which it had comfortably secured during the previous general elections held in 1962.
2. The ruling party alarmingly lost its traditional political majority in the State Assembly elections across eight highly significant states, specifically including major regions like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, West Bengal, Orissa, Madras, and Kerala, indicating a massive nationwide decline in its popularity.
3. The overall balance of power inside the Congress was drastically changed, as many prominent senior leaders and highly influential Syndicate members were shockingly not elected to the Parliament or State Assemblies, completely losing their direct control over central governmental functioning.
4. The unprecedented electoral vulnerability of the Congress clearly demonstrated that the party had drastically lost its massive grassroots support, making the political urge to defeat the ruling government so incredibly strong that ideologically opposed rival parties willingly ignored their deep programmatic differences.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

143. An opposition political party during this era championed non-capitalist development through peaceful means and championed marginalized rights. Explain four ideological features of this party.

Ans :

The Socialist Party advocated for a unique path of development focusing on equality, peaceful reform, and systemic decentralisation.

1. The party strictly adhered to the fundamental ideological principles of democratic socialism, passionately advocating for a completely non-capitalist model of national economic development that fundamentally opposed both the traditional Congress-style crony capitalism and the highly radical and violent Communist approach to societal change.
2. Its core political ideology was deeply rooted in the firm and unwavering belief that true social equality and comprehensive economic justice could only be successfully achieved through entirely peaceful, strictly non-violent, and highly democratic means, completely rejecting any form of armed revolutionary struggle.
3. Prominent and highly influential party leaders like Ram Manohar Lohia and Jayaprakash Narayan aggressively championed the immediate implementation of widespread land reforms to completely dismantle the existing feudal structures and systematically redistribute vital agricultural resources among the poorest rural farming communities.
4. The party actively campaigned for the extensive and systematic decentralisation of political power and maintained an absolute and unwavering commitment to strongly protecting the fundamental democratic rights of the highly marginalised sections, ensuring their active daily participation in the nation's broader economic processes.

144. A series of articles authored by a prominent radical leader became the ideological foundation for an armed peasant struggle. Mention four directives or ideas conveyed through these writings.

Ans :

The Historic Eight Documents authored by Charu Mazumdar provided the essential ideological blueprint for the violent Naxalite movement.

1. These highly influential monographs aggressively advocated that the severely impoverished lower-class tribals and exploited peasants must immediately take up arms to violently overthrow the established democratic government and the wealthy upper classes whom they strictly held responsible for their terrible socio-economic plight.
2. The documents passionately exhorted the radical communist party cadres to actively and continuously fight against the growing ideological threat of modern revisionism occurring within the party itself, demanding an absolutely uncompromising and highly dedicated daily struggle to build up a pure Revolutionary Party.
3. The writings specifically directed the dedicated Indian revolutionaries to strictly and faithfully follow the highly successful ideological example of Mao Zedong's communist China, aggressively taking up a massive and highly coordinated armed guerilla struggle directly against the oppressive apparatus of the Indian state.
4. The texts actively encouraged the rapid and violent expansion of the people's democratic revolution, explicitly urging the radical cadres to continuously carry forward the ongoing peasant struggle by physically liquidating identified class enemies and forcefully occupying agricultural lands through entirely violent means.

145. The state secretariat conducted an inquiry into the violent uprisings in northern Bengal, citing deep social maladies. Enumerate four administrative and economic failures identified by this inquiry.

Ans :

The West Bengal government's internal inquiry revealed that severe systemic exploitation and administrative apathy had directly triggered the massive peasant revolt.

1. The official inquiry explicitly remarked that directly behind the violent present unrest in Naxalbari lay a incredibly deep and highly systemic social malady fundamentally caused by the illegal transfers, ruthless eviction, and other highly anti-people actions consistently

NODIA

committed by wealthy tea gardeners and jotedars.
2. The government report clearly acknowledged that these massive socio-economic issues were incredibly long-standing and that although a significant number of progressive land reform laws were officially passed by the assembly, these vital laws were absolutely never put into actual practical effect.
3. The highly half-hearted and deeply flawed administrative implementation of these crucial land reforms by the state government completely remained confined to paper, which ultimately yielded highly negative results that severely damaged local agricultural production and completely ruined the fragile regional rural economy.
4. The inquiry officially noted the absolute absence of proper and systematic regional industrialisation, which completely failed to provide any viable alternative employment opportunities to the severely impoverished rural people, directly leading to massive and explosive widespread dissatisfaction with the ruling state government.

146. In early 1974, a massive student agitation erupted in a northern state over issues like hostel food and education, later escalating into a political crisis. Trace four key events of this student-led agitation.

Ans :

The Bihar student agitation rapidly evolved from raising basic educational demands to launching a massive statewide movement toppling the government.
1. On 18th February 1974, a massive political convention was successfully organised by the Patna University Students Union, which strategically invited student leaders from across the entire state to formally establish the highly influential Bihar Chhatra Sangharsh Samiti with Lalu Prasad Yadav as President.
2. On 18th March 1974, the BCSS aggressively called for a massive physical gherao at the Bihar Legislative Assembly during the crucial budget session, actively demanding the immediate resignation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and physically blocking all major roads leading directly to the assembly.
3. During this incredibly intense protest, massive government properties, including vital public telephone exchanges, were severely damaged by the angry mobs, and the private official residence of the state education minister Ramanand Singh was intentionally and violently set on fire by the agitating students.
4. When three innocent protesting students were tragically killed by the armed state police in Patna, it instantly provoked massive and explosive opposition from angry students completely across the entire state, prompting the BCSS to immediately declare a highly paralyzing statewide strike on 23rd March.

147. A veteran Gandhian socialist leader escalated his protest against the central government in June 1975, prompting severe state retaliation. Discuss four actions taken by this leader and the immediate government response.

Ans :

Jayaprakash Narayan's call for ultimate civil disobedience directly triggered the central government's highly controversial decision to impose the Emergency.
1. On 25th June 1975, Jayaprakash Narayan officially gave a massive public call for an unprecedented nationwide mass civil disobedience movement, actively demanding the immediate and unconditional resignation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi following the highly controversial Allahabad High Court judicial verdict.
2. JP aggressively announced that this massive nationwide civil disobedience movement would ultimately culminate in a highly coordinated and massive physical gherao of the Prime Minister's official residence in New Delhi, strategically intending to forcefully compel her to immediately step down from power.
3. He actively and controversially advocated a radical programme of complete social transformation, explicitly asking the national military and the state police forces to completely disobey all unconstitutional and highly immoral operational orders officially issued by the sitting central democratic government.
4. In immediate retaliation to this massive threat, Indira Gandhi shockingly imposed a nationwide state of Emergency on the dark night of 25th June 1975, rapidly ensuring

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

that JP, numerous prominent opposition leaders, and many dissenting party members were immediately and ruthlessly arrested.

148. Following the declaration of a national crisis, the government swiftly altered security and defense laws to suppress opposition. State four ways the Maintenance of Internal Security Act and related laws were utilized.

Ans :

The central government weaponized preventive detention laws to ruthlessly crush political dissent and completely bypass standard judicial procedures.

1. Both the controversial Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA) and the powerful Defence of India Act, which had originally received parliamentary assent in 1971, were suddenly and heavily amended in July 1975 to specifically and aggressively tackle the rapidly prevailing internal political disorder.
2. These highly repressive regulations explicitly contained draconian legal clauses that legally permitted the completely indefinite and highly arbitrary preventive detention of targeted political individuals without requiring any formal charges or standard judicial trials to be conducted by the state authorities.
3. The aggressively amended security laws granted the state police incredibly vast and unchecked absolute powers to systematically conduct highly intrusive physical searches and forcefully seize private civilian property completely without the legal necessity of obtaining any formal court-issued search warrants.
4. The subservient parliament quickly approved a highly controversial executive ordinance that effectively and completely took away the fundamental constitutional power of the independent courts to formally ask the government for any legitimate legal reasons regarding the arbitrary detentions made strictly under MISA.

149. In November 1976, a major constitutional amendment was passed, fundamentally altering the balance of power between government organs. Analyse four ways this amendment strengthened the executive at the expense of the judiciary.

Ans :

The 42nd Amendment drastically curtailed judicial independence and concentrated unprecedented, unrestrained power directly into the hands of the executive.

1. The amendment fundamentally and severely deprived the ordinary citizens of their basic constitutional right to direct legal access to the Supreme Court, strictly allowing such access only when the gross violation of fundamental rights specifically resulted from a highly specific union law.
2. The subservient national parliament was officially and legally given completely unrestrained and absolute sovereign power to freely amend any single part of the Indian Constitution, effectively ending the traditional judicial review of any constitutional amendment previously passed by the sitting government.
3. The Supreme Court of India was strictly given completely exclusive and highly limited jurisdiction regarding the final legal determination of the basic constitutional validity of any new laws officially passed by the Union Government, severely limiting the traditional powers of the regional High Courts.
4. The highly controversial amendment strictly and explicitly restricted the fundamental constitutional power of all the lower and higher courts to legally issue any immediate stay orders or binding judicial injunctions against the highly questionable actions committed by the powerful executive government apparatus.

NODIA

150. The ruling party suffered a severe blow to its traditional support base due to certain aggressive policies implemented during the authoritarian period. Highlight four factors that caused disaffection towards the Congress (R).

Ans :

The ruthless implementation of coercive state policies during the Emergency permanently alienated several of the Congress party's most loyal voter blocks.

1. The incredibly harsh and highly authoritarian actions systematically taken during the dark Emergency period significantly and permanently diminished the massive grassroots electoral support for the Congress (R) among its most traditional, historically

loyal, and deeply foundational regional political constituencies across the nation.
2. The ruthless and highly insensitive physical bulldozing of impoverished minority slums located directly near the historic Jama Masjid in Delhi became incredibly and widely unpopular, creating deep-seated political anger and immense social trauma amongst India's vast and highly significant Muslim minority populations.
3. The aggressive and heavily coercive implementation of the highly controversial compulsory sterilisation programme, which frequently involved severe police brutality and targeted forced vasectomies, generated immense and widespread demographic panic, severely turning the affected common rural masses completely against the ruling Indira government.
4. The sudden and highly strategic political defection of the prominent senior leader Jagjivan Ram from the ruling party significantly and immediately diminished the crucial electoral support for the Congress (R) among India's highly marginalized and incredibly vast Dalit voting populations.

151. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The Syndicate rallied their support against Desai's candidacy. There was a broad consensus in favour of Lal Bahadur Shastri. Finally, the choice of Lal Bahadur as the Prime Minister was widely accepted. They thought that Shastri had wider acceptability in the party which would keep the party united."
Explain four reasons why Morarji Desai strongly resented the Syndicate's methods during the leadership succession following Lal Bahadur Shastri's death in 1966.

Ans :

Morarji Desai actively challenged the Syndicate's absolute authority, firmly believing that democratic processes should strictly dictate the party's leadership choices.
1. With the Syndicate's highly manipulative political developments in clear view, Morarji Desai aggressively demanded a completely open and strictly democratic secret ballot election to be held among all the sitting Members of Parliament belonging to the deeply divided Congress Party.
2. Desai was highly and absolutely confident of ultimately winning this internal party election primarily because of his immense political seniority and his incredibly strong, highly entrenched leadership position within the party apparatus compared to the relatively inexperienced candidate Indira Gandhi.
3. He was incredibly upset by the Syndicate's highly blatant backroom manipulations and overtly treated Indira Gandhi's sudden Prime Ministerial candidacy with immense and highly visible public derision, firmly viewing himself as the only truly rightful and capable political successor to Jawaharlal Nehru.
4. Desai strongly and fundamentally agreed with his loyal political supporters that only the elected Congress Parliamentary Party had the absolute and exclusive democratic prerogative of freely choosing the next Prime Minister, completely rejecting the Syndicate's highly authoritarian attempt to dictate the final outcome.

152. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Its ideology was inextricably linked to Sikh religious and political identity. The party's primary goal was to represent and safeguard the interests of the Sikh community... often articulated in the context of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution."
Examine four core features and political impacts of the regional party mentioned in the excerpt.

Ans :

The Shiromani Akali Dal emerged as a powerful regional force that successfully intertwined religious identity with strong demands for federal autonomy.
1. The Shiromani Akali Dal functioned as a highly powerful and deeply influential regional political party that strategically maintained an incredibly strong and highly mobilized grassroots electoral base entirely within the geographically and culturally significant north-western Indian state of Punjab.
2. The party's core fundamental ideology was inextricably and deeply linked to distinct Sikh religious values and unique political identity, ensuring its primary institutional goal was always to fiercely represent and strongly safeguard the vital socio-economic interests of the entire global Sikh community.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

BETTER THAN BOOK IN THE MARKET

Why students are choosing this book 👉

School teachers already use this content to set papers.

Still not sure?

- 👉 Match this PDF with your question papers
- 👉 See the similarity yourself

Why does this happen?

- ✓ Teachers have its PDF & Word files
- ✓ Easy access
- ✓ Direct copy-paste questions
- ✓ Same pattern followed

Don't miss out—get the advantage today!

3. During this highly turbulent political period, a massive central and consistent demand of the Shiromani Akali Dal was fiercely advocating for significantly greater political and economic autonomy for all regional states functioning within the highly centralized Indian federal democratic system.
4. The Akali Dal's highly aggressive and continuous political struggles became a incredibly major determining factor in the volatile daily politics of Punjab, very often bringing the regional party into massive and highly direct political confrontation with the powerful Congress-led central government.

153. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"He greatly admired Mao Zedong and advocated that Indian peasants and lower class must follow in his footsteps and overthrow the government and upper classes whom he held responsible for their plight. He believed that land reform was not possible through legal methods."
State four ways this leader implemented these radical ideas on the ground to advance his revolutionary movement.

Ans :

Charu Mazumdar actively translated his extreme ideological beliefs into a highly organized and incredibly violent armed struggle against the state.

1. Acting directly upon his incredibly extreme beliefs that the targeted agricultural land absolutely had to be physically defended through highly violent means, Mazumdar actively and successfully organised approximately 15,000 to 20,000 heavily armed tribal peasants to forcefully launch a massive regional agrarian uprising.
2. He systematically established numerous highly secretive parallel peasant committees which actively and ruthlessly burnt official government land documents, legally delivered brutal death sentences to the highly hated local landowners, and successfully set up a completely functional parallel administration in the captured villages.
3. Mazumdar controversially and explicitly declared a highly ruthless 'annihilation line' as a core party dictum, directly instructing his radical Naxalite cadres to systematically and brutally assassinate individual class enemies, which tragically included wealthy landlords, prominent businessmen, and local police officers.
4. Under his incredibly radical leadership, the newly formed CPI-ML systematically carried out highly coordinated political assassinations targeting the perceived enemies of the proletariat, and strategically raided regional banks and state armouries to violently build up their essential financial resources and weapons.

154. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The peasants gave a call for ending the monopoly of the landlords and insisted upon land distribution through peasant committees and armed resistance against landlords. Many peasant committee were formed in the village."
Highlight four distinct actions taken by the peasants during this specific violent regional uprising.

Ans :

The tribal peasants in the Naxalbari region engaged in highly aggressive and coordinated militant actions to completely dismantle the oppressive feudal order.

1. The heavily armed tribal peasants aggressively and forcefully occupied the vast agricultural lands previously held entirely by the wealthy jotedars, strictly insisting upon the immediate and highly equitable distribution of these vital farming lands exclusively through their newly formed local peasant committees.
2. The deeply enraged rural mobs actively and systematically burnt the official government land records specifically to ensure that all the highly exploitative historical financial debts that they legally owed to the cruel money lenders and wealthy landlords were completely and permanently cancelled.
3. The highly radicalized peasant committees successfully and swiftly set up a completely functional parallel rural administration, effectively completely bypassing the traditional state government machinery and independently taking total direct control over the daily governance and economic management of the newly liberated villages.
4. The incredibly violent peasant uprising quickly culminated in the highly brutal and targeted physical killing of numerous state policemen who were officially dispatched to the highly volatile rural region and were

NODIA

legally supposed to immediately arrest the prominent radical peasant leaders.

155. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The vital element of building up a guerilla force and training and equipping them with arms and weapons was lacking... Khatam was short-sighted and half-baked policy. Most of the youth, who initially joined the movement... started dropping out."
Discuss four reasons why the radical movement discussed in the excerpt ultimately collapsed.

Ans :

The rapid collapse of the Naxalite movement was primarily caused by its severe internal ideological flaws and incredibly effective state repression.

1. The incredibly brutal and highly coordinated nationwide police repression directly led to the massive decline of the revolutionary movement, as the state police ruthlessly picked up thousands of young men and women completely suspected to have secret links with the Naxals and tortured them.
2. Following the massive success of the highly coordinated "Operation Steeplechase", the Indian government successfully managed to severely limit the radical Naxalite activities, drastically shrinking their geographic sphere of influence completely within just a few highly isolated and deeply forested pockets of the country.
3. The crucial top revolutionary leaders were systematically arrested and their lengthy legal trials quickly started, which completely broke their vital secret communication links with the underground revolutionaries, entirely leaving the poorly trained local organisers completely unable to strategically recoup the heavily shattered mass base.
4. To effectively handle the incredibly severe repression of the armed police, the heavily battered Naxalites quickly and fatally split into several highly conflicting and deeply divided splinter groups and ideological factions, which directly and rapidly led to the complete organizational collapse of the movement.

156. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The main objective of the movement was to bring about a change in the existing society. Getting no response from the leader, he organised youths to save the democracy from degeneration."
Enumerate four steps taken by this leader to initiate mass action and achieve his revolutionary objectives.

Ans :

Jayaprakash Narayan successfully mobilized millions of citizens to completely paralyze the state machinery and demand a total systemic transformation.

1. Within a incredibly short time, JP announced a highly comprehensive and massive plan of action specifically involving the immediate nationwide introduction of Gram Swarajya, aiming to successfully establish a true people's government which would effectively act as a small unit of grassroots democracy.
2. He passionately and highly publicly called upon the massive population of Bihar, as well as the entire nation of India, to completely unite against the government by actively and willingly sacrificing their narrow individual desires and deeply entrenched partisan party interests.
3. He actively and strategically asked the massive student population to immediately and completely boycott their university examinations, and successfully called for a highly paralyzing three-day statewide strike in October 1974 when he personally addressed an incredibly massive and highly charged public gathering.
4. JP actively and successfully encouraged the immediate and widespread mass resignation of numerous elected Members of the Legislative Assembly, slowly turning the massive ongoing Bihar student movement into a highly organized and deeply powerful non-violent Satyagraha aimed directly at the state assembly.

157. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The police, army and the people were asked to follow the constitution than Indira Gandhi. George Fernandes successfully organised an All India Railways Strike bringing the public communication system and the economy to a halt."
Analyse four domestic events involving protests and strikes that directly precipitated the declaration of the Emergency.

Ans :

The severe escalation of nationwide strikes and highly disruptive mass protests created an

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

unprecedented crisis for the ruling Indira Gandhi government.

1. On the highly tense evening of June 25, 1975, the veteran leader Jayaprakash Narayan and the mobilized students openly and aggressively led a massive and highly disruptive nationwide movement to forcefully demand the immediate and unconditional resignation of the sitting Prime Minister.
2. During this incredibly massive public rally, Jayaprakash Narayan actively and highly controversially asked the national police, the Indian army, and the general people to strictly follow the nation's constitution rather than obeying the potentially illegal orders issued directly by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.
3. The highly powerful union leader George Fernandes successfully and incredibly effectively organised a massive All India Railways Strike, perfectly bringing the entire public communication system and the already struggling national economy to a completely devastating and highly paralyzing nationwide halt.
4. The sudden and massive failure of the seasonal monsoon directly led to a terrible and highly devastating agricultural drought, which combined with the growing massive unemployment and extreme rural poverty, successfully created a highly serious and deeply systemic socio-economic crisis across India.

158. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"One of the important organs of democracy, the media, suffered immensely under Emergency. Severe censorship was imposed on newspaper, television and radio as well."
Mention four specific measures taken by the government to completely suppress the media and public expression during this period.

Ans :

The Indira Gandhi government employed highly draconian legal measures to absolutely control the press and completely eliminate all forms of public dissent.

1. The government imposed incredibly severe and highly restrictive censorship laws directly on every major daily newspaper, national television channel, and public radio station, absolutely ensuring that no anti-government sentiment could ever reach the highly isolated and deeply fearful Indian general public.
2. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi strategically and immediately replaced the relatively lenient Information and Broadcasting Minister I. K. Gujral with the incredibly strict and highly loyal Vidya Charan Shukla to absolutely ensure the complete and total state control over all national media operations.
3. All independent newspapers were strictly and legally barred from publishing or even partially reporting any public speeches made by prominent arrested opposition leaders like A K Gopalan, H M Patel, and Somnath Chatterjee, completely silencing their powerful political voices from the public sphere.
4. The government aggressively harassed and completely banned numerous independent journals, such as Opinion and Himmat Freedom First, and even ruthlessly raided Vinoba Bhave's peaceful ashram to forcefully confiscate all the printed copies of its highly popular and widely read journal named Maitree.

NODIA

159. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"It initiated a climate of hope optimism in place of despair, frustration, cynicism. The election after the Emergency made Mrs. Gandhi an unchallanged leader... and in turn congress was able to recover to some extent."
State four positive economic outcomes or government claims regarding the economy during this highly controversial period.

Ans :

Supporters of the Emergency frequently highlighted its highly disciplined approach to governance, which allegedly produced several significant macroeconomic improvements.

1. The prominent social reformer Vinoba Bhave actively and highly publicly supported the imposition of the Emergency, famously calling the strict period an 'Anushasan Parva', which essentially translates to a highly necessary and incredibly beneficial time for strict national discipline and administrative order.
2. Supporters of the regime strongly argued that Indira Gandhi's highly ambitious Twenty Point Programme actively and successfully resulted in significantly

greater macroeconomic growth, claiming it effectively and completely checked the massive and highly devastating economic trouble of the early to mid-1970s.

3. According to the official state records, the highly disciplined national government was incredibly and actually able to successfully exceed the initial targeted macroeconomic growth rate of 5.0 to 5.2 percent over the entire continuous five-year period of the national economic plan (1974-79).
4. The official state economic data proudly claimed that the overall national economy impressively grew at the incredibly high rate of 9 percent in the year 1975-76 alone, while the highly vital per capita income of the struggling economy positively grew by 5 percent.

160. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"She wanted to prove that she was a dictator. She believed that the opposition was divided and that election would only widen the gap among them. If she held the election she would return to power."
Explain four reasons why the Prime Minister decided to suddenly withdraw the national crisis and immediately hold fresh democratic elections.

Ans :

Indira Gandhi's shocking decision to end the Emergency was heavily driven by her deep desire for renewed democratic legitimacy and political overconfidence.

1. After the highly controversial imposition of the Emergency, Indira Gandhi was widely and harshly described internationally as a ruthless dictator, and she desperately wanted to definitively prove through a completely free democratic election that she was absolutely not an authoritarian dictator.
2. She firmly and highly confidently believed that the massive political opposition was completely internally divided, and that announcing a sudden national election would only further and significantly widen the massive ideological and personal gap existing among the various scattered opposition leaders.
3. Gandhi was absolutely and incredibly confident that if she suddenly held the massive national election, she would easily and triumphantly return to absolute power, successfully and completely legitimising the highly controversial imposition of the Emergency in the eyes of the entire world.
4. She deeply and strategically wanted to successfully and permanently formalise the rapidly growing political position of her highly ambitious son Sanjay Gandhi by officially securing a massive and completely unquestionable democratic electoral mandate directly from the vast voting population of India.

161. Read the extract given below carefully.
"Even during Nehru's time, an influential group of powerful Congress leaders emerged who were known as the Syndicate. They organised themselves into an informal group with a view of directing and guiding Congress politics in the post Nehru era. The Syndicate initially had amongst its members the likes of K Kamaraj... The Syndicate in the 1960s wielded enough political power and were known as 'Kingmakers'."
Analyse the role of the Syndicate in guiding Congress politics and how they utilised their power to control the central leadership during the 1960s.

Ans :

The Syndicate effectively functioned as the absolute power center of the Congress party, manipulating high-level successions and controlling regional politics.

1. The incredibly powerful Syndicate strategically and informally organised themselves specifically with the primary view of strictly directing and tightly guiding the complex internal politics of the massive Congress party during the highly uncertain and deeply transitional post-Nehruvian era, ensuring their continued dominance.
2. By successfully consolidating their immense political influence, these prominent senior men effectively and absolutely controlled the vital organisational power of the massive Congress party across almost all the major non-Hindi speaking states during the highly volatile early years of the 1960s decade.
3. Functioning as the ultimate and highly decisive 'Kingmakers', the Syndicate brilliantly rallied their massive and highly coordinated internal party support to strictly ensure the completely smooth and highly successful Prime Ministerial appointments of both Lal Bahadur Shastri and subsequently the inexperienced Indira Gandhi.

NODIA

4. They strategically and ruthlessly favored political candidates who they firmly believed would be significantly more amenable and highly easily controlled, deliberately and systematically sidelining incredibly strong, highly independent, and deeply experienced political contenders like Morarji Desai who threatened their absolute internal party authority.

162. Read the extract given below carefully.
"The 9th Schedule of the constitution deals with the fact that cultivable land which over thousands of years had come under the ownership of upper caste should be acquired by the government. It should be redistributed among the landless peasants... The landlords or the jotedar tried to manipulate the land records and deceive the landless farmers and the government."
Explain how the state's failure regarding land ceiling implementation and the manipulation by jotedars caused immense anger among the peasantry.

Ans :

The systematic circumvention of crucial land reform laws by the wealthy rural elite directly pushed the deeply exploited peasantry toward violent armed rebellion.

1. Although the states were explicitly and constitutionally directed to immediately legislate strict land ceiling laws and forcefully acquire vast farmlands from the wealthy landlords, the highly half-hearted and deeply flawed administrative implementation of these crucial reforms completely remained confined to official state paper.
2. The complete and absolute failure of the state government to practically and honestly implement these highly vital constitutional provisions deeply and instantly enraged the severely impoverished landless farmers, completely pushing them to desperately revolt against the highly unjust and extremely oppressive socio-economic system.
3. The wealthy landlords and highly powerful jotedars actively and corruptly manipulated the official state land records, successfully and completely deceiving both the deeply impoverished landless farmers and the helpless state government to illegally retain their vast and highly profitable ancestral agricultural estates.
4. Consequently, the highly vulnerable sharecroppers and entirely landless agricultural labourers were continuously and ruthlessly exploited by the powerful money lenders, creating a massive and deeply intense desire for a completely new social system strictly based on absolute equity and true economic justice.

163. Read the extract given below carefully.
"Moreover, intellectuals and artists drew inspiration from the movement. The famous actor Utpal Dutt wrote a play titled 'Teer' (Arrow) based on the Naxalbari movement. Folk songs were also composed based on the movement. Khwaja Ahmed Abbas made a critically acclaimed film 'The Naxalites' in 1980."
Discuss the broader social and cultural impact of the radical peasant movement and how its underlying ideology managed to survive state repression.

Ans :

Despite facing incredibly brutal and massive state repression, the Naxalite movement profoundly influenced Indian culture and permanently altered the national security landscape.

1. The incredibly intense and highly radical peasant movement deeply inspired a completely new and highly vibrant cultural trend within the urban Indian society, actively circulating entirely round the Naxalite movement and heavily including prominent radical theatre, modern dance, poetry, music, and folk songs.
2. Highly prominent Indian intellectuals and famous artists drew immense and deep creative inspiration directly from the violent struggle, beautifully creating highly critically acclaimed and deeply moving films like Satyajit Ray's "Seemabaddha", which specifically focused on the complex life of an upper-class family during the uprising.
3. Although the violent armed movement was incredibly and brutally repressed by the massive military power of the central government, the core fundamental political ideology of Naxalbari successfully managed to deeply survive and continuously spread its radical roots across the impoverished rural landscape.
4. This deeply entrenched and highly resilient radical ideology slowly and incredibly dangerously evolved into the massive

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

modern Maoist insurgency, which is widely and officially considered by the state to be the absolute greatest and most persistent threat to internal security in India today.

164. Read the extract given below carefully.
"It began with the case against Indira Gandhi in Allahabad High Court on the charge of misuse of government machinery for her election campaign. The court found the Prime Minister guilty of indulging in illegal practices during the last election campaign. The Court declared her election null and void and asked her to resign from the Lok Sabha."
Trace the legal and constitutional steps taken by the Prime Minister immediately after this court judgment to secure her position.

Ans :

Refusing to accept the devastating judicial verdict, Indira Gandhi utilized emergency constitutional powers to entirely bypass the courts and crush all political opposition.

1. The incredibly defiant Prime Minister absolutely and completely rejected all the massive nationwide public calls to immediately resign, choosing instead to strategically and quickly appeal the highly devastating Allahabad High Court judicial verdict directly to the powerful Supreme Court of India.
2. The Supreme Court subsequently and highly controversially granted Indira Gandhi a strictly conditional legal stay, which essentially allowed her to legally remain a Member of Parliament but explicitly and strictly prohibited her from actively presiding over any vital parliamentary proceedings in the house.
3. Facing massive and highly explosive nationwide protests directly demanding her immediate resignation, Gandhi quickly cited a completely unverified grave threat to national security from internal disturbances, and successfully asked President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed to officially declare a massive state of national Emergency.
4. Following the massive declaration, Gandhi aggressively used her newly acquired absolute powers to quickly push through the highly controversial 39th Constitutional Amendment, which legally and completely placed the vital elections of the sitting Prime Minister entirely outside the judicial purview of the courts.

NODIA

165. Read the extract given below carefully.
"Under J P's guidance the Janata Party was formed with four opposition parties, The Congress (O), the Jana Sangh the Bharatiya Lok Dal and the Socialist Party. The Janata Party was voted to power and became the first non-Congress party to form a government at the centre... When the Janata Party came to power, it was expected that there would be a change... Unfortunately, the Janata leader pursued their own political ambition."
Examine the political impact of the JP movement regarding the formation of the new government and its ultimate internal failure.

Ans :

The JP Movement successfully shattered the traditional Congress monopoly but ultimately failed to deliver stable governance due to severe internal political contradictions.

1. The massive and highly inspiring JP Movement successfully threatened to completely shake the highly authoritarian Indira government, ultimately and incredibly dramatically culminating in the total electoral collapse of the ruling party and successfully bringing down a highly unpopular and deeply oppressive national government.
2. Under Jayaprakash Narayan's highly visionary and deeply moral guidance, four deeply diverse and historically opposed major political parties successfully merged together to formally create the massive Janata Party, which incredibly became the absolute first non-Congress party to successfully form a government at the centre.
3. The incredibly massive and highly popular movement successfully reached deep into the remote Indian villages, towns, and massive cities, witnessing the incredibly unprecedented and highly enthusiastic daily political participation of the completely ordinary common men completely against the highly oppressive state apparatus.
4. Unfortunately, despite their incredibly solemn and highly public pledge to quickly bring about a completely just society, the highly ambitious Janata leaders quickly pursued their deeply selfish personal interests, allowing the dark forces of extreme

selfishness and intense partisanship to immediately reassert themselves.

166. Examine the historical photograph provided carefully and answer the question that follows.

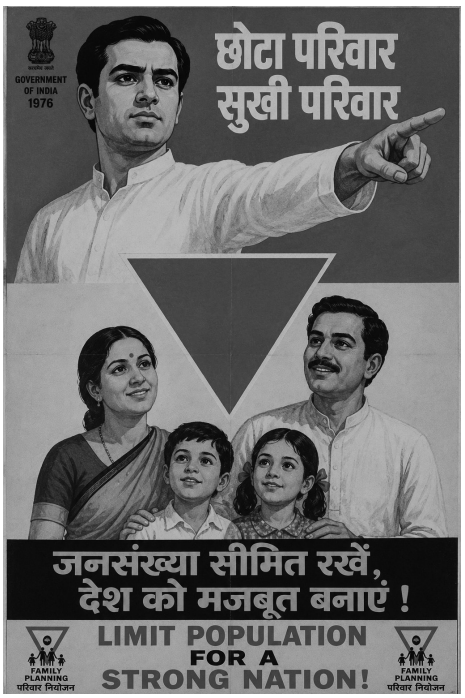
The agrarian uprising in West Bengal in 1967 was deeply rooted in long-standing grievances regarding the administration of tribal lands and agricultural estates.
Analyse the two fundamental legislative failures of the government that acted as the primary reasons for the outbreak of this radical peasant movement.

Ans :

The peasant uprising was primarily triggered by the government's absolute failure to properly implement key constitutional legislations protecting the marginalized.

1. The government fundamentally failed to implement the fifth schedule of the Constitution, which stated that forest reserves inhabited by Scheduled Tribes must be administered by the state governor who should ideally appoint tribal advisory councils.
2. No governor ever constituted these advisory councils, and instead, state Chief Ministers administered the reserve forests by leasing them out for mining to private companies, thereby forcefully evicting the indigenous tribals who lived in these forests.
3. The government also failed to enforce the ninth schedule, which required states to implement land ceiling laws, acquire cultivable farmlands from upper-caste landlords, and actively redistribute these lands among the landless peasants who worked in abominable conditions.
4. This failure enraged landless farmers as landlords continually manipulated land records to deceive them, allowing moneyed landlords to exploit sharecroppers who subsequently revolted to establish a new social system based strictly on equity and justice.

167. Scrutinise the propaganda poster given below and answer the subsequent question.


GOVERNMENT OF INDIA 1976
छोटा परिवार सुखी परिवार
जनसंख्या सीमित रखें, देश को मजबूत बनाएं !
LIMIT POPULATION FOR A STRONG NATION!
FAMILY PLANNING परिवार नियोजन
FAMILY PLANNING परिवार नियोजन

During the mid-1970s, a widespread, state-sponsored demographic campaign was aggressively launched across the country to rapidly control population growth.
Discuss the compulsory sterilisation programme and its coercive implementation strategies during the Emergency period as depicted by the visual themes in the poster.

Ans :

The Emergency granted immense power to Sanjay Gandhi, who spearheaded massive state-controlled campaigns that severely impacted fundamental civilian rights.

1. In September 1976, Sanjay Gandhi initiated a widespread compulsory sterilisation programme aimed at severely limiting population growth across the nation, a massive demographic campaign that primarily involved getting targeted male citizens to undergo mandatory vasectomy procedures.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

2. To ensure the rapid success of this initiative, strict numerical quotas were deliberately set up by the administration, which enthusiastic supporters and highly ambitious government officials worked extremely hard to achieve, often completely disregarding citizen rights.
3. This ruthless drive led to severe allegations of the outright coercion of entirely unwilling candidates, sparking widespread public anger that tragically culminated in the police killing forty-three individuals who were protesting against the compulsory sterilisation in Muzaffarnagar.
4. Despite tremendous resistance, the aggressive programme officially counted over five million sterilisations in the first year, forcing every subsequent government in India since 1977 to publicly announce that family planning would strictly remain an entirely voluntary programme.

168. Interpret the political cartoon provided and explain the historical event it depicts.

By the end of the 1960s, intense internal ideological disputes and personal leadership conflicts drastically altered the balance of power within India's dominant political party.
Demonstrate how the factionalism within the ruling party ultimately resulted in the major political bifurcation visually represented in the cartoon above.

Ans :

The Indian National Congress experienced a massive internal power crisis that ultimately led to its dramatic and highly consequential bifurcation.

1. After the 1967 elections, the traditional balance of power inside the Congress drastically changed as many Syndicate leaders were not elected to the Parliament or State Assemblies, meaning they had absolutely no control over governmental functioning at the centre.
2. Consequently, the political position of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was significantly strengthened, as Kamaraj and other prominent Syndicate leaders were simply no longer in a strong enough position to successfully challenge her dominant authority within the government framework.
3. A deep, unresolvable conflict subsequently arose between Indira Gandhi and Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai, who had been her primary internal party rival over the critical issue of national leadership ever since the succession battle of 1966.
4. This intense rivalry formally bifurcated the party, with Indira Gandhi's loyal supporters claiming to be the real party named Indian National Congress (Requisitions), while the opposing conservative politicians firmly identified themselves as the Indian National Congress (Organisation).

169. Read the following newspaper front page carefully and answer the question given below.

THE HINDU

MADRAS, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1975

PRIME MINISTER FOUND GUILTY

Allahabad High Court Declares Election Null and Void; Imposes 6-Year Ban

Court Holds Smt. Gandhi Guilty of Electoral Malpractices

THE JUDGEMENT

Charges Proved: Use of Govt. Machinery for Electioneering

Opposition Hails Verdict

Government Yet to React

What Happens Now?

INSIDE

A landmark judicial pronouncement in the mid-1970s directly challenged the electoral legitimacy of the sitting Prime Minister, setting off an unprecedented constitutional crisis.
Analyse how the specific court case highlighted in this newspaper headline acted as the crucial immediate cause that led to the declaration of Emergency.

Ans :

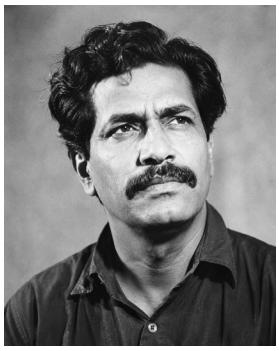
The severe legal battle in the Allahabad High Court served as the primary catalyst and absolute immediate trigger for the National Emergency.

1. The crisis officially began with a major court case filed against Indira Gandhi in

NODIA

the Allahabad High Court, which brought forward serious allegations charging her with the gross misuse of official government machinery for her personal election campaign activities.
2. After extensive hearings, the court officially found the Prime Minister guilty of indulging in illegal practices during the last election campaign, prompting the judiciary to boldly declare her election completely null and void while asking her to resign.
3. Furthermore, the court firmly banned her from contesting in any political election for an additional six years, a devastating verdict that was later challenged in the Supreme Court which merely granted Indira Gandhi a highly conditional and restricted stay.
4. This conditional stay allowed her to remain a Member of Parliament but strictly prohibited her from presiding over parliamentary proceedings, leading opposition parties to raise a massive outcry demanding her resignation, which she completely refused, leading to the Emergency.

170. Identify the leader in the photograph and answer the analytical question that follows.



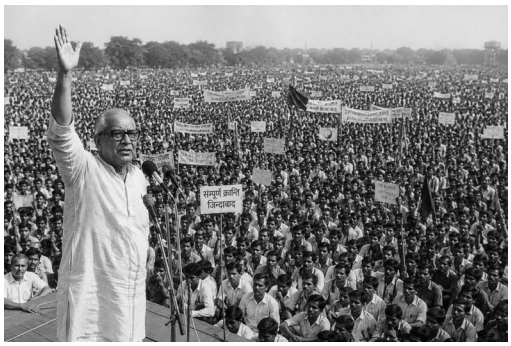
This prominent communist revolutionary drew immense inspiration from foreign political doctrines and became the chief ideological architect of a major armed agrarian struggle in India.
Name the political leader shown in the image and discuss the core ideological principles and violent strategies he fiercely advocated to empower the peasantry.

Ans :

The photograph depicts Charu Mazumdar, the central ideological leader of the Naxalite movement whose radical doctrines deeply transformed India's leftist political landscape.

1. Charu Mazumdar drew his primary political inspiration directly from Maoism in China, actively dedicating his entire life to the cause of poor peasants while comprehensively basing his radical ideas about agrarian revolution and armed struggle on Mao Zedong's thoughts.
2. He strongly advocated that the Indian peasantry and the lower classes must strictly follow in Mao's footsteps to forcefully overthrow the established government and the oppressive upper classes, whom he held entirely responsible for their prolonged historical plight.
3. Rejecting peaceful democratic processes entirely, Mazumdar firmly believed that genuine land reform was absolutely not possible through traditional legal methods, insisting instead that agricultural land had to be immediately seized and vigorously defended through highly organized violent means.
4. Under his leadership, he initially preached mass participation for the forcible occupation of lands, but later declared a strict 'annihilation line' dictum instructing his underground small squads to systematically assassinate individual class enemies like landlords, businessmen, and police officers.

171. Study the picture given below carefully and answer the question that follows.



A prominent Gandhian socialist leader addressed a mammoth public gathering in Patna, successfully transforming a regional student agitation into a nationwide anti-corruption crusade.
Outline the specific mass actions and civil disobedience strategies that were planned and executed in Bihar under the call for a 'Total Revolution'.

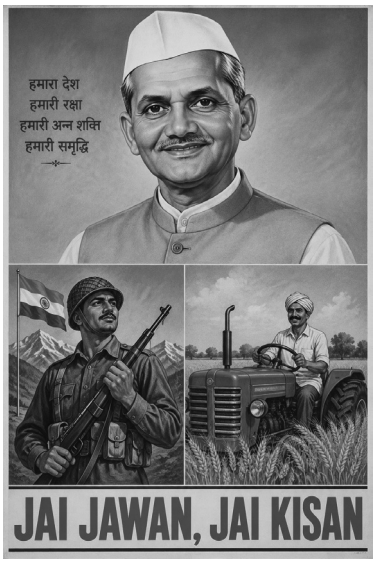
Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Ans :

The mass protest in Bihar rapidly evolved into a comprehensive strategy for Total Revolution under the expert guidance of Jayaprakash Narayan.

1. Within a very short time, the initial Bihar student agitation turned into a widespread mass protest where JP announced a detailed plan involving the introduction of Gram Swarajya, aiming to establish a functional people's government at the village panchayat level.
2. He passionately called upon the people of Bihar and the entire Indian population to firmly unite by sacrificing their individual and party interests, specifically asking the regional workers to achieve the ambitious socio-political objectives of a comprehensive total revolution.
3. The planned mass action included widespread protests and the targeted closure of colleges and universities, with JP actively asking students to boycott their examinations, followed by a highly successful call for a massive three-day statewide strike continuing till October.
4. The movement eventually culminated in a powerful call for a nationwide mass civil disobedience movement in June 1975, which explicitly aimed to physically gherao the Prime Minister's residence in Delhi and forcefully compel Indira Gandhi to submit her official resignation.

172. Evaluate the political artwork below and answer the question that follows.



Following the sudden demise of India's first Prime Minister, his successor served a brief but highly impactful term defined by an iconic and unifying national slogan.
Detail any four major contributions made by the Prime Minister depicted in the poster to India's political, economic, and foreign policy landscape.

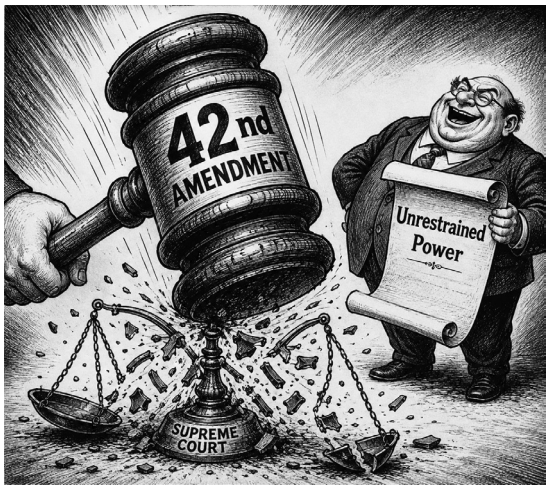
Ans :

Lal Bahadur Shastri's highly challenging two-year tenure as Prime Minister left a profoundly deep and lasting impact on the nation's overall development.

1. To overcome severe national food shortages, Shastri effectively laid the robust foundation of the Green Revolution by actively promoting high-yielding seeds, improved irrigation, and modern farming, while setting up key institutions like the Food Corporation of India.
2. He provided exceptional and highly courageous leadership during the critical Indo-Pak War of 1965, uniting the entire country with his famous slogan while successfully concluding the massive military conflict through the historic Tashkent Agreement signed between India and Pakistan.
3. Facing massive economic challenges including severe inflation and trade imbalances, he strongly promoted national austerity, economic self-reliance, and the strategic devaluation of the Indian rupee to substantially strengthen external exports and effectively stabilize the struggling domestic economy.
4. On the international front, he pursued a highly balanced and strictly non-aligned foreign policy by successfully signing the important Indo-Ceylon Agreement with Sri Lanka in 1964 and deliberately focusing on significantly improving bilateral diplomatic ties with neighbouring Burma.

173. Observe the editorial cartoon below carefully and answer the question that follows.

NODIA



During the Emergency period, a massive constitutional legislative overhaul was introduced that fundamentally and controversially altered the delicate balance of power between different organs of the state.

Explain how the specific constitutional amendment depicted in the cartoon controversially strengthened the executive branch at the direct expense of the judiciary.

Ans :

The 42nd Amendment of November 1976 was arguably the most controversial legislative issue of the era, deliberately designed to weaken judicial independence.

1. The amendment severely undermined legal rights by actively depriving ordinary citizens of their direct access to the Supreme Court, strictly allowing such access only in rare cases when the violation of fundamental rights directly resulted from a specific union law.
2. It drastically empowered the executive by giving the national parliament completely unrestrained and absolute power to alter or amend any part of the Indian Constitution, practically removing all previous limitations regarding the parliament's authority to rewrite the foundational document.
3. The Supreme Court's authority was strictly limited as it was given exclusive jurisdiction solely regarding the determination of the constitutional validity of laws passed by the Union Government, effectively stripping the lower courts of their traditional power to review legislation.
4. Furthermore, the sweeping amendment deliberately and specifically restricted the essential power of the courts to issue vital stay orders or legal injunctions, ensuring that almost all parts of the constitution saw massive structural changes that primarily served to centralize government power.

174. Examine the news headline provided below and answer the subsequent question.

TEXMACO
AGRICULTURAL TRACTORS AND IMPLEMENTS
TEXMACO LIMITED

Sunday Standard
LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY ENGLISH WEEKLY IN INDIA
VOL. XLVI NO. 24 CALCUTTA, SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1971 30 PAISE

DUNLOP
NYLON TYRES STRONGER SAFER MILEAGE!

ARMY MOBILISED TO CRUSH REBELLION

Operation Steeplechase Launched in Bengal

Thousands Arrested in Massive Joint Police-Army Action

EXTENSIVE AREA COMBED BY TROOPS

Arms, Ammunition Seized in Several Raids

Calcutta, May 15.
The West Bengal Government today launched "Operation Steeplechase" in several districts to crush the Naxalite rebellion, official sources said.
A massive joint operation by the police and the army was started this morning in Midnapore, Burdwan, Bankura, Jalpaiguri and parts of the tribal belts. Helicopters and armoured vehicles have been pressed into service in some of the affected areas.
Large quantities of arms, ammunition and explosives have been seized in several raids. Many hide-outs have been detected and destroyed.
The Government has reiterated that the operation will be continued until law and order is completely restored.

C.R.P.F. jawans on patrol in a Naxalite-affected area in Midnapore district on Saturday. —Standard Photograph

CURFEW IN PARTS OF CALCUTTA

Section 144 Imposed in Several Areas

Calcutta, May 15.
Curfew was clamped in parts of Calcutta last night following incidents of violence. Section 144 of the Cr.P.C. has been imposed in several police station areas.
The authorities have appealed to citizens to maintain calm and co-operate with the law enforcing agencies.

GOVERNMENT APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE

Do Not Shelter Extremists, Warned of Stern Action

The Government today appealed to the people not to shelter extremists or help them in any manner. It warned that sternest action will be taken against anyone found abetting the rebels.

HUNDREDS DETAINED IN OVERNIGHT RAIDS

Suspected Naxalites Picked Up From City, Suburbs

Calcutta, May 15.
In simultaneous raids throughout the city and suburban areas last night, the police picked up hundreds of suspected Naxalites for questioning.
Several printing presses and messenger service offices are said to have been raided. Literature and documents containing subversive material were seized.

North Bengal Also Under Tight Security

Siliguri, May 15.
Tight security measures have been enforced in North Bengal following reports of Naxalite activities in the Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling districts.
The army has been deployed in sensitive pockets. Patrols are being intensified.

NAXALITE MOVEMENT: A GRAVE THREAT TO DEMOCRACY — SAYS HOME MINISTER

New Delhi, May 15.
The Naxalite movement is a grave threat to democracy and national security, said the Home Minister today. He said the Government would not allow a handful of extremists to destabilise the country.
He added that the recent operations were a necessary measure and the Government had full confidence in the efficacy of the forces.

Appeal for Information

The public is requested to give information about the hide-outs of extremists to the nearest police station. Informers will be protected.

TOGETHER LET US RESTORE PEACE

RAIL AND ROAD COMMUNICATIONS BEING WATCHED

The movement of trains and buses in some of the affected areas has been regulated. Security has been tightened on the important road and rail links.

As a violent leftist agrarian insurgency spread rapidly across eastern India, the central and state governments launched massive coordinated military and police countermeasures to suppress the rebellion.

Describe the strategic execution and the immediate aftermath of 'Operation Steeplechase' launched against the radical insurgents as referenced in the newspaper headline.

Ans :

In 1971, the government initiated Operation Steeplechase to completely crush the growing Naxalite armed uprising through severe, coordinated state action.

1. The Prime Minister successfully mobilised the Indian Army to launch a massive joint army and police counter-insurgency operation, where the broad strategy was to deliberately surround as large an area as possible and strictly seal all the routes of entry and exit.
2. To expertly execute this tactical plan, the army formed a strong outer cordon while the CRPF manned the inner ring, allowing the local police, properly accompanied by a

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

magistrate, to carry out extremely thorough physical searches of the targeted areas.
3. During these highly intensive operations, suspected Naxalites were systematically arrested, massive caches of explosives along with illicit arms and weapons were seized, and simultaneous rapid actions were taken wherever possible to ensure that insurgents sneaking out were immediately caught.
4. The immediate aftermath saw the operation's success as the main insurgent organisation collapsed, violent incidents dropped drastically, hundreds of radicals were killed, and more than twenty thousand suspects, cadres, and senior leaders were permanently imprisoned, driving the entire movement underground.

175. Look at the photograph given below carefully and answer the question that follows.

Following the sudden death of Lal Bahadur Shastri in Tashkent, a powerful informal group of senior politicians played the crucial role of kingmakers to determine India's third Prime Minister.
Identify the powerful informal group of leaders depicted in the meeting and elucidate the specific political reasons why they ultimately chose Indira Gandhi for the Prime Ministership.

Ans :

The powerful group of Congress politicians was widely known as the Syndicate, who selected Indira Gandhi strategically for their own political survival.
1. The Syndicate considered Indira Gandhi their most obvious choice because she was the daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru and one of the most widely recognised figures in Indian politics, possessing an established international reputation and a highly favourable secular public image.
2. She was highly valued by these powerful party bosses because her immense national popularity made her exceptionally capable of easily securing minority votes, while she also commanded deep respect and widespread recognition among the various internal factions within the party.
3. More importantly, the Syndicate strongly believed that she was absolutely not politically mature enough to govern independently and would therefore desperately need the constant help, guidance, and support of the senior Syndicate members to properly run the daily national administration.
4. Kamaraj was absolutely convinced that the Syndicate could easily control her through various Congress Committees and state institutions, allowing these senior leaders to comfortably continue their influential roles as the actual power behind the throne while effectively defeating Morarji Desai's candidacy.

EIGHT MARKS QUESTIONS

176. With reference to any eight significant measures, examine the contributions of Lal Bahadur Shastri during his tenure as the Prime Minister of India.

Ans :

Lal Bahadur Shastri's remarkably brief but highly impactful tenure as the second Prime Minister of independent India left a profoundly lasting legacy through various sweeping agricultural, economic, and foreign policy reforms.
1. He laid the strategic foundation for the Green Revolution to systematically overcome severe national food shortages, actively promoting the widespread use of high-yielding seeds, expansive modern irrigation networks, and highly advanced mechanized farming techniques.
2. He established vital national institutions including the Agriculture Price Commission, Food Corporation of India, and the Warehousing Corporation to actively guarantee highly robust, long-term agricultural food security across the entire nation.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

3. He strongly supported the revolutionary White Revolution by firmly establishing the National Dairy Development Board in 1965, specifically designed to significantly boost the developing country's overall domestic milk production capacities.
4. He demonstrated exceptional, courageous national leadership during the destructive 1965 Indo-Pak War, famously coining the highly inspiring national slogan "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan" to successfully unite and motivate all Indian citizens.
5. He effectively tackled mounting economic challenges like severe inflation and dangerous trade imbalances by heavily promoting strict government austerity, vital national self-reliance, and strategic currency devaluation to permanently stabilize domestic markets.
6. He consistently dedicated his administrative efforts towards profound social justice, specifically working relentlessly for the vital socio-economic upliftment of historically marginalized Scheduled Castes and Tribes to drastically reduce severe societal disparities.
7. He actively encouraged rapid industrial growth by heavily strengthening the essential public sector, which specifically aimed to drastically reduce expensive foreign imports and rapidly achieve complete, undeniable national economic self-sufficiency.
8. He successfully pursued a highly balanced, non-aligned foreign policy framework by signing the historic Indo-Ceylon Agreement in 1964 and substantially improving crucial diplomatic and economic ties with the neighbouring nation of Burma.

177. "In 1967, the balance of power inside the Congress was drastically changed, ultimately exposing deep underlying tensions."
Analyse any eight political consequences of the electoral developments mentioned in the statement above.

Ans :

The historic 1967 elections severely weakened the previously dominant Congress establishment, resulting in significant territorial losses and triggering massive internal political factionalism that ultimately divided the party.

1. Despite winning a clear majority in the fourth Lok Sabha elections, the dominant Congress party suffered a significant, highly unexpected setback by losing seventy parliamentary seats it had previously held securely.
2. The ruling party experienced a dramatic, unprecedented loss of regional political dominance, shockingly losing its governing majority in the State Assemblies of eight crucial states, including Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.
3. The formidable Syndicate was severely weakened as many senior leaders embarrassingly failed to get elected, strategically strengthening Indira Gandhi's supreme leadership position since they could no longer successfully challenge her political authority.
4. Regional and ideological opposition parties rapidly emerged as dominant forces in various states, clearly demonstrating to the nation that the once-invincible ruling Congress had decisively lost its foundational mass public support.
5. The overriding, desperate urge to finally defeat the Congress became so completely overpowering that rival opposition parties deliberately ignored their fundamental ideological differences to form highly unified, aggressive anti-Congress political fronts.
6. A massive, highly destructive internal conflict rapidly erupted over absolute leadership control between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her powerful conservative rival, Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai, severely escalating internal party tensions.
7. Dedicated supporters of Indira Gandhi ultimately broke away to confidently claim the legitimate party mantle, officially adopting the specific name Indian National Congress (Requisition) to firmly establish their independent, progressive political identity.
8. The veteran politicians and powerful Syndicate members who fiercely opposed Indira Gandhi's leadership formally identified themselves as the Indian National Congress (Organisation), staunchly representing the highly conservative old guard of the establishment.

NODIA

178. "The transformative era between 1964 and 1977 witnessed various political forces formulating distinct goals to successfully challenge the dominant political establishment."
Examine any eight ideological principles of the

Bharatiya Jan Sangh and Shiromani Akali Dal that emerged during this period.

Ans :

During this highly transformative era, these distinct political organizations presented remarkably robust, highly developed ideological alternatives specifically designed to actively challenge the prevailing, long-standing Congress establishment's national policies.

1. Founded in 1951, the Bharatiya Jan Sangh actively represented the core ideology of militant Hindu nationalism, drawing profound organizational and deeply rooted ideological inspiration directly from the influential, grassroots Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh.
2. The Jan Sangh heavily emphasised deep cultural nationalism, strongly advocating for the widespread national promotion of the Hindi language and the absolute, uncompromising protection of traditional Hindu identity across the entire nation.
3. Economically, the Jan Sangh passionately supported the fundamental principles of swadeshi or absolute national self-reliance, expressing intense, highly vocal criticism toward the ruling Congress's foundational policies of state socialism and secularism.
4. Through the highly instrumental and charismatic leadership of stalwarts like Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the Jan Sangh gradually emerged as a formidable, highly organized alternative political force across the vast northern Indian belt.
5. The Shiromani Akali Dal operated primarily as a highly influential, deeply rooted regional political party, meticulously building a remarkably strong and fiercely dedicated voter base exclusively within the northern state of Punjab.
6. The fundamental, driving ideology of the Akali Dal was inextricably linked to strict Sikh religious principles and an uncompromising, militant dedication to maintaining a highly unique, fiercely independent Sikh socio-political identity.
7. The regional party's primary structural goal was to exclusively represent, passionately advocate for, and comprehensively safeguard the fundamental socio-religious and vital economic interests of the entire historically significant Sikh minority community.
8. The Akali Dal constantly and aggressively demanded far greater political and economic autonomy for individual states operating within the Indian federal system, famously articulated through the highly controversial Anandpur Sahib Resolution.

179. The anti-corruption movement initiated by students in Bihar in 1974 rapidly transformed into a massive national upheaval under veteran leadership.
In this context, explain:
(i) Any four aspects of the mass action and civil disobedience led by Jayaprakash Narayan.
(ii) Any four significant political impacts and subsequent consequences of this nationwide movement.

Ans :

(i) The movement utilized widespread mass mobilization techniques to actively challenge the central government.
   1. Jayaprakash Narayan passionately called for a sweeping Total Revolution in Patna, strategically combining vital political, economic, and cultural transformations to completely overhaul the existing degenerative society and save Indian democracy from total ruin.
   2. He actively introduced the grassroots concept of Gram Swarajya, directly urging citizens across the state of Bihar and the entire nation to unite selflessly to establish a highly decentralized, genuine people's government.
   3. The escalating protests heavily involved crippling statewide strikes, the targeted closure of various educational institutions, and highly successful student boycotts of official university examinations to intentionally paralyze the entire state administration.
   4. The widespread movement dramatically culminated in an aggressive public call for a massive nationwide civil disobedience campaign specifically designed to gherao the Prime Minister's residence, aiming to force her immediate political resignation.

(ii) The agitation severely disrupted the existing political order and altered Indian democratic history.
   1. The relentless grassroots movement dangerously threatened to destabilize

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Indira Gandhi's entrenched central government, ultimately culminating in the spectacular political collapse of her highly unpopular ruling regime during the subsequent national elections.

2. The intense political awakening successfully reached distant rural villages and sprawling urban cities alike, witnessing unprecedented, enthusiastic political participation and extreme dedication from ordinary common citizens actively demanding systemic national change.
3. Under Narayan's expert political guidance, four disparate opposition parties successfully merged to form the unified Janata Party, which triumphantly established India's very first non-Congress central government in a historic democratic power shift.
4. Unfortunately, severe disunity quickly emerged among the newly elected Janata leaders, whose highly selfish personal political ambitions, internal power struggles, and vicious partisanship tragically dragged India back into destructive old political rivalries.

180. Read the text below carefully.
"Charu Mazumdar and his associates initially preached mass participation of peasants for forcible occupation of lands but later on he and his followers emphasised the use of guerilla tactics to liquidate class enemies."
Analyse any eight administrative or socio-economic factors that led to the outbreak of the agrarian revolutionary uprising mentioned in the passage.

Ans :

The Naxalite movement originated due to severe systemic administrative failures and deeply rooted socio-economic exploitation in rural India.

1. The state government completely failed to implement the crucial Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, never constituting the mandatory tribal advisory councils strictly meant to locally administer and protect the designated forest reserves.
2. State Chief Ministers grossly mismanaged these vulnerable reserve forests by actively leasing the protected lands for highly profitable mining operations to private companies, directly leading to the ruthless mass eviction of indigenous tribals.
3. The central government severely failed to enforce the Ninth Schedule, which legally directed states to legislate strict land ceiling laws, acquire excess farmlands from wealthy upper castes, and fairly redistribute them to the landless.
4. Powerful regional landlords and influential jotedars deliberately manipulated local land records using deeply corrupt means to systematically deceive both the impoverished landless farmers and the state government, keeping vast agricultural tracts exclusively under their control.
5. Generations of vulnerable sharecroppers and landless labourers were ruthlessly exploited financially by predatory money lenders and wealthy landlords, creating a highly volatile environment of deep anger and absolute desperation among the marginalized rural classes.
6. The heavily exploited rural labourers desperately desired a completely new, highly equitable social system, actively revolting against the deeply entrenched traditional prestige and oppressive status historically associated with wealthy zamindars under the outdated old system.
7. The incredibly half-hearted and fundamentally flawed implementation of progressive land reforms by the state government yielded severely negative results, substantially damaging overall agricultural production and further crippling the already incredibly fragile local rural economy.
8. An absolute and complete absence of proper regional industrialisation totally failed to provide desperately needed alternative employment opportunities to the growing rural population, leading to massive widespread dissatisfaction and violent outright rebellion against the indifferent government.

181. Read the text below carefully.
"Both the Houses passed the 38th Amendment Bill prohibiting judicial review of the proclamation of Emergency. Lok Sabha whose term was to have ended in March 1976 gave itself a second extension until November 1977."
(i) Examine any four features of the suspension of democratic rights during this controversial

NODIA

period.

(ii) Analyse any four long-term socio-political or economic impacts resulting from this constitutional crisis.

Ans :

(i) The government utilized unprecedented extraordinary powers to systematically dismantle the fundamental rights of Indian citizens.
   1. Indira Gandhi controversially revoked existing laws through special presidential ordinances, intentionally amending the constitution to rule entirely by dictatorial decree and forcefully exonerating herself from any serious legal charges in her ongoing election fraud case.
   2. The highly repressive Maintenance of Internal Security Act was ruthlessly utilized to enforce indefinite preventive detention, allowing the authorities to conduct unchecked searches and seize private property without ever requiring official legal warrants.
   3. The Supreme Court's independent judicial authority was severely compromised when the Chief Justice controversially overruled nine high courts, strictly upholding the state's aggressive plea that absolutely no citizen could move a writ petition for habeas corpus.
   4. Severe, uncompromising censorship was immediately imposed on all major newspapers, national television, and radio broadcasts, completely barring any reporting of opposition speeches while actively utilizing public media institutions like Doordarshan exclusively for intense government propaganda.

(ii) The sweeping authoritarian measures generated profound, lasting consequences across the entire Indian socio-economic landscape.
   1. The government surprisingly achieved a temporary period of significant economic growth by strictly enforcing massive land ceilings, providing housing for landless labourers, abolishing exploitative bonded labour, and systematically placing a complete moratorium on the debts of the poor.
   2. The controversial forty-second Amendment drastically strengthened the central executive at the direct expense of the independent judiciary, heavily restricting the power of the courts to issue stay orders and giving parliament unrestrained power to amend the Constitution.
   3. The intense long-term effects of the widespread social changes successfully gave rise to the powerful political prominence of newly empowered, middle-ranking farmers from intermediate and lower castes, permanently challenging the established political order in North India.
   4. The ruling Congress party suffered absolute electoral devastation after the Emergency was finally lifted, facing the combined, furious wrath of the general public and losing national control to the newly formed Janata Party in the 1977 elections.

www.nodia.in

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

CHAPTER 04

Changing Face of the Indian Democracy (1977–1986)

NODIA

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1. Addressing the press after the formal pronouncement of the Janata Party, Jayaprakash Narayan outlined a primary objective for the new political entity. Which of the following best reflects this stated objective?

(a) To establish a socialist society based on state ownership of all major industries.
(b) To revive the strength of independent institutions to check the misuse of executive power.
(c) To implement rapid industrialisation with the financial support of foreign investments.
(d) To centralise political power in order to ensure stable governance across all Indian states.

Ans :

(b) To revive the strength of independent institutions to check the misuse of executive power.
On May 25, 1976, Jayaprakash Narayan stated that the Janata Party would revive the strength of independent institutions like the judiciary and the press. This strategic revival was intended to act as a democratic check against the misuse of executive powers, ensuring the country would never again be threatened by authoritarian rule.

2. The Janata Government aimed to promote economic self-reliance by bolstering indigenous industries. What was the direct consequence of their policy regarding multinational corporations?

(a) Multinationals were given absolute control over the Indian agricultural sector.
(b) Several foreign corporations expanded their operations into the rural markets.
(c) Corporations such as Coca-Cola and IBM exited from the Indian market.
(d) The government provided tax exemptions to attract more foreign investment.

Ans :

(c) Corporations such as Coca-Cola and IBM exited from the Indian market.
The Janata Government actively wanted multinational corporations to partner with local Indian corporations to promote economic self-reliance. However, this nationalist policy proved highly controversial as it significantly diminished foreign investment in the country, ultimately forcing the exit of prominent multinational companies such as Coca-Cola and IBM from the Indian market.

3. In January 1978, the Indian National Congress experienced a significant split following criticism of Indira Gandhi's leadership. Which of the following correctly identifies the two resulting factions?

(a) Congress (R) and Congress (O)
(b) Congress (I) and Congress (U)
(c) Congress (Socialist) and Congress (Democratic)
(d) Congress (Syndicate) and Congress (Secular)

Ans :

(b) Congress (I) and Congress (U)
Following widespread criticism of her leadership by senior leaders such as Brahmananda Reddy and Y B Chavan, Indira Gandhi split the Indian National Congress in January 1978. Her loyal faction became known as Congress (I), standing for Indira, while the opposing wing led by Chavan was officially recognised as Congress (U).

4. The Janata Government formulated a policy of genuine non-alignment and sought to improve trade relations with the United States. Which

event highlighted the practical limitations of this cooperative relationship?
(a) The US government refused the shipment of enriched Uranium to the Tarapur Plant.
(b) The US President cancelled his official visit to India without prior notice.
(c) The US administration demanded the immediate signing of the Salal Agreement.
(d) The US military intervened in the border disputes between India and Pakistan.

Ans :

(a) The US government refused the shipment of enriched Uranium to the Tarapur Plant.
Despite mutual efforts to strengthen diplomatic ties and lend cooperative support in the field of science and technology, the Janata Government soon realised the futility of this bilateral relationship. The Jimmy Carter administration abruptly refused to ship enriched Uranium to the Tarapur Plant, citing India's non-committal stance on the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

5. The Akali Dal mobilised Sikh peasants in a major campaign for Punjab's autonomy in 1980. What was the core political demand of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution of 1973 driving this campaign?
(a) To demand the immediate resignation of the Congress government at the Centre.
(b) To establish a separate sovereign nation entirely independent from the Indian Union.
(c) To preserve the distinct identity of Punjab and create an environment for the Sikh Panth's expression.
(d) To forcefully evict all non-Sikh populations from the Greater Punjab region.

Ans :

(c) To preserve the distinct identity of Punjab and create an environment for the Sikh Panth's expression.
The core political demand of the momentous Anandpur Sahib Resolution was to meticulously preserve and keep alive the concept of a distinct and independent identity for Punjab. It aimed to establish an environment where the national aspiration and sentiment of the entire Sikh Panth could find full expression, satisfaction, and growth.

6. The Khalistan movement gained momentum due to significant backing from Sikh expatriates. Which of the following best explains why overseas Sikh political groups were successful in garnering international support?
(a) They received official military funding from the United Nations to establish a new state.
(b) The Indian government's unwillingness to intervene for Sikh issues in those countries encouraged support.
(c) They were directly allied with the ruling governments of England, Canada, and the United States.
(d) The overseas groups successfully signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty on behalf of Khalistan.

Ans :

(b) The Indian government's unwillingness to intervene for Sikh issues in those countries encouraged support.
Significant support for an independent Sikh state primarily came from Sikh expatriates residing in England, Canada, and the United States. The perceived unwillingness of the Indian government to actively intervene for Sikh issues in those specific countries, combined with disturbing reports of atrocities, encouraged the diasporic community to become highly sympathetic.

7. The Assam state elections held in February 1983 were marked by extreme statewide violence. Which of the following was a primary cause for the escalation of this violence?
(a) The central government decided to forcefully implement Assamese as the sole medium of instruction.
(b) Nationalist organisations formed groups to attack areas dominated by alleged illegal foreigners voting in the elections.
(c) The All Assam Students' Union demanded the immediate implementation of the Illegal Migrants Act.
(d) Indigenous tribes protested against the government's decision to boycott the state assembly elections.

Ans :

(b) Nationalist organisations formed groups to attack areas dominated by alleged illegal foreigners voting in the elections.
During the highly controversial 1983 Assam state elections, information rapidly spread that illegal foreigners or Bangladeshis had successfully cast their votes. Consequently, detailed maps of 'foreigner' dominated areas were distributed, and nationalist groups violently attacked these

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

specific regions to teach alleged immigrants a lesson, culminating in the horrific Nellie massacre.

8. The Assam Accord of 1985 aimed to resolve the prolonged anti-foreigners' movement. Which of the following provisions regarding citizenship was explicitly stated in this historic agreement?
(a) All foreigners who entered Assam between 1951 and 1961 were immediately deported.
(b) Persons entering the state between 1961 and 1971 were to be disenfranchised for ten years.
(c) Migrants arriving after 1971 were granted full citizenship rights and voting privileges.
(d) Foreigners who entered Assam before 1951 were subjected to mandatory military service.

Ans :

(b) Persons entering the state between 1961 and 1971 were to be disenfranchised for ten years.
The historic Assam Accord, officially signed in August 1985, explicitly stated that all foreigners who entered the state between 1961 and 1971 would be heavily disenfranchised for a period of ten years. However, during this punitive decade, these individuals were still permitted to enjoy all other standard rights of Indian citizenship.

9. In June 1946, the Naga National Council (NNC) submitted a four-point memorandum to the British Cabinet Mission. Which of the following was NOT a demand included in this memorandum?
(a) The Naga National Council stands for the solidarity of all Naga tribes.
(b) The Naga Hills should be constitutionally included in an autonomous Assam.
(c) The Naga tribes strongly protested against the grouping of Assam with Bengal.
(d) The Naga territories must immediately be merged with independent East Pakistan.

Ans :

(d) The Naga territories must immediately be merged with independent East Pakistan.
In June 1946, the NNC's comprehensive four-point memorandum demanded the solidarity of Naga tribes, protested the administrative grouping of Assam with Bengal, asked for inclusion in an autonomous Assam with local safeguards, and demanded a separate electorate. It did not demand any political merger with East Pakistan, making that option incorrect.

10. After assuming leadership of the Naga National Council, Angami Zapu Phizo initiated a major political action in May 1951. Identify this specific action from the options given below.
(a) He launched a peaceful fast unto death to demand greater economic funds.
(b) He conducted a direct vote by the electorate to decide on Naga independence.
(c) He signed a comprehensive peace treaty with the Chief Minister of Assam.
(d) He established a democratic coalition government in partnership with the Indian National Congress.

Ans :

(b) He conducted a direct vote by the electorate to decide on Naga independence.
After succeeding as the chief leader of the Naga National Council, Angami Zapu Phizo declared and conducted a direct vote, or plebiscite, by the Naga electorate in May 1951. The primary purpose was to decide on Naga independence. The result demonstrated 95% popular support for independence, which the Indian government rejected.

11. The 'Mautam' famine of 1959 played a crucial role in shaping the political landscape of Mizoram. Which of the following was a direct political consequence of the Assam government's handling of this ecological disaster?
(a) The central government permanently dissolved the local Mizo District Council.
(b) The Mizo populace voted unanimously to merge their territory with Nagaland.
(c) Frustration led to the formation of a protest group called the Mizo National Famine Front.
(d) The Assam government successfully pacified the Mizos by establishing agricultural universities.

Ans :

(c) Frustration led to the formation of a protest group called the Mizo National Famine Front.
During the devastating 1958-59 Mautam famine, the Assam government completely turned a blind eye to the critical starvation situation. This severe administrative neglect deeply frustrated the native Mizos, resulting directly in the formation of a protest group called the Mizo

NODIA

National Famine Front, which later evolved into the insurgent MNF.

12. After returning to power in 1980, the Congress (I) government took immediate steps regarding state administrations. What was the specific action taken by the Congress (I) government against non-Congress state governments?
(a) It deployed the Indian Army to assume administrative control in all non-Congress states.
(b) It dissolved the government of nine states citing they had no moral right to continue.
(c) It forcefully merged the non-Congress state assemblies into neighbouring union territories.
(d) It mandated the appointment of Congress leaders as governors in the non-Congress states.

Ans :

(b) It dissolved the government of nine states citing they had no moral right to continue.
Immediately upon reassuming central power in 1980, the dominant Congress (I) advised the President of India to dissolve the governments of nine non-Congress states, including Orissa, UP, and Bihar. The central government argued that following the recent Lok Sabha election results, these state administrations had lost their moral right to continue.

13. The Janata Government faced severe economic challenges that contributed to its downfall. Which of the following accurately describes a major economic failure during their tenure?
(a) The complete privatisation of the Indian Railways caused massive labour strikes.
(b) The government deliberately reduced the wages of all agricultural labourers.
(c) The rate of inflation escalated beyond 20 percent by the end of 1979.
(d) The total ban on domestic agricultural production led to nationwide starvation.

Ans :

(c) The rate of inflation escalated beyond 20 percent by the end of 1979.
Worsening macroeconomic conditions severely impacted the Janata Government's stability. Devastating floods and severe droughts disrupted agricultural production, causing essential prices to rise sharply. Consequently, by the end of the 1970s decade, the national rate of inflation had dangerously surged beyond 20%, which had a profoundly adverse political effect on the administration.

14. In 1966, the Mizo National Front (MNF) escalated its demand for independence through direct action. Which of the following was a key component of their strategy during this uprising?
(a) They organised a peaceful mass migration of Mizos into neighbouring Bangladesh.
(b) They launched a secret operation involving surprise attacks on treasuries and army bases.
(c) They participated in the state assembly elections to subvert the government from within.
(d) They blockaded all major rivers to prevent trade between Assam and West Bengal.

NODIA

Ans :

(b) They launched a secret operation involving surprise attacks on treasuries and army bases.
On 1 March 1966, the Mizo National Front initiated a violent armed insurrection through a highly secret plan named 'Operation Jericho'. This aggressive strategy involved launching coordinated surprise attacks on state treasuries, communication systems, and fuel stations, while simultaneously overpowering the army bases and camps of the Indian security forces.

15. During the regime of the Janata Government, rural areas in North India witnessed growing social tensions. Which of the following best explains the root cause of these specific rural conflicts?
(a) Multinational corporations rapidly acquired farming lands for industrial expansion.
(b) Landowners forcefully reclaimed plots previously distributed to poor, landless labourers.
(c) The government imposed heavy taxes on holdings below two hectares.
(d) The local police banned the formation of agricultural trade unions.

Ans :

(b) Landowners forcefully reclaimed plots previously distributed to poor, landless labourers.
Social tensions dramatically escalated in rural areas under the Janata Government primarily because wealthy landowners forcibly took back plots of land previously given to the poor. Furthermore, landless labourers, largely

comprising scheduled castes, had become highly conscious of their political rights, leading to widespread caste confrontations and violent attacks in North India.

16. Which of the following was a COMMON feature of both the Assam Accord (1985) and the Mizoram Peace Accord (1986)?
(a) Both accords mandated the immediate expulsion of all refugees who had entered India after 1951.
(b) Both accords resulted in the respective regional political parties immediately dissolving their state assemblies forever.
(c) Both accords were signed to bring an end to prolonged regional unrest and involved the central government.
(d) Both accords granted absolute independence to the respective states outside the framework of the Indian Constitution.

Ans :

(c) Both accords were signed to bring an end to prolonged regional unrest and involved the central government.
Both the historic Assam Accord and the Mizoram Peace Accord were momentous political agreements signed by the central government under Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. They were specifically designed to peacefully resolve decades of regional agitation, ethnic insurgency, and political turmoil, effectively bringing the dissenting separatist movements back into the democratic mainstream.

17. Analyse the historical trajectories of the Naga National Council (NNC) and the Mizo National Front (MNF). Which of the following represents a SIMILARITY in their methods of seeking autonomy?
(a) Both organizations strictly adhered to non-violent hunger strikes to achieve their political objectives.
(b) Both organizations ultimately formed secret armed wings and launched violent insurrections against the Indian state.
(c) Both organizations successfully prevented the Indian Parliament from passing any security regulations in their regions.
(d) Both organizations rejected any foreign assistance and solely relied on domestic tribal funding.

Ans :

(b) Both organizations ultimately formed secret armed wings and launched violent insurrections against the Indian state.
Both the Naga National Council (NNC) and the Mizo National Front (MNF) eventually transitioned from making peaceful political demands to launching aggressive armed rebellions against the Indian state. The NNC initiated an armed insurgency under Phizo's leadership, while the MNF famously launched 'Operation Jericho', aggressively attacking security forces to seek independence.

18. Consider the general elections of 1977 and 1980. Which of the following highlights a clear DIFFERENCE in the political outcomes of these two electoral events?
(a) The 1977 election ended the continuous rule of the Congress at the centre, whereas the 1980 election restored Congress as the single dominant party.
(b) The 1977 election saw a significantly lower voter turnout than the 1980 election due to strict media censorship.
(c) The 1977 election resulted in a coalition government led by the CPI, while the 1980 election resulted in a Janata Party majority.
(d) The 1977 election was contested solely on economic agendas, whereas the 1980 election was fought entirely on foreign policy issues.

Ans :

(a) The 1977 election ended the continuous rule of the Congress at the centre, whereas the 1980 election restored Congress as the single dominant party.
The 1977 election was a historic watershed as it completely crushed the dominance of the ruling Congress, allowing the Janata Party to form the first non-Congress government. Conversely, the 1980 midterm election saw the Congress (I) achieve an astounding nationwide success, securing a massive two-thirds majority and aggressively returning to power.

19. On the eve of the sixth Lok Sabha polls, the Janata Party released a comprehensive manifesto. Which of the following was identified specifically as a political agenda rather than an economic or social one?
(a) The eradication of illiteracy and introduction of a three-language formula.
(b) The abolition of landlordism and making

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

holdings below two hectares tax-free.
(c) The guarantee of fair wages and reduction of differences in income.
(d) The formulation of a new policy of genuine non-alignment in international affairs.

Ans :

(d) The formulation of a new policy of genuine non-alignment in international affairs.
According to the Janata Party's comprehensive election manifesto released in February 1977, the formulation of a new policy of genuine non-alignment in the realm of international affairs was explicitly categorised under their political agendas. Conversely, the eradication of illiteracy, tax-free land holdings, and fair wages were strictly classified under social and economic agendas.

20. In April 1980, this prominent figure met the Prime Minister of India and declared the formation of the National Council of Khalistan at Anandpur Sahib. Identify the individual being described.
(a) Sant Longowal
(b) Jagjit Singh Chauhan
(c) Balbir Singh Sandhu
(d) Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale

Ans :

(b) Jagjit Singh Chauhan
In April 1980, Jagjit Singh Chauhan, a highly vocal Khalistan proponent, met Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. He openly declared the formation of the National Council of Khalistan at Anandpur Sahib. He later travelled to London to further announce the formal creation of the new state, claiming the presidency of the separatist movement.

21. To dismantle the authoritarian features of the Emergency regime, the Janata Government introduced a significant constitutional change. This amendment specifically repealed provisions that had previously distorted the constitution. Identify the amendment passed by the Janata Government.
(a) The 42nd Amendment
(b) The 44th Amendment
(c) The 53rd Amendment
(d) The 73rd Amendment

Ans :

(b) The 44th Amendment
To decisively end the state of Emergency and media censorship, the Janata Government enacted the 44th Constitutional Amendment. This crucial piece of legislation effectively modified and repealed various controversial provisions of the 42nd Amendment, thereby successfully restoring liberal democracy, fundamental rights, and the absolute independence of the Indian judicial system.

22. The German historian Hermann Kulke described Morarji Desai as an 'experienced administrator' but 'not a good party leader'. Which of the following best infers the consequence of Desai's leadership style on the Janata Government?
(a) It led to the successful integration of all secular and socialist politicians into his inner circle.
(b) His confrontational attitude eroded his support base and exacerbated the party's internal disintegration.
(c) It allowed him to effectively suppress the communal violence between Hindus and Muslims.
(d) His approach enabled the government to successfully implement sweeping land reform policies.

Ans :

(b) His confrontational attitude eroded his support base and exacerbated the party's internal disintegration.
Morarji Desai's highly confrontational attitude severely eroded his political support base. He steadily lost the crucial backing of secular and socialist politicians who strongly viewed him as favouring Hindu nationalist elements. This lack of unifying leadership and continuous internal bickering forced his unfortunate resignation by mid-1979, contributing heavily to the government's collapse.

23. During the late 1970s, native tribes and indigenous groups in a North-Eastern state expressed deep resentment over their farming and grazing lands being appropriated. Which specific group was alleged to be engaging in this appropriation?
(a) Indentured labourers from South India
(b) Illegal Bangladeshi Muslim immigrants
(c) Sikh refugees from West Punjab
(d) Christian missionaries from Europe

NODIA

Ans :

(b) Illegal Bangladeshi Muslim immigrants
In Assam, the native Bodo leaders and the local Assamese populace alleged that illegal Bangladeshi Muslim immigrants were aggressively imposing their culture and appropriating traditional farming, grazing, and forest lands. This massive undocumented infiltration caused severe socio-economic anxiety, sparking the massive anti-foreigners' movement spearheaded by the influential AASU and AAGSP.

24. This political party was formally constituted at a convention in October 1985 by the leaders of a massive anti-foreigners' movement. Shortly after its formation, it won the state assembly elections and formed the government. Identify the party.
(a) All Assam Students' Union
(b) Asom Gana Parishad
(c) United Liberation Front of Assam
(d) Jatiyatabadi Dal

Ans :

(b) Asom Gana Parishad
Following the successful signing of the historic Assam Accord, the AASU called for a massive convention of the Assamese people in October 1985. Here, they officially formed a regional political party named the Asom Gana Parishad (AGP), which successfully contested the December 1985 state assembly elections and formed the new democratic government.

25. In 1960, the Assam government sought to legalise Assamese as the sole official language. How did the Bengali Hindus of the state respond to this legislative move?
(a) They enthusiastically supported the bill to secure government employment.
(b) They petitioned the United Nations for immediate political intervention.
(c) They observed 'Sankalpa Divas' in protest against the perceived injustice.
(d) They violently attacked the Bodo tribal settlements in the Brahmaputra Valley.

Ans :

(c) They observed 'Sankalpa Divas' in protest against the perceived injustice.
When Chief Minister Bimala Prasad Chaliha presented a highly controversial bill in October 1960 to make Assamese the sole official language, the Bengali Hindus strongly protested. They passionately observed 'Sankalpa Divas' across the region to publicly demonstrate their deep resistance against the perceived linguistic injustice meted out by the Assamese state government.

26. The rise of militant Sikhism in the 1980s was fuelled by multiple socio-economic and political grievances. Which of the following was identified as an economic factor contributing to this frustration?
(a) The total collapse of the industrial sector in urban Punjab.
(b) The frustration of those disadvantaged by the 'Green Revolution'.
(c) The nationalisation of all private religious institutions by the centre.
(d) The exorbitant export taxes levied on traditional Punjabi handicrafts.

Ans :

(b) The frustration of those disadvantaged by the 'Green Revolution'.
The rapid start of militant Sikhism was driven by various overlapping factors. Prominent among them was a potent combination of economic issues, particularly the deep-seated frustration of those agricultural classes and marginal farmers who found themselves severely disadvantaged by the uneven socio-economic and technological impacts of the 'Green Revolution' in Punjab.

27. The 1984 general elections resulted in a massive mandate for the Congress (I) under Rajiv Gandhi. Which regional political party emerged as the second largest party in the Lok Sabha during this overwhelmingly one-sided election?
(a) The Akali Dal of Punjab
(b) The Telegu Desam Party of Andhra Pradesh
(c) The National Conference of Jammu and Kashmir
(d) The Communist Party of India (Marxist) of West Bengal

Ans :

(b) The Telegu Desam Party of Andhra Pradesh
In the historic 1984 general elections, Rajiv Gandhi won an unprecedented mandate, successfully bagging 415 out of 543 Lok Sabha seats. Amidst this sweeping Congress victory, the Telegu Desam Party, a regional political entity led by N T Rama Rao, surprisingly emerged as the second largest party by winning 30 parliamentary seats.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

28. Following widespread insurgency in Punjab, the Indian government enacted extraordinary rules of evidence and detained thousands of Sikhs without trial, targeting important leaders. Identify the name of this specific military operation.
(a) Operation Blue Star
(b) Operation Jericho
(c) Operation Woodrose
(d) Operation Black Thunder

Ans :

(c) Operation Woodrose
Following the controversial Operation Blue Star, the government conducted a brutal crackdown known as Operation Woodrose. This subsequent military operation involved arresting, torturing, or killing thousands of Sikhs, including key Akali leaders. It also aggressively instituted strict ordinances for detention without trial and established rigorous press censorship across the volatile region.

29. Arrange the following events related to the Naga movement for autonomy in chronological order:
P. The Nagaland Security Regulation was passed.
Q. The Shillong Accord was signed to accept the supremacy of the Indian Constitution.
R. The Naga Club submitted a memorandum to the Simon Commission.
S. Angami Zapu Phizo conducted a direct vote for independence.
Choose one correct option from the options given below.
(a) R, S, P, Q
(b) S, R, Q, P
(c) R, P, S, Q
(d) P, R, S, Q

Ans :

(a) R, S, P, Q
The correct chronological sequence is: The Naga Club submitted its memorandum to the Simon Commission in 1929 (R). Angami Zapu Phizo conducted a direct independence plebiscite in May 1951 (S). The stringent Nagaland Security Regulation was passed in 1962 (P). The Shillong Accord was finally signed to restore peace in November 1975 (Q).

30. Arrange the following political events in chronological order:
P. Morarji Desai resigned as the Prime Minister of India.
Q. Indira Gandhi split the Congress party, creating the Congress (I) wing.
R. The Janata Party was officially launched following the dissolution of separate identities.
S. Rajiv Gandhi was sworn in as the Prime Minister after an assassination.
Choose one correct option from the options given below.
(a) Q, R, P, S
(b) R, Q, P, S
(c) R, P, Q, S
(d) Q, P, R, S

Ans :

(b) R, Q, P, S
The correct chronological sequence is: The Janata Party was officially launched on 23 January 1977 (R). Indira Gandhi formally split the Congress party in January 1978 (Q). Prime Minister Morarji Desai was forced to resign by mid-1979 (P). Rajiv Gandhi was sworn in as the Prime Minister following an assassination in 1984 (S).

31. Consider the following statements regarding the economic reforms brought about by the Janata Government:
P. It sought to promote economic self-reliance by bolstering indigenous industries.
Q. It introduced the 'Food for Work Programme' to improve village infrastructure.
R. It successfully eradicated all inflation and fuel shortages within its first year.
S. It invited maximum multinational corporations to independently control the agriculture sector.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(a) Only P and Q
(b) Only Q and R
(c) Only R and S
(d) Only P and S

Ans :

(a) Only P and Q
The Janata Government actively focused on economic self-reliance by supporting indigenous industries (P) and introduced the 'Food for Work Programme' to improve village infrastructure and employ rural populations (Q). However, it drastically failed to address inflation, which crossed 20% (R is false), and it restricted, rather than invited, multinational corporations (S is false).

NODIA

independent Khalistan, which they described as a _____ for Sikhs.

Ans :

'pure place'

78. In 1981, a small group of Sikh sympathisers in Vancouver applied to the UN for 'observer status' and subsequently set up a _____ office in 1982.

Ans :

'Republic of Khalistan'

79. During Operation Blue Star, the Indian military launched a full-scale attack to clear the Golden Temple, resulting in the death of the militant leader _____.

Ans :

Bhindranwale

80. In January 1986, the Golden Temple was occupied by militants belonging to the Damdami Taksal and the _____.

Ans :

All India Sikh Students Federation

81. Paper 1 of the Census Report of 1963 stated that at least 2.2 lakh _____ had settled down in Assam.

Ans :

illegal immigrants

82. According to the Assam Accord of 1985, foreigners who entered the state between 1961 and 1971 were to be _____ for 10 years but could enjoy all other rights of citizenship.

Ans :

disenfranchised

83. In response to the anti-foreigners' movement in the northeast, Indira Gandhi's central government passed the _____ in October 1983.

Ans :

Illegal Migrants Act

84. The Naga Club formally submitted the Naga Memorandum to the _____ in 1929, asking to be left alone to determine their own fates.

Ans :

Simon Commission

85. After declaring the formation of the National Council of Khalistan in London, Balbir Singh Sandhu was designated as the _____ of the new state.

Ans :

Secretary-General

86. On 11 November 1975, an agreement known as the _____ was signed to get the Nagas to surrender their arms and accept the Indian Constitution.

Ans :

Shillong Accord

87. In 1954, with the help of the Chang chiefs of Tuensang, the secessionist _____ was formed as an independent administrative entity.

Ans :

Peoples' Sovereign Republic of Nagaland

88. Following violent uprisings, the government of Assam invoked the Armed Forces Special Powers Act, 1958 and the _____ to proclaim the Mizo district as disturbed.

Ans :

Assam Disturbed Areas Act, 1955

89. To counter the insurgent activities in the Northeast, the Government of India started extensive _____ so that the MNF could be driven to the jungles.

Ans :

village resettlement schemes

90. After discussions between Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and the Naga Peoples' Convention in July 1960, a _____ was made which recognised the formation of Nagaland.

Ans :

16-Point agreement

91. Rakesh, a student of political science, is studying the first non-Congress administration at the Centre. He notes that immediately upon taking office, the new leaders dismissed nine state

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

BETTER THAN BOOK IN THE MARKET

Why students are choosing this book 👉

School teachers already use this content to set papers.

Still not sure?

- 👉 Match this PDF with your question papers
- 👉 See the similarity yourself

Why does this happen?

- ✓ Teachers have its PDF & Word files
- ✓ Easy access
- ✓ Direct copy-paste questions
- ✓ Same pattern followed

Don't miss out—get the advantage today!

(b) Only P and R
(c) Only P and Q
(d) Only R and S

Ans :

(b) Only P and R
During the 1950s, the Assamese intensely demanded that Assamese be legally introduced as the sole official language of the state (P). They also heavily demanded that it be made the primary medium of instruction in the educational schools and colleges of Guwahati (R). The demands never included expelling Bodos or banning English entirely.

36. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Immediately upon taking office in 1977, the Janata Government dismissed the state assemblies of nine states.
Reason (R): The Congress (R) party had been decisively defeated in all those nine states during the state elections held in June 1977.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(c) A is true, but R is false.
The Assertion is true as the Janata Government deliberately dismissed nine state assemblies where Congress was in power to consolidate its hold. The Reason is false in its causality; the Congress (R) was defeated in June 1977 as a direct result of the fresh elections ordered after the dismissal, not before it.

37. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Morarji Desai's Janata government was forced to resign in July 1979 due to an impending confidence vote.
Reason (R): Charan Singh formed a new government within a week with the outside support of Congress (U), CPI, Socialists, and factions of Congress (I).
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

NODIA

Ans :

(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Both statements are historically true. Prime Minister Morarji Desai was forced to resign due to a catastrophic loss of support and infighting. Charan Singh did subsequently form a new government with outside support. However, Charan Singh forming a government later is the consequence of Desai's resignation, not the actual reason for it.

38. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The anti-illegal migration movement in Assam received massive support from all segments of society and paralysed the normal life of the people.
Reason (R): The indigenous people feared that the continuous influx of illegal immigrants from Bangladesh posed serious threats to their demographic pattern and existence.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Both statements are completely true, and the Reason correctly explains the Assertion. The massive student-led agitation in Assam, marked by violent protests, was a direct consequence of the widespread fear among the indigenous population that illegal Bangladeshi immigrants would acquire political dominance and irreversibly alter the region's socio-economic and demographic integrity.

39. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The government of India immediately recognised the declaration of independence by Naga groups on 11th August 1947.

Reason (R): The Indian government sent its army to retain Nagaland as an integral part of India.

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(d) A is false, but R is true.

The Assertion is completely false because the newly formed government of India outrightly refused to recognise the bold declaration of independence made by the Naga groups in August 1947. However, the Reason is entirely true, as India actively dispatched its military army to ensure Nagaland was firmly retained as Indian territory.

40. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The flowering of bamboo seeds in the Mizo hills directly caused the devastating famine known as 'Mautam' in 1959.

Reason (R): The bamboo flowers attracted huge numbers of rats, which multiplied rapidly and devoured all the standing crops.

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Both statements are entirely true, and the Reason correctly explains the Assertion. The cyclical ecological phenomenon of bamboo flowering drew massive rats that aggressively fed on the seeds. Once exhausted, this booming rat population consumed the standing agricultural crops, leading to an acute food shortage and the devastating Mautam famine of 1959.

41. Study the archival newspaper clipping below and answer the question that follows:

SAREES
BOMBAY DYEING
FINE FABRICS
FOR EVERY OCCASION

The Statesman

CONTACT
The Sixer
WATCH
for men
of action

VOL. CIX NO. 34 NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1977 25 PAISE

JANATA PARTY FORMED: OPPOSITION UNITES

End to Emergency Rule Promised

Electoral Strategy Chalked Out

Democracy to be Restored: JP

Thousands Welcome Janata Party Move

Release All Political Prisoners: Demand

What was the primary motivation behind the unification of diverse political leaders to form the Janata Party as seen in the image?

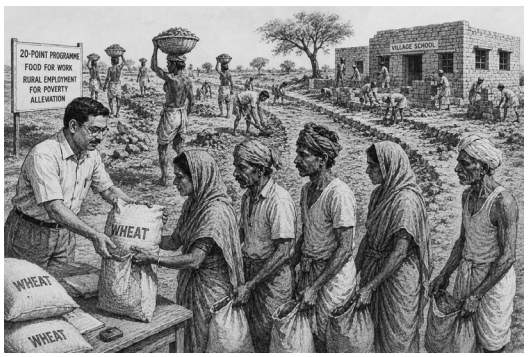
(a) To establish a new authoritarian constitution
(b) To meet the threat to their common political existence
(c) To align India militarily with the Soviet Union
(d) To implement a controversial national language policy

Ans :

(b) To meet the threat to their common political existence

The Janata Party was formed during the Emergency (1975-76) when major opposition leaders realised that unifying all anti-Congress factions was the only way to successfully counter the threat to their common political existence. Leaders from various diverse political backgrounds merged their separate identities under Jayaprakash Narayan's banner to contest elections.

42. Examine the historical illustration given below and respond:



Which specific initiative of the Janata Government does this visual depict, aimed at improving rural employment and infrastructure?

(a) The National Security Regulation

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

(b) The Green Revolution Initiative
(c) The Food for Work Programme
(d) The Essential Commodities Scheme

Ans :

(c) The Food for Work Programme
The image illustrates the 'Food for Work Programme', an economic reform introduced by the Janata Government. It aimed to provide employment to unemployed individuals in rural areas by using their labour to improve village roads, school buildings, and infrastructure. It was efficiently implemented by the CPM government in West Bengal.

43. Observe the period photograph below and answer the following question:

Despite the diplomatic goodwill shown in this 1978 meeting, why did the relationship face a significant setback shortly after?
(a) The USA refused the shipment of enriched Uranium to the Tarapur Plant.
(b) India formally allied with the Soviet Union through a military pact.
(c) The USA opposed the implementation of the Salal Agreement with Pakistan.
(d) India rejected the establishment of multinational corporations like Coca-Cola.

Ans :

(a) The USA refused the shipment of enriched Uranium to the Tarapur Plant.
Despite Jimmy Carter's historic 1978 visit strengthening US-India ties, the Janata Party government soon realised the futility of this cooperative relationship. A major rift occurred when the Carter administration refused to ship enriched Uranium to the Tarapur Plant, arguing that India remained non-committal to signing the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

44. Analyse the political cartoon given below and answer the following question:

Following the electoral victory depicted in this illustration, what immediate action did Congress (I) take regarding state governments?
(a) It passed the controversial 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act.
(b) It initiated a massive inquiry commission against regional leaders.
(c) It granted full autonomy to union territories across the Northeast.
(d) It dismissed nine non-Congress state governments from power.

Ans :

(d) It dismissed nine non-Congress state governments from power.
Following Congress (I)'s sweeping victory in the 1980 mid-term Lok Sabha elections, the party regained its dominant position. Consequently, Congress (I) advised the President of India to dissolve the non-Congress state governments in nine states, arguing they had lost the moral right to continue ruling after the general election results.

45. Study the illustrated historical map given below and respond:

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

This visual represents 'Operation Jericho' launched in 1966. According to the operational plan, what was the diplomatic condition set for seeking international recognition from Pakistan and other countries?

(a) Keeping the flag sof independent Mizoram flying for 48 hours
(b) Holding non-Mizo government officials captive for at least a week
(c) Capturing the Assam Rifles Headquarter and hoisting the UN flag
(d) Overpowering security forces and declaring a ceasefire immediately

Ans : s

(a) Keeping the flag of independent Mizoram flying for 48 hours
The Mizo National Front launched 'Operation Jericho' on February 28, 1966. Alongside capturing treasuries and overpowering security forces, the armed insurgents agreed that if they could keep the flag of independent Mizoram flying over Aizawl for forty-eight hours, Pakistan and other nations would grant them formal diplomatic recognition.

ONE MARK QUESTIONS

51. Identify the prominent Congress (O) leader at whose residence a few meetings were held prior to the formal formation of the Janata Party.

Ans :

Morarji Desai

52. Name the economic programme implemented by the CPI government in West Bengal under the Janata administration to improve village roads and school buildings.

Ans :

Food for Work Programme

53. Which two multinational corporations exited India due to the Janata government's policy of promoting economic self-reliance and indigenous industries?

Ans :

Coca-Cola and IBM

54. State the specific seat count secured by Congress (I) in the midterm Lok Sabha elections of January 1980 that gave it a two-third majority.

Ans :

353 out of 529 seats

55. Name the regional political party of Andhra Pradesh that emerged as the second largest party by winning 30 seats in the 1984 elections.

Ans :

Telegu Desam Party

56. Identify the resolution from 1973 that Indira Gandhi considered to be a secessionist document attempting to divide the Union of India.

Ans :

Anandpur Sahib Resolution

57. Who formed the National Council of Khalistan at Anandpur Sahib and declared himself its leader in April 1980?

Ans :

Jagjit Singh Chauhan

58. Give the name of the military operation conducted by the Indian government that involved arresting and torturing thousands of Sikhs, including important Akali leaders.

Ans :

Operation Woodrose

59. What proposal raised by the Assam Pradesh Committee in April 1960 caused widespread fear of domination among the Bengali Hindus?

Ans :

To declare Assamese as the one and only official language of the state.

60. Name the student organisation that complained to the central government about the demographic changes caused by influx from Bangladesh into Assam.

Ans :

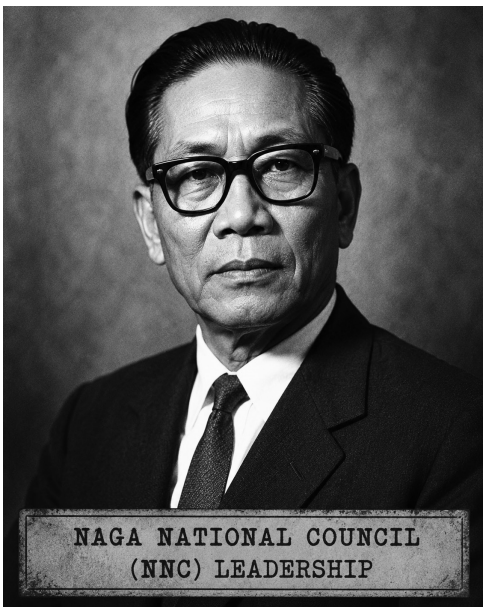
All Assam Students' Union (AASU)

61. How many people were killed in the Nellie massacre in Nagaon district during the violent statewide Assam state elections of 1983?

NODIA

provision stated that those who entered the state between 1961 and 1971 would be disenfranchised for a period of 10 years, though they could continue to enjoy all other rights of Indian citizenship.

48. Observe the period portrait of the leader below and answer:



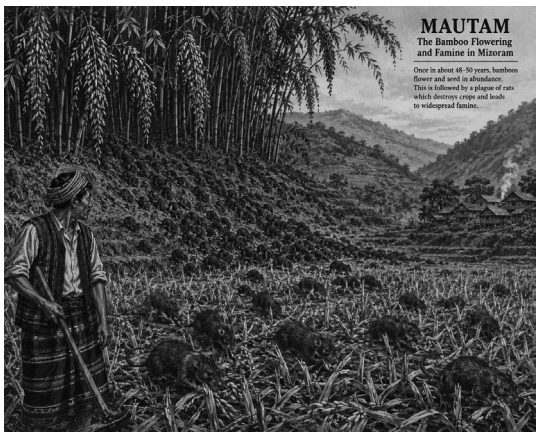
Under his leadership, the Naga National Council conducted a direct vote in May 1951. What was the outcome of this vote according to the council?s

(a) The majority agreed to become a Union Territory.
(b) The majority opted for the 16-Point Agreement.
(c) Ninety-five percent of the people supported independence.
(d) The people unanimously accepted the Shillong Accord.

Ans :

(c) Ninety-five percent of the people supported independence.
Under the leadership of Angami Zapu Phizo, the Naga National Council (NNC) demanded sovereignty. Phizo declared that the NNC would hold a direct vote to decide Nagaland's future. Conducted in May 1951, the NNC claimed the result showed that 95 percent of the Naga people supported complete independence from India.

49. Study the ecological illustration below and answer the following question:


MAUTAM
The Bamboo Flowering and Famine in Mizoram
Once in about 48–50 years, bamboos flower and seed in abundance. This is followed by a plague of rats which destroys crops and leads to widespread famine.

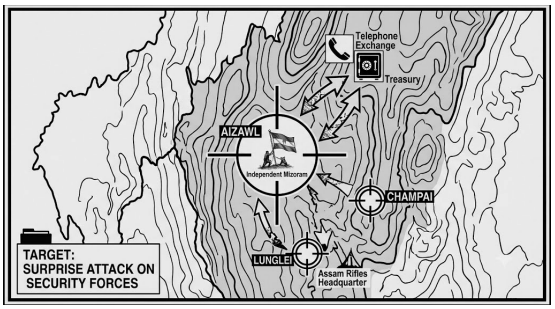
How did the natural phenomenon depicted in this image directly alter the political landscape of the region?ss

(a) It forced the central government to implement the Assam Disturbed Areas Act immediately.
(b) It led to the signing of the Mizoram Peace Accord with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.
(c) It caused the immediate dissolution of the Naga National Council in the adjacent hills.
(d) It triggered the formation of the Mizo National Famine Front due to government apathy.

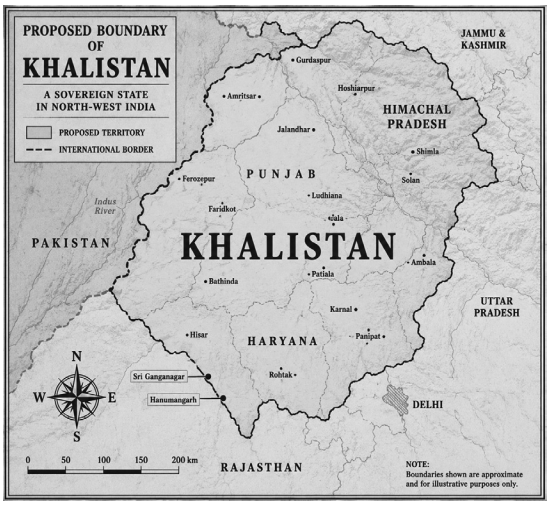
Ans :

(d) It triggered the formation of the Mizo National Famine Front due to government apathy.
In 1959, the Mizo hills suffered a cyclic ecological famine called 'Mautam', caused by bamboo flowering and rat infestations. The Assam government's blind eye and severe mismanagement of the starvation crisis deeply frustrated the Mizos. This direct provocation triggered the formation of the protest group Mizo National Famine Front.

50. Analyse the strategic diagram below and answer the following question:



Click Here to Buy book on Amazon



According to the separatist demands in the 1980s, which specific districts of Rajasthan were claimed to be part of this proposed sovereign state?

(a) Jaipur and Jodhpur
(b) Udaipur and Bikaner
(c) Sri Ganganagar and Hanumangarh
(d) Ajmer and Jaisalmer

Ans :

(c) Sri Ganganagar and Hanumangarh
The Sikh separatist movement of the 1980s campaigned for an independent Khalistan. As illustrated in the historical maps of the era, the territorial extent they demanded ranged from the Indian state of Punjab and Greater Punjab regions, explicitly including the northern districts of Rajasthan such as Sri Ganganagar and Hanumangarh.

46. Based on the historical visual given below, answer the following question:

What was the primary objective of the military action ordered by the Indian government at this religious site in June 1984?

(a) To clear militants taking shelter in the temple complex
(b) To implement the terms of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution
(c) To suppress the peaceful All India Sikh Students Federation
(d) To conduct diplomatic negotiations with Sant Longowal

Ans :

(a) To clear militants taking shelter in the temple complex
In June 1984, the Indian government launched Operation Blue Star. The primary objective of this military action was to clear Harmandir Sahib (the Golden Temple) in Amritsar, along with forty other gurudwaras, of the armed Sikh militants who had taken shelter inside. The operation resulted in heavy casualties and damage.

NODIA

47. Examine the photograph of the student-led agitation below and answer the following question:

Under the historic accord signed to resolve this specific movement, what was the cutoff period for disenfranchising foreigners for ten years?

(a) Those who entered Assam between 1951 and 1961
(b) Those who entered Assam between 1961 and 1971
(c) Those who entered Assam between 1971 and 1981
(d) Those who entered Assam between 1981 and 1985

Ans :

(b) Those who entered Assam between 1961 and 1971
The anti-foreigner movement in Assam led to the signing of the Assam Accord in 1985. A key

Ans :

About 2000 people

62. Identify the Chief Minister of Assam who introduced a legislative bill in October 1960 to legalise Assamese as the sole official language.

Ans :

Bimala Prasad Chaliha

63. Name the Naga leader who retired from politics and was succeeded by Angami Zapu Phizo as the chief leader of the NNC.

Ans :

Imti Aliba Ao

64. State the administrative status granted to the Naga hills under the 1957 agreement signed with the Indian government.

Ans :

It became a Union Territory directly administered by the central government.

65. Who was inaugurated as the first Chief Minister of the state of Nagaland on December 1, 1963?

Ans :

P Shilu Ao

66. Name the rebel faction formed on January 31, 1980, after SS Khaplang broke away from the Naga National Council.

Ans :

National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN)

67. What is the cyclic ecological phenomenon that occurs every 48 years in Mizoram, causing rat multiplication and severe starvation?

Ans :

Mautam famine

68. Identify the specific insurgent organisation led by Pu Laldenga that staged a major uprising in Mizoram in 1966.

Ans :

Mizo National Front (MNF)

69. State the new political status granted to the Mizo Hills by the Indian government on 21st January 1973.

Ans :

It was created as a Union Territory.

70. Which constitutional amendment bill was passed alongside the Mizoram Peace Accord to ensure the protection of Mizo social customs and laws?

Ans :

The 53rd Amendment Bill

71. The formal pronouncement of the formation of the Janata Party on May 25, 1976, was made by _____.

Ans :

Jayaprakash Narayan

72. In 1978, the Janata government sought to strengthen bilateral ties, which was highlighted by the official visit to India by US President _____.

Ans :

Jimmy Carter

73. To inject a dose of positive bilateralism in its foreign policy, the Janata Government signed the _____ with Pakistan.

Ans :

Salal Agreement

74. In its election manifesto, the Janata Party promised to repeal the notorious _____, which had been used extensively during the Emergency.

Ans :

Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA)

75. By the end of the 1970s, the economic policies of the Janata Government failed to control prices, and inflation had gone up beyond _____.

Ans :

20%

76. Following her split from the undivided party in January 1978, Indira Gandhi's faction became known as Congress (I), while Y B Chavan's wing became known as _____.

Ans :

Congress (U)

77. The Sikh separatists in Punjab campaigned to secede from the Indian federation to form an

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

32. Which of the following were key points agreed upon in the Mizoram Peace Accord of 1986?

P. The federal government would begin the process of granting full statehood to Mizoram.

Q. The MNF would maintain a permanent underground army for local border security.

R. Amnesty would be granted to MNF insurgents who voluntarily came over ground.

S. The Mizo language would be entirely replaced by English in all educational institutions.

Choose one correct option from the following options.

(a) Only P and Q
(b) Only P and R
(c) Only Q and S
(d) Only R and S

Ans :

(b) Only P and R

The Mizoram Peace Accord stipulated that the federal government would grant full statehood to Mizoram with Aizawl as its capital (P). It also promised complete amnesty to MNF insurgents who came over ground voluntarily (R). The MNF had to permanently end all underground activities, and constitutional safeguards were securely promised for Mizo culture.

33. The Janata Government began to disintegrate by the end of 1977. Which of the following were actual causes for its failure?

P. Large-scale communal violence and ideological clashes between secular politicians and Hindu nationalists.

Q. The absolute lack of support from the Indian judiciary during their tenure.

R. Constant bickering and infighting among the crude mixture of heterogeneous political elements.

S. The sudden military invasion by neighbouring countries which bankrupted the state.

Choose one correct option from the following options.

(a) Only P and R
(b) Only Q and S
(c) Only P and Q
(d) Only R and S

Ans :

(a) Only P and R

The Janata Government collapsed largely due to deep internal contradictions. It was a crude mixture of heterogeneous elements that severely suffered from constant infighting and bickering (R). Furthermore, large-scale communal violence highlighted the severe ideological aversion between secular politicians and the Hindu nationalist agenda of the Rashtriya Bharatiya Jana Sangh (P).

34. During Operation Blue Star in June 1984, the Indian military took several actions to clear the Golden Temple of militants. Which of the following actions were officially recorded?

P. The military successfully negotiated a peaceful surrender without firing a single weapon.

Q. The Indian army utilised armed troops, parachute regiments, and artillery units.

R. The military dispersed the crowds and launched a full-scale attack on the temple.

S. The military permanently relocated the temple's structural foundation to New Delhi.

Choose one correct option from the following options.

(a) Only P and S
(b) Only Q and R
(c) Only P and Q
(d) Only R and S

Ans :

(b) Only Q and R

During Operation Blue Star, the Indian military forcefully dispersed the crowds, launched a full-scale attack to take control of the temple (R), and heavily relied on armed troops, parachute regiments, and artillery units to overpower the militants (Q). There was absolutely no peaceful surrender, and the holy temple itself suffered significant structural damage.

35. In the 1950s, the Assamese started a movement demanding preference for their language and culture. Which of the following were specific demands made by the Assamese during this period?

P. The declaration of Assamese as the sole official language of the state.

Q. The immediate expulsion of all Bodo tribes from the Brahmaputra Valley.

R. Making Assamese the medium of instruction in schools and colleges of Guwahati.

S. The absolute banning of English in all private commercial trades.

Choose one correct option from the following options.

(a) Only Q and S

NODIA

assemblies where their rivals were in power and ordered fresh elections in June 1977.
Identify the coalition government being studied by Rakesh.

Ans :

The Janata Government

92. Kavita's grandfather recalls a tumultuous time in Indian politics when the ruling party splintered. A major portion of the party stood by a former prime minister and added the initial of her first name to their faction's title, while a rival faction followed Y B Chavan.
Name the new faction formed by the former prime minister in January 1978.

Ans :

Congress (I)

93. During a village council meeting in 1980, local farmers expressed extreme frustration. Despite implementing modern agricultural techniques that increased yields, the economic disparity grew, leaving many feeling disadvantaged and leading them to support regional autonomy demands.
Name the agricultural phenomenon that inadvertently contributed to these socio-economic tensions.

Ans :

Green Revolution

94. Manisha is researching a massive six-year student-led movement in the Northeast. The movement gained mass support due to fears that indigenous tribes were losing control over their farmlands and local elections to infiltrators from a neighbouring country, altering the demographic pattern.
Name the neighbouring country from which these infiltrators were entering.

Ans :

Bangladesh

95. In a state assembly, the elected members decided to dissolve the regional government in 1985 to pave the way for a newly formed regional political party. This followed a historic agreement signed to resolve a long-standing crisis over undocumented immigrants.
Identify the regional political party that subsequently won the election and formed the government.

Ans :

Assam Gana Parishad (AGP)

96. A group of tribal leaders in the North-Eastern Frontier decided to boycott the first general democratic process held in 1952. Their leader had previously conducted a direct plebiscite in May 1951, claiming 95% of the people supported a completely independent homeland.
Identify the political organisation that orchestrated this election boycott.

Ans :

Naga National Council (NNC)

97. A military operation was executed stealthily at night, targeting treasuries, communication systems, and army camps in the hills. The rebels pulled down the Indian tricolour from a local headquarters, hoping to keep their own flag flying for 48 hours to secure international diplomatic recognition.
What was the secret name given to this specific rebel operation?

Ans :

Operation Jericho

98. An ethnic group felt deeply alienated when a state government imposed the mandatory knowledge of a majority language for public employment. Their resentment boiled over when a severe ecological disaster struck their hills, causing mass starvation while authorities allegedly turned a blind eye.
Name the initial protest group formed in response to this ecological disaster.

Ans :

Mizo National Famine Front

99. Following an assassination, a charismatic new leader secured an unprecedented mandate in the national elections. By late 1985, he initiated a dialogue to bring lasting peace to a troubled North-Eastern region, eventually agreeing to elevate a Union Territory to full statehood with Aizawl as its capital.
Identify the leader who took this peace initiative.

Ans :

Rajiv Gandhi

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

100. In 1979, the central government collapsed not because it lost a direct election, but due to internal bickering. The ruling coalition was a crude mixture of heterogenous elements bound only by their shared animosity toward one political figure, leading to the prime minister's exit.
Who was the prime minister forced to resign due to this infighting in mid-1979?

Ans :

Morarji Desai

101. "Addressing the press the same day, a prominent leader said, 'The new party would revive the strength of the independent institutions like the judiciary and press that act as a check against misuse of executive powers so that the country may never again be threatened by authoritarian rule.'"
Which leader made this formal pronouncement regarding the formation of the new joint political party?

Ans :

Jayaprakash Narayan

102. "The new manifesto brought out on 10 February 1977 promised profound socio-political changes. Among the prominent agendas was a commitment to dismantle the authoritarian features of the previous regime, restore fundamental rights, and modify the most controversial constitutional amendment passed during the Emergency."
Which specific constitutional amendment did the new government promise to modify in this manifesto?

Ans :

The 42nd Amendment Act

103. "Aiming at improving agricultural production and rural industries, the new administration sought to promote the idea of economic self-reliance. This approach involved bolstering indigenous industries and preventing multinational corporations from operating without entering into partnerships with Indian companies."
Which two major multinational corporations exited India because they refused to comply with this new partnership policy?

Ans :

Coca-Cola and IBM

104. "Tensions were high as the army also attacked 40 other religious shrines where activists were allegedly hiding. The military action left deep scars on the community and directly culminated in a tragic assassination on October 31, 1984, carried out by the leader's own guards."
Name the military operation that directly preceded and motivated the assassination mentioned in the passage.

Ans :

Operation Blue Star

105. "The core political demand of the campaign was to preserve and keep alive the concept of a distinct and independent identity of the region. It sought an environment where the national aspiration and sentiment of the local religious community would find full expression and growth."
Identify the specific resolution from 1973 that articulated these core political demands.

Ans :

Anandpur Sahib Resolution

NODIA

106. "A massive anti-illegal migration movement gained momentum, deeply concerned that the influx of foreigners posed a serious threat to the existence of indigenous people. The agitators argued that the demographic pattern of the region was being irreversibly changed."
According to the census report cited in the chapter, how many illegal immigrants had settled down in Assam by 1963?

Ans :

At least 2.2 lakh

107. "In the 1950s, a linguistic movement gained traction, demanding preference in state government services. The majority community also sought the introduction of their mother tongue as the sole official language of the state and the primary medium of instruction in schools."
In 1972, which university's affiliated colleges were mandated to use Assamese as the sole medium of instruction?

Ans :

Guwahati University

108. "A unified council emerged in Wokha, bringing together various tribes into a political platform. They submitted a comprehensive

four-point memorandum protesting against the administrative grouping with Bengal and demanding a separate electorate."
Which political organisation submitted this four-point memorandum to the British Cabinet Mission in June 1946?

Ans :

Naga National Council (NNC)

109. "During the severe famine, the state government's alleged apathy frustrated the locals. A leader capitalized on this discontent, eventually writing to the Prime Minister in 1965 to assert the right of the people to decide their own future destiny, advocating the use of violence to seek independence."
Who was the insurgent leader that wrote this memorandum to the Prime Minister?

Ans :

Pu Laldenga

110. "To usher in peace in the troubled hills, an important church convention brought together various ethnic tribes. This convention paved the way for a notable mission involving a Sarvodaya leader, an Anglican Churchman, and the Chief Minister of Assam."
Name the specific church convention held between 31 January and 2 February 1964 that led to the establishment of the Peace Mission.

Ans :

Nagaland Baptist Church Convention

111. Study the group photograph provided below.

Identify the newly formed joint political party represented by these leaders that contested and won the 1977 Lok Sabha elections.

Ans :

The Janata Party.

112. Carefully read the newspaper front page clipping below.

The Washington Post

FINAL

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1978

PRESIDENT CARTER REFUSES URANIUM SHIPMENT TO INDIA

Tarapur Plant Deal Stalls as India Remains Non-committal on Nuclear Treaty

By William Branigin
Washington Post Foreign Service

By Peter Arnett
Washington Post Foreign Service

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22—President Carter, concluding a four-day visit to India today, informed Prime Minister Morarji Desai that the United States would not proceed with shipment of uranium fuel for the Tarapur nuclear power station unless India accepts full-scope safeguards under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The decision, announced at a joint news conference at Tilyan Bhavan, the guest house where Carter is staying, thwarts the long-delayed nuclear cooperation agreement between the two countries.

"The United States cannot in good conscience proceed with the shipment for facilities that are not under international safeguards," President Carter said. "We regret this decision, and we propose to pursue it, but we are determined to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to India."

Prime Minister Desai, while expressing disappointment, said India could not accept safeguards that compromised its national sovereignty.

(Continued on A14, Col. 1)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22—Despite efforts by India's Janata Party government to broaden its international relations, the decision by the United States to end nuclear cooperation with the United States reached an abrupt limit today when President Carter said that nuclear fuel for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station would not be supplied.

The refusal came despite extended and cordial discussions aimed at building a new and more cooperative relationship between the world's largest democracy and India, which has long been a critic of the administration's strict adherence to non-proliferation principles.

TREATY STICKING POINT

At the heart of the impasse is India's continued refusement to accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which Washington considers vital to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

Indian officials had hoped that assurances of India's "peaceful intentions" and its record of restraint would suffice. But U.S. officials made clear that Congressional law and executive policy leave no room for exceptions.

"This is not a bilateral political issue," Carter told reporters after the bilateral talks. "It is a global non-proliferation standard."

TRADE TALKS CONTINUE

Despite the nuclear setback, both sides expressed hope that discussions on a broad range of trade and economic cooperation would continue. Proposed U.S. exports of wheat and high-technology equipment remain on the table.

Prime Minister Desai said India remains committed to strengthening its ties with Washington on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

"India seeks friendship, not favors," he said. "We cannot, however, accept dictation. We have the right and the courage right to make independent decisions."

(Continued on A14, Col. 4)

President Carter and Prime Minister Morarji Desai shaking hands after their talks in New Delhi Sunday.

NODIA

According to the chapter, why did the Jimmy Carter administration refuse the shipment of enriched uranium to the Tarapur Plant as implied in this headline?s

Ans :

Because India was non-committal to signing the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

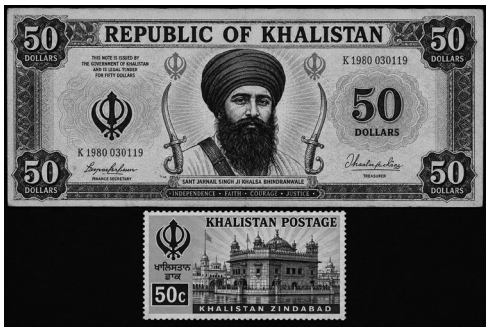
113. Examine the historical photograph given below.

Identify the specific military operation ordered by the Indian government in June 1984 that is depicted in this photograph.

Ans :

Operation Blue Star.

114. Observe the symbolic visual artefact presented below.



Name the proponent of the Khalistan movement who went to London in 1980 and issued the currency and stamps shown in the image.

Ans :

Jagjit Singh Chauhan.

115. Analyze the newspaper headline provided below.

The Assam Tribune

ESTABLISHED 1939

GUWAHATI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1983

MASSACRE IN NAGAON: OVER 2000 DEAD IN STATEWIDE VIOLENCE

Villages Torched as Protestors Boycott Second Phase of State Assembly Elections

GAUHATI, Feb. 18: Hundreds of thousand persons are feared dead in widespread communal violence that has rocked several districts of Assam, particularly Nagaon, Darrang, Kamrup, Cachar and parts of Kamrup, since the past two days.

The violence, which coincided with the second phase of the Assembly elections on February 17, broke out in the wake of an intensified call for boycott by various organisations of the Asom Movement.

MAPS CIRCULATED, MINORITIES TARGETED

Reliable sources stated that maps of Assam showing the disturbed areas were widely circulated by local nationalist groups in the weeks preceding the elections. These maps allegedly served as instruments to mobilise particularly Muslim villages, and were used to mobilise mobs against them.

(Contd. on Page 8 Col. 1)

A scene of devastation at Panigaon under Nagaon district. Hundreds of villagers were set ablaze during the past week.

LAW AND ORDER TOTALLY COLLAPSED: ADMINISTRATION ADMITS FAILURE

Official sources in Dispur admitted that the law and order situation has virtually collapsed in many parts of the State. "The scale of violence is unprecedented in the history of Assam," a senior officer said.

Curfew has been imposed in Nagaon, Morigaon, Darrang and parts of Goalpara districts. Army and paramilitary forces have been deployed, but villagers allege that help arrived only after the mobs had gone on a rampage.

Over 150 villages have been reported burnt to the ground. Thousands are homeless and relief camps have been opened in various parts of the affected areas.

(Contd. on Page 8 Col. 4)

UNION LEADERS CONDEMN VIOLENCE, DEMAND IMPARTIAL INQUIRY

Leaders of various political parties and social organisation, including the Asom Gana Parishad (AGP), have condemned the massacre and demanded a judicial inquiry into the incidents.

ELECTIONS AMID BLOODSHED

Polling for the second phase of the Assembly elections was held on February 17 in 47 constituencies under a shadow of terror. Reports of booth capturing in some places and complete boycott in many others marred the exercise. The overall poll percentage is reported to be low.

RELIEF CAMPS OVERFLOWING, THOUSANDS FLEE HOMES

Relief camps set up in schools, temples and open fields are overflowing with homeless people. Shortage of food, clothing and medical facilities is acute.

Identify the specific district mentioned in the chapter where this horrific massacre of about 2000 people took place during the 1983 Assam state elections.

Ans :

Nellie in Nagaon district.

116. Look at the political poster carefully.

What was the specific legislative action proposed by Chief Minister Bimala Prasad Chaliha that triggered the "Sankalpa Divas" protest shown in this poster?

Ans :

A bill seeking to legalise Assamese as the sole official language of the state.

117. Inspect the photograph of the historical figure given below.

Identify the leader shown in the photograph who declared that the Naga National Council would hold a direct vote to decide the independence of the Nagas in 1951.

Ans :

Angami Zapu Phizo.

118. Evaluate the symbolic illustration provided below.

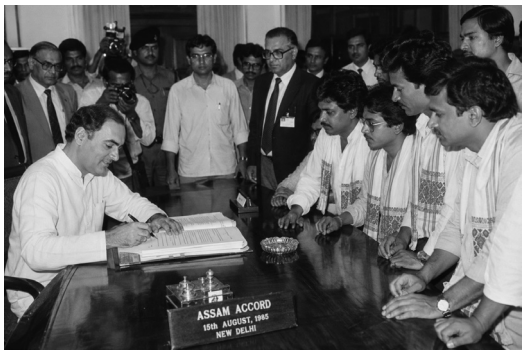
Name the specific cyclic ecological phenomenon depicted in the illustration that caused a devastating famine in the Mizo hills in 1959.

Ans :

Mautam.

119. Carefully review the institutional photograph below.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube



Name the historic 1985 agreement being signed by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and student leaders in this photograph.

Ans :

The Assam Accord.

120. Scrutinize the political artwork presented below.

Name the insurgent organisation led by Pu Laldenga that launched 'Operation Jericho' as depicted in this propaganda poster.

Ans :

Mizo National Front (MNF).

FOUR MARKS QUESTIONS

121. Highlight any four political agendas outlined in the manifesto of the Janata Party prior to the sixth Lok Sabha polls.

Ans :

The comprehensive manifesto brought out by the Janata Party on the tenth of February 1977 highlighted several crucial political agendas aimed at immediate democratic recovery.

1. The foremost political objective was to fundamentally dismantle the oppressive authoritarian features of the previous Emergency regime and to successfully restore liberal democracy throughout the entire nation.
2. The manifesto clearly committed to the crucial modification of the controversial forty-second Amendment Act while completely restoring fundamental rights and full civil liberties to the press and political parties.
3. The political agenda guaranteed the absolute Rule of Law, the immediate release of all political prisoners, and the introduction of much-needed electoral reforms ensuring free and transparent elections.
4. The party proposed establishing a dedicated inquiry commission to extensively investigate widespread corruption and human rights abuses, while simultaneously promising to repeal the notorious Maintenance of Internal Security Act.

122. State any four economic agendas proposed by the Janata Government to address the national economic conditions.

Ans :

The Janata Party formulated specific economic agendas designed to reform the national economy and address widespread financial disparities among the citizens.

1. The government decided to grant immense importance to the development of small-scale industries and the agricultural sector to significantly boost the foundational economy of the rural masses.
2. The manifesto explicitly guaranteed the provision of fair wages to workers and promised a structured reduction of prevailing economic differences and massive disparities in income across the country.
3. The party placed a strong emphasis on continuous food production specifically targeted for mass consumption and vowed to keep the prices of essential commodities under strict administrative control.
4. The economic agenda firmly aimed to make the fundamental right to work an absolute reality while promising the abolition of landlordism and keeping holdings below two hectares tax-free.

123. Examine any four social agendas prioritised by the Janata Party in its pre-election manifesto.

NODIA

non-Mizo government officials as political captives all over the expansive mountainous territory of the Mizo hills.
3. The rebel leaders meticulously planned that immediately after successfully gaining absolute control over the Mizo hills, the sovereign flag of an independent Mizoram would be victoriously raised in Aizawl.
4. The MNF firmly believed that if their independent flag could be kept flying for forty-eight hours, Pakistan and other foreign countries would automatically grant them full diplomatic international recognition.

138. Analyse any four severe reactions by the Indian government against the Mizo National Front insurrection.

Ans :

The unprecedented armed uprising by the Mizo National Front provoked an immediate and overwhelming counter-insurgency response from the central and state administrative authorities.
1. The government of Assam promptly invoked the stringent Assam Disturbed Areas Act and the Armed Forces Special Powers Act, officially proclaiming the entire Mizo district as a 'disturbed' territory.
2. The Indian armed forces aggressively responded with immediate and massive tactical counter-insurgency measures, which successfully and ruthlessly crushed the armed militant insurrection within just a few violent weeks.
3. To systematically isolate the remaining insurgents, the national government intentionally started extensive village resettlement schemes so that the retreating MNF fighters could be permanently driven deep into the jungles.
4. The military meticulously cut off the rebels' crucial recruitment base and vital supply links from the traditional villages by forcefully regrouping thousands of villagers into highly secured settlement centres.

139. Highlight any four major key points agreed upon in the Mizoram Peace Accord of 1986.

Ans :

The Mizoram Peace Accord was a monumental historical agreement that successfully concluded decades of violent regional insurgency and integrated the territory into the democratic mainstream.
1. The MNF leadership strictly agreed to permanently end all their underground militant activities and effectively bring all personnel, dangerous arms, and military equipment out to ensure a civilian return.
2. The formal accord explicitly guaranteed that the central federal government would immediately begin the official legislative process of granting full statehood to Mizoram, establishing Aizawl as its permanent capital.
3. The government definitively promised that democratic state elections would be freely held soon after statehood was officially conferred upon the region to integrate them into the national political framework.
4. The agreement assured that comprehensive constitutional safeguards would be strictly enacted to purposefully preserve the unique Mizo culture, traditions, and religion, while granting amnesty to voluntarily surrendering insurgents.

140. Examine any two features each of the Punjab Accord (1985) and the Shillong Accord (1975).

Ans :

The Punjab Accord (1985):
1. The momentous agreement was officially signed between the newly elected Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Sant Longowal, who was then serving as the President of the Akali Dal.
2. The critical pact formally recognised the deeply held religious, territorial, and economic demands of the Sikhs that were previously considered completely non-negotiable during the preceding tenure of Indira Gandhi.

The Shillong Accord (1975):
1. The crucial accord was securely signed at Shillong between the sovereign government of India and the underground Naga Federal Government to finally accept the absolute supremacy of the Indian Constitution.
2. The treaty explicitly demanded that the rebellious Nagas must completely surrender all their hidden arms and ammunitions, thereby officially renouncing their long-standing political demand for the outright secession of Nagaland.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

essential equidistance from both the major superpowers, the USA and the USSR, reinforcing India's national character.
4. The government deliberately strengthened international ties with the United States and Britain, which was prominently highlighted when Jimmy Carter became the first US President to officially visit India.

127. Examine any two features each of the 1980 state elections and the 1984 general elections.

Ans :

The 1980 state elections:
1. Following the Lok Sabha victory, state assembly elections were held across the country in June 1980, where Congress (I) ministries were successfully brought back to dominant political power.
2. Congress (I) remarkably captured the majority seats and subsequently ruled in fifteen out of twenty-two states, cementing its reemergence as the single dominant party under Indira Gandhi's leadership.

The 1984 general elections:
1. The elections held in December 1984 were convincingly won by Congress (I), which secured a much higher proportion of votes than in preceding elections, bagging an unprecedented 415 seats.
2. Rajiv Gandhi personally won by a massive majority from the Amethi constituency, receiving the absolute biggest political mandate in India's history following the tragic assassination of his mother.

128. State any four underlying factors that led to the rising demand for a sovereign Sikh state of Khalistan.

Ans :

During the 1980s, the state of Punjab was suddenly engulfed by a powerful separatist movement driven by several interconnected political and economic factors.
1. There were deep-rooted unfulfilled demands calling for a much greater distribution of administrative power from the central government directly to the functioning state government of Punjab.
2. An escalating growth of tensions emerged within India's federal state structure strictly due to the increasing and rigid centralisation of political power by the ruling authorities in Delhi.
3. The region experienced a volatile combination of economic factors, particularly highlighting the severe frustration of the agricultural population who remained significantly disadvantaged by the acclaimed Green Revolution.
4. The systematic dislocation of the traditional peasantry that directly accompanied the rapid process of the commercialisation of agriculture further fueled the mounting antagonism between the Sikhs and Hindus.

NODIA

129. Highlight any four ways in which overseas groups provided support to the Khalistan movement.

Ans :

The militant demand for an independent Sikh homeland received substantial logistical and ideological backing from various prominent overseas groups and expatriates.
1. Direct political and financial support for an independent Sikh state of Khalistan continuously poured in from wealthy Sikh expatriates residing in England, Canada, and the United States.
2. Numerous overseas Sikh political groups carefully maintained strong ideological and operational links with local Punjabi political parties, the Communist Party of Punjab, and several other leftist organisations.
3. A small expatriate group in Vancouver officially applied to the United Nations for 'observer status' in 1981 and successfully set up a 'Republic of Khalistan' international office in 1982.
4. There were repeated and credible claims of massive financial funding originating from Sikhs staying outside India deliberately meant to attract young men into joining pro-Khalistan militant combat groups.

130. Discuss any four immediate actions taken by the Indian Army during Operation Blue Star in 1984.

Ans :

Operation Blue Star was a direct military intervention ordered by the government to flush out entrenched militants occupying the highly revered Golden Temple.
1. The huge crowds gathered inside the premises were forcibly dispersed by the advancing

Ans :

The social agendas of the Janata Party were carefully constructed to ensure the protection and welfare of the vulnerable sections of Indian society.

1. The party laid a strong foundational emphasis on comprehensive family welfare and guaranteed the absolute protection of the honour, dignity, and basic human rights of both women and children.
2. The manifesto strictly promised the safeguarding of the constitutional rights and fundamental interests of the historically marginalized Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes residing across the nation.
3. The social framework promised the continuous improvement of public health facilities and the overall standard of living of the people, along with ensuring the essential provisions of drinking water.
4. The agenda actively sought the complete eradication of illiteracy from the country and mandated the introduction of a progressive three-language formula within all recognised educational institutions nationwide.

124. Highlight any four legislative steps taken by the Janata Government to reverse the political impacts of the Emergency.

Ans :

Upon assuming office, the Janata Government immediately initiated several crucial legislative measures to successfully end the oppressive state of Emergency and media censorship.

1. The new government systematically repealed all the highly controversial executive decrees that had been unilaterally issued by the previous administration during the dark period of the national Emergency.
2. The administration introduced strict amendments to the national constitution to make it exceedingly difficult for any future ruling government to declare a similar state of national Emergency again.
3. The government completely restored the essential fundamental rights and guaranteed full civil liberties to the press, political parties, and all ordinary individuals functioning within the democratic framework.
4. The constitutional rights of the Supreme Court and the High Courts to independently decide on the legal validity of central or state legislation were fully and immediately restored.

125. Analyse any four socio-economic effects that emerged during the reform period of the Janata Government.

Ans :

The economic and social reforms attempted by the Janata Government unfortunately resulted in widespread negative ramifications across the Indian landscape.

1. After the completion of the very first year of Janata rule, the national economy severely faltered, demonstrating remarkably low rates of overall growth alongside crippling industrial stagnation.
2. The country was heavily affected by devastating floods and severe droughts that practically ruined agricultural production, causing the market prices of food grains and necessary items to rise sharply.
3. The government proved entirely unable to effectively address the escalating issues of unmanageable inflation, severe fuel shortages, extreme poverty, and the rising tide of unemployment among the youth.
4. Social tensions rapidly grew in rural areas as historically empowered landowners forcibly reclaimed the plots previously given to landless labourers, sparking violent caste-based attacks across northern India.

126. Explain any four features of the foreign policy pursued by the Janata Government during its tenure.

Ans :

The Janata Government established distinct foreign policy parameters focusing heavily on neighbourhood relationships and non-alignment principles during its short administrative tenure.

1. The government actively tried to reorient the country's foreign policy by signing the vital Salal Agreement with Pakistan to inject a strong dose of positive bilateralism into their relationship.
2. The External Affairs Minister, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, made dedicated diplomatic efforts to significantly improve India's existing political and economic ties with all of its neighbouring South Asian countries.
3. A brand new policy of genuine non-alignment was carefully formulated to maintain an

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

134. Highlight any four demands or statements presented by the Naga Club in its 1946 memorandum.

Ans :

In June 1946, the officially unified Naga National Council submitted a firm four-point political memorandum directly to the visiting British Cabinet Mission regarding their future.

1. The memorandum definitively stated that the Naga National Council proudly stands for the absolute political solidarity of all the Naga tribes, including those residing in the unadministered geographical areas.
2. The collective tribal council strongly and unequivocally protested against the controversial political proposal that suggested the administrative grouping of the province of Assam with the province of Bengal.
3. It demanded that the Naga Hills should be constitutionally included within an autonomous Assam in a free India, ensuring local autonomy alongside due safeguards for their specific interests.
4. The document aggressively insisted that the diverse Naga population must be granted a completely separate political electorate to properly secure their unique tribal representation in the future government.

135. Mention any four outcomes of the armed rebellion initiated by the Naga National Council.

Ans :

Following the total breakdown of political negotiations with the Indian government, the armed rebellion led by the Naga National Council yielded several strict administrative consequences.

1. The Indian government decisively launched immediate police action against the insurgent members of the NNC, successfully recovering numerous hidden arms and dangerous ammunitions from several remote tribal villages.
2. To strictly maintain public order, the central authorities swiftly enacted the stringent Assam Maintenance of Public Order (Autonomous District) Act on the twenty-fifth of May in the year 1953.
3. This newly minted public order legislation was forcefully and comprehensively applied throughout the entirely disturbed and volatile geographical jurisdiction encompassing the entire Naga Hills administrative district.
4. As a direct punitive response to the widespread secessionist uprising, all the existing traditional Naga tribal councils and the deeply entrenched local tribal courts were formally and permanently dissolved.

NODIA

136. Discuss any four key events that marked the formal creation of the State of Nagaland.

Ans :

The complex political transition of Nagaland from a disturbed regional territory into a fully recognised Indian state involved a series of careful legislative measures.

1. Based on the sixteen-point agreement, the territory was officially placed under the specific administrative framework of the newly drafted Nagaland (Transitional Provisions) Regulation in the year 1961.
2. The regulation successfully provided for the immediate establishment of a representative interim body consisting of exactly forty-five elected members chosen directly by the various participating Naga ethnic tribes.
3. To fiercely suppress subversive militant activities and manage military requirements, the parliament securely passed the stringent Nagaland Security Regulation to strictly maintain essential public supplies and daily services.
4. Following the formal enactment of the State of Nagaland Act in 1962, the highest interim body was dissolved, and President Radhakrishnan officially inaugurated the new state in December 1963.

137. Explain any four strategic elements of 'Operation Jericho' launched by the Mizo National Front.

Ans :

Operation Jericho was a highly coordinated and secret military plan launched by the Mizo National Front in 1966 to forcefully seize control of the Mizo hills.

1. The ambitious tactical plan heavily involved launching sudden surprise attacks on government treasuries, communication systems, vital fuel stations, and entirely overpowering the entrenched army bases and security forces.
2. The operation strictly required the armed insurgents to systematically take senior

military, which subsequently launched a full-scale tactical attack on the temple to seize control.
2. The Indian Army heavily utilised fully armed combat troops, specialised parachute regiments, and heavy artillery units to successfully penetrate the heavily fortified religious compound during the intense operation.
3. During this severe military confrontation, approximately two hundred to two hundred and fifty armed militants who had actively taken shelter inside the sacred gurudwaras were systematically killed.
4. The destructive operation tragically resulted in massive collateral damage, leaving the temple structure damaged and causing the deaths of about five thousand civilians, including the campaign leader Bhindranwale.

131. Analyse any four causes that contributed to the intense anti-foreigner agitation in the state of Assam.

Ans :

The massive political agitation in Assam was primarily driven by deeply entrenched fears regarding demographic shifts and historical economic dominations by outsiders.
1. During British rule and after state reorganisation, the Bengalis settled in Assam heavily occupied most of the important public and private jobs, dominating the region's trade and industry.
2. The economic dominance of the settlers produced a profound psychological fear in the minds of the native Assamese people regarding being perpetually subjugated by the influential Bengali community.
3. The historical presence of Muslim indentured labourers, who were originally recruited by the colonial British authorities to work tirelessly in local plantations, caused severe socio-economic discontent among locals.
4. Large-scale illegal infiltration from Bangladesh led Bodo leaders to intensely allege that Bangladeshi Muslims were actively using their growing numerical power to impose their foreign culture and religion.

132. State any four instances of political unrest that paralysed Assam between 1979 and 1985.

Ans :

The growing fear of illegal immigrants acquiring a dominant role in politics plunged the state of Assam into a prolonged period of total political instability.
1. The state constantly witnessed highly violent public agitations, frequent general strikes, and routine police firings as the anti-illegal migration movement received massive support from all segments of society.
2. A coordinated boycott of regional elections alongside the harsh imposition of President's Rule completely paralysed the normal day-to-step life of the ordinary citizens residing in the state.
3. The influential Assam Gana Sangram Parishad publicly called for a total statewide boycott of the central government's controversial decision to hold assembly and Lok Sabha elections in 1983.
4. Protesting agitators resorted to widespread destruction where bustling local markets and critical wooden bridges were entirely burnt down, while multiple terrifying bomb blasts occurred in various populated places.

133. Examine any four crucial provisions or outcomes resulting from the Assam Accord of 1985.

Ans :

The historic Assam Accord was a vital peace settlement signed to effectively resolve the long-standing political crisis regarding foreign nationals residing in Assam.
1. The formal accord explicitly stated that all those foreign individuals who had entered Assam between the years 1951 and 1961 were to be given full citizenship and voting rights.
2. It was mandated that individuals who entered the state between 1961 and 1971 were to be strictly disenfranchised for ten years, though they could enjoy all other citizenship rights.
3. Immediately after the successful signing of this monumental accord, the existing controversial state assembly was officially dissolved and the ruling Congress government that had won in 1985 was dismissed.
4. The AASU subsequently called for a massive convention of the Assamese people, which purposefully decided to constitute a brand new regional political party named the Assam Gana Parishad.

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

141. The Janata Party was formally formed after the Emergency period through the unification of various opposition parties.
Trace any four steps taken in the preparation to form this new political party.

Ans :

The creation of the Janata Party was a meticulously planned democratic effort by several prominent opposition leaders who had been previously jailed during the Emergency.

1. A special preparatory committee consisting of influential leaders like H.M. Patel, O.P. Tyagi, N.G. Goray, and Shanti Bhushan was immediately set up to draft a comprehensive programme for the organisation.
2. Multiple diverse political groups including the Socialist Party, Congress (O), Akali Dal, and CPM successfully assembled together strictly under the newly proposed unified banner of the massive Janata Party.
3. A formal public pronouncement declaring the official formation of the Janata Party was triumphantly made by the veteran political leader Jayaprakash Narayan on the twenty-fifth of May in 1976.
4. Several crucial strategic meetings were privately held at the personal residence of Morarji Desai, where the participating factions mutually agreed upon a joint program for conducting the upcoming election campaign.

142. The fall of the Janata Government was caused by multiple administrative and political failures. Enumerate any four internal political reasons for its downfall, excluding the national economic conditions.

Ans :

The sudden collapse of the Janata Government was primarily triggered by its inherent structural weaknesses and severe ideological incompatibilities among its top leadership.

1. The continuous internal infighting and endless political controversy strictly within the newly formed Janata Party remained one of the foremost and highly destructive reasons for its rapid national disintegration.
2. The party was essentially a very crude mixture of highly heterogeneous political elements that completely failed to act unitedly, ultimately causing a large prominent section of the party to break away.
3. The diverse coalition constituents were artificially bound together only by a shared anti-Indira Gandhi sentiment and a mutual desire for power, drastically lacking any unified pan-India developmental vision.
4. Morarji Desai's highly confrontational administrative attitude severely eroded his essential support base, leading him to tragically lose the critical backing of the prominent secular and socialist politicians within the party.

143. Following the collapse of the Janata administration, Indira Gandhi staged a massive political comeback.
Highlight any four outcomes of the state elections held in 1980 following this return to power.

Ans :

The dramatic resurgence of Indira Gandhi in 1980 systematically altered the regional political landscapes across the various states of the Indian republic.

1. Acting on the direct advice of the newly empowered Congress (I) government, the President of India officially dissolved the existing state governments of nine distinct non-Congress ruled states.
2. Soon after these administrative dissolutions, fresh democratic elections were systematically held in the numerous state legislative assemblies spread across the country during the crucial month of June in 1980.
3. The Congress (I) ministries were victoriously brought back to power, successfully capturing the absolute majority of assembly seats in almost every state, except significantly in the state of Tamil Nadu.
4. The Congress (I) ministries conclusively established their rule in fifteen out of twenty-two Indian states, proving that the party had completely reemerged as the single dominant political force nationally.

144. The Anandpur Sahib Resolution Campaign was a major mobilization by the Akali Dal in Punjab. Discuss any four core aspects or governmental reactions related to this campaign.

Ans :

The Anandpur Sahib Resolution Campaign became a major focal point for rising regional aspirations and subsequent political conflict within the state of Punjab.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

of the Naga Peoples' Convention. A 16-Point agreement was made by which the government of India recognised the formation of a full-fledged state within the Union of India."
Trace any four subsequent steps taken by the government leading to the official inauguration of this state.

Ans :

Following the crucial sixteen-point agreement, the Indian parliament enacted a series of careful transitional provisions to systematically elevate the disturbed regional territory into a fully functioning democratic state.

1. The regional territory was officially and legally placed directly under the specific administrative framework of the newly drafted Nagaland (Transitional Provisions) Regulation during the crucial legislative year of 1961.
2. This specific transitional regulation successfully provided for the immediate establishment of a representative interim body consisting of exactly forty-five elected members chosen directly by the various participating Naga ethnic tribes.
3. The parliament subsequently passed the stringent Nagaland Security Regulation in 1962, specifically designed for the strict maintenance of essential public supplies and the forceful suppression of continuing subversive militant activities.
4. Ultimately, with the formal parliamentary enactment of the State of Nagaland Act in 1962, the interim body was successfully dissolved, and the state was officially inaugurated by the President in 1963.

157. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The then NNC General Secretary Thuingaleng Muivah and Vice-President Isak Chishi Swu condemned the Accord calling it a 'complete sell out of the rights'. Subsequently, in 1980 a faction led by SS Khaplang broke away from NNC to form a new council."
Identify the accord mentioned and explain any three of its provisions or immediate outcomes.

Ans :

The historical treaty fiercely condemned by the radical secessionist leaders in the given excerpt is the highly controversial Shillong Accord signed in November 1975.

NODIA

1. The Shillong Accord was officially signed between the central government of India and the representatives of the Naga Federal Government to permanently resolve the ongoing violent regional conflict.
2. A primary condition of the treaty was that the participating underground Naga representatives had to officially and unconditionally accept the absolute constitutional supremacy of the sovereign Indian Constitution without reservation.
3. The formal agreement strictly suggested that the rebellious Nagas must completely surrender all their hidden arms and dangerous ammunitions, thereby forcefully renouncing their long-standing militant demand for absolute territorial secession.
4. Consequently, the fierce rejection of this specific accord by hardline factions ultimately led to the creation of the dangerous National Socialist Council of Nagaland, which relentlessly carried forward future secessionist activities.

158. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"In 1965 he wrote a memorandum to the Prime Minister for the 'right of the Mizos to decide their future destiny'. The growing discontent ultimately resulted in a secessionist movement. They advocated the use of violence to seek independence from India."
Highlight any four actions taken by the MNF during their coordinated attacks following this memorandum.

Ans :

Frustrated by government apathy, the heavily armed Mizo National Front meticulously launched a devastating series of highly coordinated violent attacks to completely cripple the regional civil administration.

1. The massive armed insurrection was aggressively put into operation during the dark night of the twenty-eighth of February 1966, launching a severe initial attack directly on the First Assam Rifle.
2. The heavily armed insurgents successfully executed multiple coordinated attacks on vital government possessions and essential Border Security Force posts located at Aizawl, Lunglei Champai, Demogiri, Hnahlan, Chawngte, Tuipang, and Vaphai.
3. The rebellious militants systematically targeted and heavily damaged the regional

assembly seats, the entire region witnessed uncontrollable statewide violence leading to a total breakdown of order.
3. In a horrific escalation, approximately two thousand innocent people belonging to the minority community were brutally killed in the infamous Nellie massacre located within the disturbed Nagaon administrative district.
4. The election process proved to be a complete democratic failure with shockingly less than two percent of the eligible voters casting their votes in the constituencies possessing an Assamese majority.

148. Angami Zapu Phizo took over the leadership of the Naga National Council and campaigned for independence.
Discuss any four developments related to his demands and the subsequent direct vote.

Ans :

Under the radical leadership of Angami Zapu Phizo, the Naga National Council fundamentally shifted its strategic approach towards achieving absolute sovereign independence from India.
1. Phizo boldly declared that the Naga National Council would independently hold a direct public vote by the tribal electorate to definitively decide if the Nagas should gain their complete independence.
2. This highly controversial direct vote was independently and systematically conducted by the rebel council throughout the remote Naga territories during the crucial month of May in the year 1951.
3. The publicly announced result of this unofficial regional vote overwhelmingly showed that exactly ninety-five percent of the participating Naga people strongly supported the demand for total territorial independence.
4. Both the central Indian government and the regional government of Assam completely rejected the contested election result, leading Phizo to eventually plead his rejected case directly before Jawaharlal Nehru.

149. The Great Famine of 1959 played a crucial role in shaping the political history of Mizoram.
Explain any four circumstances related to this famine and the rise of Laldenga.

Ans :

The devastating ecological catastrophe of 1959 severely alienated the Mizo population and directly triggered the systematic rise of a highly organised separatist insurgency.
1. The great famine, historically known as 'Mautam', was a cyclic ecological phenomenon attributed to the massive flowering of bamboo seeds which subsequently drew millions of highly destructive feeding rats.
2. When the bamboo seeds were completely exhausted, the multiplying rats immediately started feeding on the vital standing crops, causing an acute and devastating shortage of essential food for the Mizos.
3. During this horrific period, thousands of helpless people tragically died of outright starvation while the regional Assam government cruelly turned a blind eye to the critical situation of the Mizos.
4. Deeply frustrated by the government's appalling handling of the crisis, an angry protest group eventually morphed into a dangerous insurgent group known as the Mizo National Front under Laldenga's leadership.

150. The election of Rajiv Gandhi signaled the beginning of a new era in Mizoram politics.
Trace any four developments that led to the final peace settlement in Mizoram.

Ans :

The proactive political approach adopted by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi successfully facilitated a historic and permanent democratic resolution to the violent Mizo insurgency.
1. The prominent insurgent leader Laldenga officially met the newly elected Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on the fifteenth of February in 1985 to seriously discuss a potential diplomatic peace framework.
2. Following productive negotiations, the central government of India formally agreed in 1986 to officially create a completely separate state for the tribal Mizos called Mizoram, with Aizawl as its capital.
3. In return for this massive political concession, the Mizo National Front strictly agreed to permanently give up its long-standing secessionist demand and completely renounce the use of armed violence.
4. This successful mutual compromise formally culminated in the historic signing of the

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

4. The rebel leadership strategically formed vital military ties with other violent rebel groups, including the Federal Government of Nagaland and the Arakan Liberation Front, while maintaining close diplomatic contact with sympathetic foreign countries like East Pakistan.

166. Observe the historical photograph below carefully and answer the question that follows.

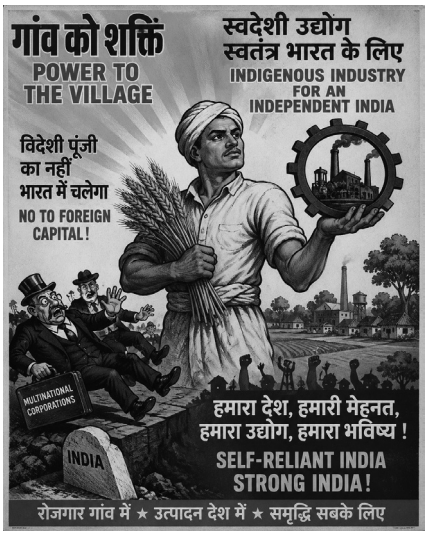
Mass demonstrations against illegal immigration paralyzed normal life across the state for years. Analyse the nature of the political unrest and instability witnessed in Assam between 1979 and 1985.

Ans :

The period between 1979 and 1985 in Assam was characterised by total political instability and mass resistance against illegal immigrants.

1. Assam witnessed widespread violent agitations, frequent general strikes, and incidents of police firing, as movements led by the All Assam Students' Union and other regional organisations severely disrupted daily life and directly challenged the central and state administrative machinery.
2. The intense boycott of state and national elections, coupled with the subsequent imposition of President's Rule, completely paralysed the normal life of the people of Assam, creating a deep sense of alienation and an unprecedented administrative breakdown across the region.
3. During the 1983 state assembly elections, which saw a call for a total boycott by the Assam Gana Sangram Parishad, statewide violence erupted, culminating in the tragic massacre in Nellie, Nagaon district, where approximately two thousand people were brutally killed.
4. The region suffered extreme infrastructural damage as markets and wooden bridges were systematically burnt down, bomb blasts occurred in various locations, and the newly formed Congress government completely lost its political legitimacy due to an extremely low voter turnout.

167. Examine the political artwork below closely and respond to the question given.


गांव को शक्ति
POWER TO THE VILLAGE
स्वदेशी उद्योग स्वतंत्र भारत के लिए
INDIGENOUS INDUSTRY FOR AN INDEPENDENT INDIA
विदेशी पूंजी का नहीं भारत में चलेगा
NO TO FOREIGN CAPITAL!
MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS
INDIA
हमारा देश, हमारी मेहनत, हमारा उद्योग, हमारा भविष्य !
SELF-RELIANT INDIA STRONG INDIA!
रोजगार गांव में ★ उत्पादन देश में ★ समृद्धि सबके लिए

A campaign poster highlighting the shift towards economic self-reliance and the promotion of rural enterprises.
Demonstrate the economic reforms and policies introduced by the Janata Government to achieve these objectives.

Ans :

The Janata Government introduced several significant economic reforms aimed at bolstering self-reliance, rural development, and domestic industries.

1. The government prioritised the creation of employment in rural areas through the 'Food for Work Programme', which was actively used to improve infrastructure like village roads and school buildings, though it eventually caused a heavy shortage of food remunity.
2. Aiming at improving agricultural production and rural industries, the Janata Government actively sought to promote the core idea of economic self-reliance by bolstering indigenous small-scale industries and redirecting vital national resources directly into the rural sector for mass development.

NODIA

1. What initially started strictly as a small fringe political movement in Punjab aggressively championed by a few isolated extremists rapidly became a popular militant movement actively utilizing organized terrorism.
2. The escalating separatist movement was fundamentally fueled by the deeply unfulfilled political demands calling for a much greater distribution of administrative power from the central authorities to the state government.
3. The region suffered from a volatile combination of frustrating economic factors, particularly harming those who remained systematically disadvantaged despite the much-publicized agricultural successes of the recent Green Revolution.
4. The situation was further aggravated by the continuous and calculated manipulation of the regional elites by the central Congress party, deliberately intended to artificially build up its own electoral base.

154. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The infiltration of large-scale population caused problems leading to the initiation of social, economic and political tensions between the native tribes and settlers. It was alleged that they were using their growing power to impose their culture and religion in the area."
Enumerate any four specific impacts or allegations regarding illegal immigration that sparked the anti-foreigner movement in this state.

Ans :

The massive demographic shifts caused by continuous illegal immigration triggered profound existential fears and severe economic resentments among the indigenous tribal populations of Assam.

1. The prominent Bodo tribal leaders of Assam strongly alleged that the rapidly increasing Bangladeshi Muslims were deliberately using their growing demographic power to forcefully impose their foreign culture and religion.
2. It was severely alleged that the newly arrived immigrants were systematically appropriating the crucial farming, grazing, and rich forest lands that were historically and traditionally used by the native Assamese.
3. The continuous and unchecked infiltration significantly led to a massive rise in a profound sense of psychological fear and deep-seated economic resentment amongst the vulnerable indigenous tribal people of Assam.
4. The local population was intensely outraged because the illegal immigrants successfully obtained fraudulent Indian citizenship documents, which illegally enabled them to cast votes and unlawfully access various government services.

155. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Afraid of illegal immigrants acquiring a dominant role in politics, especially in the elections scheduled at the end of 1979, the AASU and AAGSP started a massive, anti-illegal migration movement. The movement received massive support from all segments of the society."
Discuss any four aspects of the central government's legislative response and the consequent 1985 Accord addressing this agitation.

Ans :

To strictly address the escalating anti-foreigner movement, the central government initiated crucial legislative measures culminating in a historic diplomatic peace settlement with the regional student leaders.

1. In direct response to the continuous movement, the central government led by Indira Gandhi officially passed the stringent Illegal Migrants Act in October 1983 and began implementing it across Assam.
2. This specific parliamentary legislation clearly described the strict legal procedures required to systematically detect illegal immigrants crossing from Bangladesh and firmly laid out the administrative process to formally expel them.
3. Following prolonged political negotiations, the historic Assam Accord was finally and officially signed between Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the powerful leaders of the AASU and AAGSP in August 1985.
4. The comprehensive accord explicitly stated that all foreign individuals who had illegally entered the state of Assam strictly between the years 1961 and 1971 were to be effectively disenfranchised for ten years.

156. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"In July 1960, a discussion was held between Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and the leader

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

comprehensive Mizoram Peace Accord on the thirtieth of June 1986 between the MNF and the government of India.

151. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"At this time, the name of Janata Party was suggested and all of them agreed upon a joint programme for conducting the election campaign. Addressing the press the same day, Jayaprakash said, 'The new Party would revive the strength of the independent institutions like the judiciary and press that act as a check against misuse of executive powers so that the country may never again be threatened by authoritarian rule.'"
Explain any four steps taken by the newly formed government to consolidate its political hold over the state in 1977.

Ans :

Immediately upon officially taking office, the victorious Janata Government initiated several aggressive political measures in June 1977 to firmly consolidate its administrative grip over the state machinery.

1. The new central government swiftly dismissed nine democratically elected state assemblies where the rival Congress (R) was currently in administrative power and immediately ordered fresh regional assembly elections.
2. This aggressive political strategy proved highly successful as the Congress (R) party was completely and comprehensively defeated across all the targeted regional states during the June 1977 elections.
3. The triumphant Janata Party successfully took administrative power and formed governments in seven major states, including Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Himachal Pradesh.
4. Furthermore, the party consolidated its regional power by forming a strategic coalition government in Punjab alongside the Akali Dal, and notably winning thirteen crucial seats in Jammu and Kashmir.

152. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Enquiries were also instituted on the management of state owned Maruti Udyog Ltd. Both the Prime Minister and her son were charged with allegations of corruption and were arrested... Cases had also been stalled for lack of evidence which in turn aroused sympathy among the Indian people."
Analyse any four causes related to public unrest and social tensions that contributed to the downfall of this government.

Ans :

Beyond the highly controversial political trials, the Janata administration was severely undermined by escalating social violence and widespread public agitation throughout its brief tenure.

1. A massive underlying cause for the government's rapid downfall was the large-scale communal violence, as devastating physical confrontations between Hindus and Muslims led to further polarising confrontations within the party.
2. The nation witnessed rapidly growing public agitations and severe lawlessness which particularly affected higher educational institutions, often leading to the tragic and prolonged closure of regional colleges and universities.
3. The fragile administrative situation was significantly worsened by unexpected massive strikes and highly disruptive mutinies executed by local policemen and preliminary security forces in the middle of 1979.
4. Empowered by the functioning democracy, landless scheduled caste labourers became highly conscious of their fundamental rights, resulting in the widespread prevalence of violent caste-based attacks deeply destabilising Northern India.

153. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"He declared that he had formed the National Council of Khalistan at Anandpur Sahib... He claimed that he was the President of the movement and Balbir Singh Sandhu was its Secretary-General. In May, he went to London and declared the formation of Khalistan. Balbir also made a similar announcement in Amritsar and issued currency and stamps in the name of the new state."
State any four factors regarding the start of militant Sikhism that preceded these declarations.

Ans :

The radical demand for a sovereign Sikh state gradually evolved from a fringe extremist movement into a highly popular militant uprising driven by deep regional grievances.

NODIA

telephone exchange, ensuring that all crucial administrative and civilian communication across the mountainous district was completely and effectively disrupted.

4. The aggressive rebels swiftly brought down the sovereign Indian tri-colour flag directly from the Assam Rifles Headquarter, proudly hoisting their own MNF flag and boldly declaring total independence from the Union.

159. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The Indian government responded with immediate and massive counter-insurgency measures by the army. Within a few weeks the insurrection was crushed. Government control was established. Most of the important leaders escaped to East Pakistan."
Discuss any four methods used by the government to establish and maintain control in the aftermath of this crushed insurrection.

Ans :

After successfully crushing the violent armed rebellion, the central government implemented severe structural and geographical measures to permanently neutralise the deeply entrenched insurgent networks operating in the region.

1. The government of India deliberately and systematically started extensive village resettlement schemes strictly designed so that the fleeing MNF fighters could be permanently driven deep into the harsh, isolated jungles.
2. To systematically weaken the insurgency, the advancing military thoroughly cut off the rebels' crucial local recruitment base and completely severed their vital material supply links originating from the traditional rural villages.
3. An estimated four hundred and sixty-four local villages were forcefully regrouped and heavily consolidated into exactly one hundred and nine highly secured administrative centres strictly between the years 1967 and 1970.
4. This massive geographical restructuring was so incredibly extensive that approximately seventy-five percent of the entire native regional population was physically uprooted from their ancestral lands by the advancing government security forces.

160. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"During this time, some NNC leaders met Jawaharlal Nehru and demanded maximum autonomy within the Indian Constitution. Nehru negotiated with the leaders and favoured their right to maintain their autonomy in cultural and other matters."
Analyse any four terms or subsequent reactions related to the agreement that followed these negotiations.

Ans :

The critical political negotiations between the NNC leaders and Prime Minister Nehru ultimately culminated in the highly significant administrative Agreement of 1957, which triggered severe mixed reactions.

1. The formal agreement successfully resulted in the administrative creation of a completely separate and distinct geographical region specifically designated for the administration of the highly volatile Naga hills territory.
2. The newly formed region was granted a significantly large degree of political autonomy and officially became a recognised union territory that was directly administered by the central Indian government in Delhi.
3. However, the radical separatist factions among the Nagas remained completely unsatisfied with this limited constitutional compromise, feeling that it fell drastically short of their ultimate demand for absolute sovereign independence.
4. Consequently, the highly controversial public announcement of the Agreement rapidly led to a violent series of militant incidents where the enraged rebels intentionally damaged vital government institutions, civic infrastructure, and banks.

161. Read the extract given below carefully.
"During the period of Emergency (1975-76), major opposition leaders such as Jayaprakash Narayan, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, L K Advani, Charan Singh, M. Desai, Kripalani and others were sent to jail. Even members of the Congress who opposed the Emergency were arrested. They realised the unification of all anti-Congress parties was the only way to meet the threat to their common political existence. With this end in view, leaders like Charan Singh and Nanaji Deshmukh decided to form a joint political party, which would be based on the thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi."
Analyse any four foundational actions taken by these leaders to formally launch and campaign

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

BETTER THAN BOOK IN THE MARKET

Why students are choosing this book 👉

School teachers already use this content to set papers.

Still not sure?

- 👉 Match this PDF with your question papers
- 👉 See the similarity yourself

Why does this happen?

- ✓ Teachers have its PDF & Word files
- ✓ Easy access
- ✓ Direct copy-paste questions
- ✓ Same pattern followed

Don't miss out—get the advantage today!

1. The Akali Dal strategically mobilised thousands of local Sikh peasants and successfully held numerous peaceful public demonstrations to strive intensely for the complete implementation of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution.
2. The core demand was to preserve the unique concept of a distinct and independent identity of Punjab and create an environment where Sikh national aspirations would find full satisfaction.
3. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi severely viewed the regional Anandpur Resolution as a highly dangerous secessionist document, officially taking it as clear evidence of an illegal attempt to secede.
4. Consequently, the central Indian government strictly classified the regional Akali Dal as a dangerous separatist party, paving the way for future punitive administrative measures against the prominent campaign leaders.

145. In the aftermath of Operation Blue Star, continuous government action was seen in Punjab.
Explain any four aspects of Operation Woodrose conducted by the government.

Ans :

Operation Woodrose was a massive military follow-up operation launched to systematically eradicate remaining militant networks from the disturbed region of Punjab.

1. The federal government forcefully conducted Operation Woodrose by systematically arresting, severely torturing, or completely killing thousands of suspected Sikhs, including several highly important and prominent local Akali political leaders.
2. The central government deliberately instituted extraordinary legal ordinances that specifically allowed for the prolonged detention of suspects entirely without trial and heavily modified the standard rules of legal evidence.
3. During this severe military crackdown, numerous youth leaders associated with the All India Sikh Students Federation were violently arrested or killed, forcing many terrified survivors to immediately go underground.
4. A large, unprecedented number of displaced Sikh youths secretly crossed the international border and entered into Pakistan, while strict martial law and press censorship were forcefully established across Punjab.

146. The language movement in Assam gradually took a violent turn leading to protests and legislations.
Trace any four developments related to the Assamese language movement around 1960.

Ans :

The highly charged political movement to establish Assamese as the supreme state language led to massive ethnic friction and significant legislative changes within Assam.

1. In April 1960, a formal political proposal was aggressively raised by the Assam Pradesh Committee to officially declare Assamese as the absolute one and only official language of the state.
2. The regional movement swiftly turned highly militant as aggressive Assamese mobs violently attacked numerous peaceful Bengali Hindu settlements scattered throughout the vulnerable regions of the expansive Brahmaputra Valley.
3. In October 1960, the Chief Minister presented a crucial bill in the Legislative Assembly that deliberately sought to legalise Assamese as the sole official language of the state administration.
4. Following deadly protests where police fired upon agitators causing twelve deaths, the government officially passed the law making Assamese the sole language, though Bengali remained an additional language in Cachar.

NODIA

147. The 1983 state elections in Assam took place amidst severe opposition and massive violence.
State any four events that occurred during these highly contested elections.

Ans :

The forcefully conducted 1983 democratic elections in Assam collapsed into an absolute administrative tragedy marked by extreme communal bloodshed and widespread ethnic boycotts.

1. As news spread like wild fire that alleged foreigners had cast their votes, highly aggressive native groups were quickly formed to violently attack these dominated areas to teach them a lesson.
2. During the highly controversial second phase of the elections held for thirty-six state

distribution of administrative power directly from the central to the state government.
2. The regional political environment became highly unstable due to the rapid and massive growth of administrative tensions severely straining India's delicate federal state structure, primarily caused by the increasing centralisation of political power.
3. The profound economic displacement of the traditional peasantry, directly caused by the rapid and poorly managed commercialisation of local agriculture, significantly widened the dangerous ideological antagonism growing rapidly between the Sikhs and the Hindus.
4. The volatile situation was intentionally and recklessly worsened by the continuous and calculated manipulation of the regional elites by the central Congress party, which was merely attempting to artificially build up its electoral base.

164. Read the extract given below carefully.
"Afraid of illegal immigrants acquiring a dominant role in politics, especially in the elections scheduled at the end of 1979, several student and youth forums started a massive, anti-illegal migration movement. They complained to the central government that influx from across the border had posed serious threats to the existence and maintenance of integrity of the indigenous people of the state and have changed the demographic pattern of the region."
Trace any four incidents of political unrest that paralyzed the normal life of this state between 1979 and 1985.

Ans :

Driven by intense existential anxieties regarding sweeping demographic changes, the massive anti-foreigner agitation completely engulfed the state of Assam in an unprecedented wave of severe administrative paralysis and public violence.
1. The entire state continuously witnessed highly volatile public agitations, frequent disruptive general strikes, and routine deadly police firings as the furious anti-illegal migration movement secured overwhelming political support from all segments of society.
2. A highly coordinated and strictly enforced public boycott of the regional elections, coupled with the harsh imposition of President's Rule, completely and effectively paralysed the normal daily life of the ordinary citizens in Assam.
3. The powerful regional organisation, the Assam Gana Sangram Parishad, publicly and aggressively called for a total statewide boycott of the central government's controversial mandate to hold democratic elections during the highly disturbed year of 1983.
4. The protesting agitators rapidly resorted to widespread violent destruction where bustling local markets and critical wooden bridges were entirely burnt down, while multiple terrifying bomb blasts frequently occurred across various heavily populated areas.

NODIA

165. Read the extract given below carefully.
"During the famine of 1958-59, thousands of people died of starvation. The government turned a blind eye to the critical situation. They were frustrated by the government's handling of the situation. This led to the formation of a protest group. Another group emerged from this protest group which was an insurgent group under the leadership of Pu Laldenga."
Explain any four strategic actions taken by this front to systematically organise their violent insurrection against the state.

Ans :

Fueled by the devastating famine and shocking administrative apathy, the Mizo National Front under Laldenga meticulously transformed from a civilian protest group into a highly organised and heavily armed separatist military organisation.
1. To effectively combat the Indian state, the militant leaders successfully created a highly specialised armed wing explicitly called the Mizo National Army, which was deliberately and carefully organised following the strict structural pattern of the Indian Army.
2. The insurgent organisation systematically recruited numerous radicalised local youths and secretly sent these fresh militant recruits across the highly porous international borders deep into East Pakistan and Communist China for advanced tactical military training.
3. Laldenga personally wrote a highly confrontational memorandum directly to the Prime Minister in 1965, boldly and aggressively asserting the fundamental right of the tribal Mizos to independently and sovereignly decide their own future national destiny.

for this new political party.

Ans :

Driven by the severe existential threat posed by the Emergency, the previously fractured opposition leaders meticulously executed a series of calculated strategic steps to forge a massive, unified political front.

1. Immediately following the unexpected announcement of the general election in 1977, the united opposition leaders systematically sat together and carefully chalked out their comprehensive joint electoral strategy to defeat the ruling Congress.
2. On the twentieth of January 1977, the veteran leader Morarji Desai publicly declared that the crucial upcoming democratic election would be fiercely contested as one single party featuring a common program, flag, and symbol.
3. A highly organised national committee consisting of exactly twenty-seven prominent members was formally created to effectively conduct the massive election campaigns, featuring Morarji Desai serving as Chairman and Charan Singh as Deputy.
4. The powerful Janata Party was officially and formally launched on the twenty-third of January 1977, when several major regional political parties systematically dissolved their separate individual identities to merge into a single powerful entity.

162. Read the extract given below carefully.
"The Janata Government wished to bring about a number of social reforms. It wanted to work for eradication of poverty, ensure welfare of women and children, safeguard the rights and interests of Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes. But the Janata Government could not make much headway in terms to reforming the society. This was primarily due to nature of composition of its support base, which comprised mainly of rich peasants, large landowners, rural and urban shopkeepers, petty bourgeoisie and other monied class."
Examine any four socioeconomic effects of the ruling government's policies and internal contradictions during this period.

Ans :

The deep structural contradictions within the Janata Government's affluent support base severely derailed its ambitious social reform agenda, unleashing disastrous economic and societal consequences across the Indian nation.

1. The national economy experienced highly devastating setbacks as massive regional floods and severe seasonal droughts completely ruined vital agricultural production, inevitably causing the market prices of essential daily commodities to rise sharply.
2. The ruling government proved completely incapable of addressing the escalating economic crisis, leading to a situation where the national inflation rate shockingly skyrocketed beyond twenty percent by the end of the decade.
3. The controversial legal re-empowerment of militant trade unions and the formal legislation permitting industrial strikes severely hampered routine business efficiency and massively disrupted the essential economic production across the struggling nation.
4. Capitalizing on the weak administration, powerful regional landowners violently and forcibly took back the agricultural plots previously distributed to the poor, sparking widespread rural tensions and violent physical attacks on marginalised scheduled castes.

163. Read the extract given below carefully.
"What started as a fringe movement by a few extremists became a popular movement initiated by separatists with terrorism being their line of action. By the 1980s various factors led to demands for a sovereign state. A combination of economic factors particularly the frustration of those disadvantaged by the 'Green Revolution' and the dislocation of the peasantry that accompanied the process of commercialisation of agriculture fueled the fire."
Discuss any four central factors that escalated this regional militant movement in Punjab.

Ans :

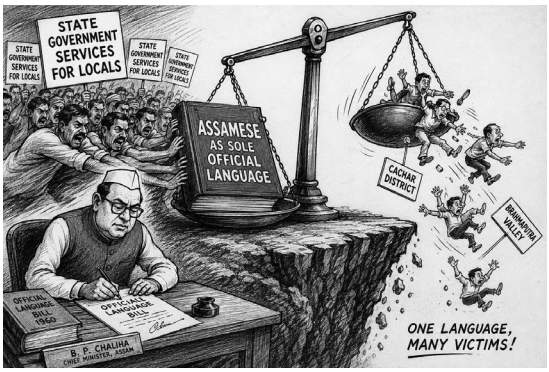
The sudden violent escalation of the separatist insurgency in Punjab was fundamentally driven by a highly toxic mixture of severe administrative neglect, economic inequality, and calculated regional political manipulations.

1. A primary escalating factor was the deeply entrenched frustration stemming from the completely unfulfilled political demands calling for a much greater structural

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

3. The government required multinational corporations to enter into direct partnerships with Indian corporations, a highly controversial economic policy that diminished foreign investment and led directly to the high-profile exit of major multinational companies such as Coca-Cola and IBM from India.
4. Economic agendas included the strict implementation of a national wage policy stressing minimum income, ensuring fair wages, reducing income disparities, abolishing landlordism entirely, and making agricultural land holdings below two hectares completely free from taxation to support impoverished farmers.

168. Evaluate the sketched cartoon below critically and respond to the given question.


STATE GOVERNMENT SERVICES FOR LOCALS
ASSAMESE AS SOLE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE
CACHAR DISTRICT
BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY
ONE LANGUAGE, MANY VICTIMS!
B. P. CHALIHA CHIEF MINISTER, ASSAM

Deep-seated linguistic and demographic insecurities erupted into a major legislative and public battle, displacing thousands.
Explain the events and conflicts surrounding the demand for Assamese as the official language in 1960.

Ans :

The demand for Assamese as the official language triggered extreme linguistic conflict and militant mob violence.

1. In the 1950s, the Assamese started a movement demanding preference for Assamese in state government services, demanding its introduction as the sole official language of the state and making it the compulsory medium of instruction in schools and colleges of Guwahati.
2. These demands turned highly militant, resulting in Assamese mobs aggressively attacking Bengali Hindu settlements across the Brahmaputra Valley, which forced the targeted Bengali Hindus to flee and take refuge in the Cachar district and other states like West Bengal.
3. In October 1960, Chief Minister Bimala Prasad Chaliha presented a controversial bill in the Legislative Assembly seeking to legally establish Assamese as the sole official language, prompting Bengali Hindus to vehemently protest these injustices by officially observing 'Sankalpa Divas'.
4. Protests against the government's language policy led to the arrest of prominent leaders like Nilkanta Das, violent incidents in Katigorah where twelve protesters died, and eventually the passing of the law making Assamese the sole official language of the state.

169. Read the newspaper front page below thoroughly and answer the given question.

The Assam Tribune

VOL. LXIII NO. 203 GAUHATI : FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1966 PRICE SIX PAISE

NEFA Talks

N.E.F.A. ROAD

INSURGENTS STRIKE: OPERATION JERICHO PARALYSES HILLS

Treasuries Attacked, Communication Lines Severed

Assam Rifles Headquarter Breached by Armed Rebels

SHILLONG, Sept. 8: In a daring and well-planned campaign, armed insurgents launched simultaneous attacks on a number of vital installations in the North Cachar Hills district late last night in what is being described as "Operation Jericho".

According to official sources, the attacks which began shortly after midnight, were directed against government treasuries, police stations, communication centres and Assam Rifles establishments at several places including Haflong, Maibong, Borail, Jatinga and Khawzawl.

The rebels, believed to be cadres of the Dima Halam Daogah (D.H.D.), cut telephone and wireless links, damaged road culverts and overpowered small police parties after brief but intense firing.

The Assam Rifles headquarter at Haflong was stormed by a large group of armed men. A quantity of arms and ammunition is reported to have been looted. Casualties are not yet known.

Rebel leaflets issued this morning claim that the ultimate aim of the operation is to liberate the Dimasa people from what they call "foreign domination".

Armed rebels moving through the hills after the midnight attacks.

The Telephone Exchange at Haflong after the attack by insurgents.

CURFEW IMPOSED IN HILL AREAS; ARMY REINFORCEMENTS RUSHED

A curfew has been imposed in Haflong and adjoining areas. Additional companies of Assam Rifles and Army troops have been airlifted from Gauhati.

CO-ORDINATED MIDNIGHT OFFENSIVE ON CIVIL AND SECURITY TARGETS

Government spokesman in Gauhati said that the attacks were "part of a pre-meditated conspiracy to create secessionist turmoil in the North Cachar Hills"

NORMAL LIFE COMPLETELY PARALYSED IN THE HILLS

All offices, schools and markets remained closed today. Movement on the National Highway has been suspended.

FULL STORY ON PAGE ONE AND PAGE SEVEN

A coordinated armed uprising caught the regional administration completely off guard, leading to severe disruptions.
Describe the key actions undertaken by the Mizo National Front (MNF) during this operation in 1966.

Ans :

Operation Jericho was a secret plan launched by the MNF to violently take control of the Mizo hills.

1. The MNF executed meticulously planned surprise attacks on vital government infrastructure, directly targeting state treasuries, public communication systems, and fuel stations, while aggressively attempting to overpower army bases and security camps belonging to the Indian armed forces.

181. Read the text below carefully.

"The Naga National Council stands for the solidarity of the Naga tribes including those in the unadministered areas. This Council strongly protested against the grouping of Assam with Bengal. The Naga Hills should be constitutionally included in an autonomous Assam, in a free India, with local autonomy and due safeguards for the interest of the Nagas."

(i) Analyse any four demands and actions taken by Angami Zapu Phizo to secure Naga independence.

(ii) Examine any four measures taken by the government between 1957 and 1963 that led to the creation of the State of Nagaland.

Ans :

(i) Angami Zapu Phizo led an aggressive political and armed campaign to secure an independent homeland for the Nagas.

1. Phizo boldly declared that the Naga National Council would hold a direct vote by the electorate to decide if Nagas should gain independence or remain in India.
2. He successfully conducted this direct plebiscite in May 1951, where the results demonstrated that 95 percent of the Naga people fully supported complete independence.
3. Following the breakdown of negotiations with the Indian government, the NNC completely boycotted the First General Elections of 1952 in strict protest.
4. Disappointed with his failed talks with Prime Minister Nehru, Phizo resorted to an armed rebellion, distributing threatening posters and accumulating arms against the government.

(ii) The Indian government took several legislative and administrative steps between 1957 and 1963 to integrate Nagaland peacefully.

1. In 1957, an agreement was signed that carved out a separate region of the Naga hills, giving it a large degree of autonomy as a union territory.
2. In July 1960, a 16-Point agreement was concluded with the Naga Peoples' Convention, whereby the government formally recognised the formation of Nagaland as a state.
3. Nagaland was placed under the Transitional Provisions Regulation of 1961, which established a 45-member interim body elected by various indigenous Naga tribes.
4. Following the enactment of the State of Nagaland Act in 1962, the territory finally attained official statehood and was formally inaugurated by the President in December 1963.

www.nodia.in

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

a long-standing characteristic feature of India's established national policy.

2. In order to inject a strong dose of positive bilateralism and foster regional peace, the government successfully signed the Salal Agreement with Pakistan and made significant diplomatic efforts to drastically improve crucial ties with various other South Asian neighbouring countries.
3. The regime successfully strengthened its diplomatic ties with the US and Britain, highlighted by Jimmy Carter becoming the first US President to explicitly make an official visit to India in 1978, where both nations aggressively sought to improve bilateral trade relations.
4. Ties with the US faced severe challenges when the Carter administration refused the shipment of enriched Uranium to the Tarapur Plant, citing India's refusal to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty, exposing the ultimate futility of this new diplomatic cooperation.

172. Inspect the photograph below and address the corresponding analytical question.

Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shri Laldenga, President, Mizo National Front, signing the Historic Peace Accord.
New Delhi, 30th June, 1986.

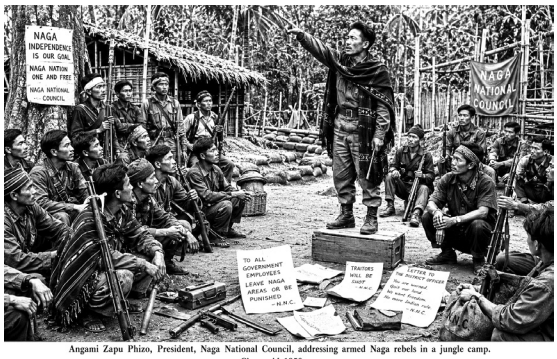
A momentous agreement was signed in 1986 to permanently end the armed underground activities in a North-Eastern territory.
Identify the key provisions of the peace accord that led to the end of this secessionist movement.

Ans :

The Mizoram Peace Accord of 1986 established several crucial provisions to restore civilian life in the region.

1. The MNF government formally committed to ending all underground militant activities and actively bringing all insurgent personnel, weapons, and military equipments over ground to ensure a safe, permanent return to normal civilian life and completely abstain from any further violence.
2. The central government agreed to take active administrative steps to promote the socioeconomic rehabilitation of the underground MNF personnel, formally granting full legal amnesty to those specific insurgents who voluntarily chose to surrender and come over ground.
3. The federal government initiated the constitutional process of granting full and independent statehood to Mizoram, officially designating Aizawl as its capital city, and specifically stipulated that democratic state elections would be held very soon after this statehood was formally conferred.
4. To protect the unique identity of the indigenous population, strict constitutional safeguards were formally enacted to preserve the rich Mizo culture, traditions, and religion, ensuring that the tribal people's social customs and ancestral laws remained completely protected from external interference.

173. Examine the historical picture carefully and answer the question below.


NAGA INDEPENDENCE IS OUR GOAL
NAGA NATION ONE AND FREE
NAGA NATIONAL COUNCIL
NAGA NATIONAL COUNCIL
TO ALL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES LEAVE NAGA AREAS OR BE PUNISHED
TRAITORS WILL BE SHOT

Angami Zapu Phizo, President, Naga National Council, addressing armed Naga rebels in a jungle camp.
Circa mid-1950s.

Following the failure of peaceful negotiations and unrecognised plebiscites, rebel leaders initiated a fierce underground militant campaign.
Demonstrate the actions taken by the rebels and the subsequent outcome of the armed rebellion led by the NNC.

Ans :

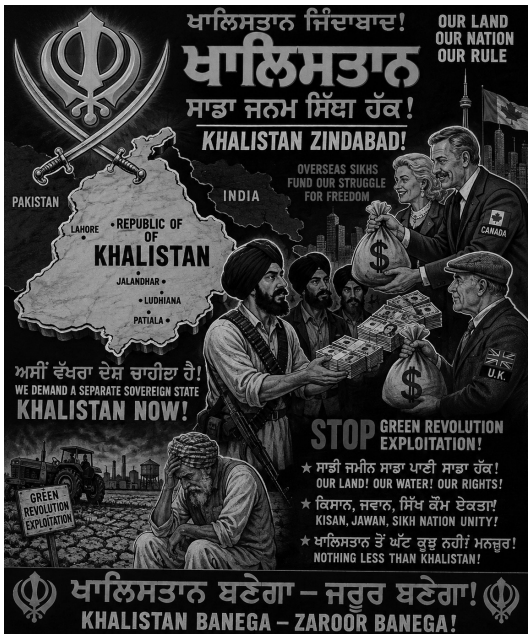
Disappointed with failed negotiations with Nehru, Phizo and the NNC initiated a violent armed rebellion.

1. The NNC actively decided to completely boycott the Indian government machinery, resulting in the widespread distribution of

threatening letters and subversive posters that specifically targeted and relentlessly intimidated local Naga government employees working across the contested regional territory.

2. In response to the insurgency, the Government of India took forceful steps by launching large-scale police action against the NNC, leading directly to the successful recovery of numerous arms and ammunitions from several villages.
3. To legally combat the severe uprising and restore public order, the central administration officially enacted the stringent Assam Maintenance of Public Order Act (Autonomous District) on 25 May 1953, providing the state with sweeping powers to actively suppress the growing militant activities.
4. As a direct punitive outcome of the violent rebellion and the strict imposition of the new public order act, the traditional Naga tribal councils and the autonomous tribal courts, which previously held significant local authority, were formally and entirely dissolved.

174. Scrutinise the political poster below and answer the subsequent question.



Radical propaganda extensively circulated during the 1980s, capitalising on regional grievances to demand a sovereign homeland.

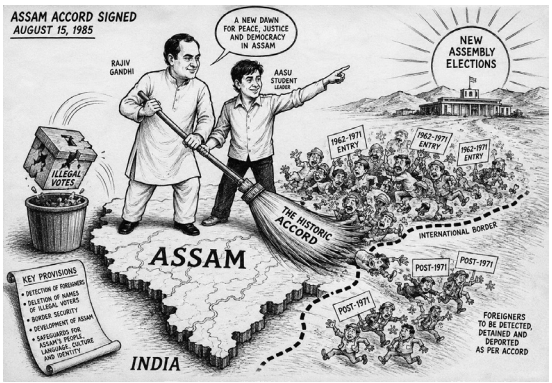
Discuss the various internal and external factors during the 1980s that led to the demands for a sovereign Sikh state.

Ans :

The demand for a sovereign Khalistan emerged from a complex mix of socio-economic and political grievances.

1. Unfulfilled regional demands for a significantly greater distribution of power from the central to the state government, coupled with the continuous growth of political tensions in India's federal state structure due to increasing centralisation, deeply alienated the regional populace.
2. A potent combination of economic factors, particularly the widespread frustration of those fundamentally disadvantaged by the 'Green Revolution', alongside the severe dislocation of the peasantry that accompanied the rapid commercialisation of agriculture, created severe socio-economic discontent among the rural Sikh masses.
3. The deliberate political manipulation of regional elites by the Congress party to artificially build up its own electoral base fostered a mounting and highly dangerous antagonism between the Sikhs and the Hindus, further radicalising the political discourse within the entire state.
4. Extensive overseas support fuelled the movement, as expatriates in England, Canada, and the US provided funding to attract young men, established international political links, and applied for UN observer status by setting up a 'Republic of Khalistan' office.

175. Study the sketched cartoon below critically and respond to the question.



After several rounds of intensive discussions, an agreement was reached to resolve the crisis

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

surrounding foreign nationals and restore democratic order.
State the key provisions established by the Assam Accord of 1985 to resolve the anti-foreigners' movement.

Ans :

The Assam Accord of 1985 established specific provisions to address the illegal immigration crisis.

1. The accord explicitly stated that all those foreigners who had entered the state of Assam between the years 1951 and 1961 were to be granted full Indian citizenship, which importantly included the crucial democratic right to vote in all elections.
2. It mandated that individuals who entered the state between 1961 and 1971 were to be disenfranchised for a period of ten years, though they could continue to enjoy all other standard rights of citizenship during this time.
3. To restore true political legitimacy in the region, the historic agreement ensured that the existing state assembly was completely dissolved, and the heavily contested Congress government which had recently come to power in 1985 was officially and permanently dismissed.
4. Following the accord, the AASU organised a major convention of the Assamese people in October 1985, deciding to formally constitute a new regional political party named the Assam Gana Parishad to actively contest the newly announced state elections.

EIGHT MARKS QUESTIONS

176. With reference to any eight major political and economic factors, examine the causes that led to the disintegration and ultimate failure of the Janata Government by 1979.

Ans :

The disintegration of the Janata Government by the end of 1979 was driven by severals severe political and economic factors.

1. The continuous infighting and controversy within the Janata Party was a primary reason for its disintegration, as constant bickering rendered the government completely unable to address pressing national problems effectively.
2. The party was a crude mixture of heterogeneous elements bound only by an anti-Indira Gandhi sentiment, lacking unity and any pan-India development vision, which caused a large section to break away.
3. Large-scale communal violence severely weakened the government, as secular Janata politicians shared a deep aversion to the Hindu nationalist agenda of the Jana Sangh, leading to internal confrontations.
4. Growing public agitations and lawlessness significantly affected educational institutions, frequently forcing their closure, while widespread strikes and mutinies staged by policemen in 1979 worsened the administrative situation.
5. Controversial trials targeting prominent leaders like Indira Gandhi failed because the government could not prove most allegations, which ultimately backfired by arousing immense public sympathy for her among the Indian people.
6. Prime Minister Morarji Desai was unable to prevent internal dissensions, and throughout 1979, his support declined considerably due to severe allegations of corruption and nepotism involving members of his family.
7. Desai's confrontational attitude severely eroded his political base, as he lost the crucial backing of secular and socialist politicians who perceived him as favouring the Hindu nationalist faction, forcing his resignation.
8. Worsening economic conditions accelerated the downfall, as floods and droughts caused agricultural stagnation, surging the prices of food grains and petroleum, and pushing inflation beyond 20 percent by late 1979.

NODIA

177. "The infiltration of large-scale population from Bangladesh caused problems in Assam leading to the initiation of social, economic and political tensions."
(Source: Historical Account of the Assam Agitation)
With reference to the above statement, analyse any eight aspects of the impact of illegal immigration and the resulting political unrest in Assam between 1979 and 1985.

skirmishes occurred between the patrols of India and Pakistan in the Rann of Kutch region, located in the Indian state of Gujarat. India's military response here was initially hesitant due to the difficult geographical terrain.

5. During the 1965 Indo-Pak War, the Pakistani government launched a massive tank and infantry attack.
In which specific sector did this attack take place, threatening India's only road link with Kashmir?
(a) The Uri sector
(b) The Rann of Kutch region
(c) The Chenab sector
(d) The Sialkot region

Ans :

(c) The Chenab sector
In response to India's military advance across the ceasefire line to seal passes, the Pakistani government launched a massive tank and infantry attack in the Chenab sector, situated in the south-west of Jammu and Kashmir. This major offensive severely threatened India's only existing road link with the Kashmir region.

6. Following the ceasefire of the 1965 Indo-Pak War, a peace conference was held in Tashkent in 1966.
Who represented Pakistan at this conference?
(a) Yahya Khan
(b) Zulfiquar Ali Bhutto
(c) A A K Niazi
(d) Ayub Khan

Ans :

(d) Ayub Khan
Following a UN-mandated ceasefire on September 23, 1965, an international peace conference was held in Tashkent, Russia, on January 10, 1966. The objective was to peacefully settle the disputes. The agreement was negotiated and signed by the Prime Minister of India, Lal Bahadur Shastri, and the President of Pakistan, Ayub Khan.

7. The Second Indo-Pak War (1965) had significant geopolitical consequences for Pakistan's foreign alliances.
Which of the following statements correctly reflects this change?
(a) Pakistan's relations with the United States grew weaker as the US declared a neutral position.
(b) The United States increased its military supplies to Pakistan to secure the region.
(c) Pakistan formed a strategic and open military alliance with the Soviet Union.
(d) Pakistan established a unified military command structure with Britain.

Ans :

(a) Pakistan's relations with the United States grew weaker as the US declared a neutral position.
The 1965 war weakened relations between Pakistan and the United States. The US refused to come to Pakistan's aid and officially declared a neutral position. Furthermore, the US cut off military supplies to Pakistan. Consequently, Pakistan felt betrayed and began developing a noticeably closer relationship with the neighbouring nation, China.

8. In the 1970 general election of Pakistan, the Awami League secured a simple majority in the Lower House.
Who was the leader of the Awami League?
(a) Yahya Khan
(b) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
(c) Zulfiquar Ali Bhutto
(d) Tariq Ali

Ans :

(b) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
In the 1970 general elections of Pakistan, the Awami League emerged victorious by securing a simple majority in the Lower House of the Pakistani Parliament. The party was led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. His claim to form the government was rejected by West Pakistani leaders, sparking the Bangladesh Liberation War.

9. The Third Indo-Pak War officially began after Pakistan launched an air attack on Indian air fields.
On which date did this preemptive strike occur?
(a) 11 December 1971
(b) 4 December 1971
(c) 3 December 1971
(d) 16 December 1971

Ans :

(c) 3 December 1971
The Third Indo-Pak War was sparked when Pakistan, unable to deter India's active support for the Bangladesh liberation movement,

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

Ans :

(i) 'Operation Jericho' was a highly coordinated secret insurrection plan launched by the Mizo National Front to take control of the Mizo hills.
   1. The plan involved executing sudden, surprise attacks on government treasuries, communication systems, fuel stations, and overpowering Indian security force camps.
   2. The insurgents aimed to take senior non-Mizo government officials captive across all the Mizo hills to paralyse the local civil administration completely.
   3. Upon gaining full control over the important centres of the territory, the MNF planned to proudly raise the flag of an independent Mizoram in Aizawl.
   4. The MNF agreed that keeping their flag flying for 48 hours would help them secure diplomatic recognition from Pakistan and eventual recognition from the UN.

(ii) The Mizoram Peace Accord successfully brought an end to the decades-long secessionist insurgency through mutual agreements.
   1. The MNF government agreed to end all underground insurgent activities and bring all their personnel, arms, and equipment out to ensure a peaceful return to civilian life.
   2. The federal government committed to beginning the immediate process of granting full statehood to Mizoram, with Aizawl officially designated as its capital city.
   3. The agreement ensured that special constitutional safeguards would be formally enacted by the government to protect and preserve the unique Mizo culture and religion.
   4. The government promised that full amnesty would be officially granted to all those MNF insurgents who voluntarily decided to come over ground and surrender.

180. Read the text below carefully.
"What started as a fringe movement in Punjab by a few extremists became a popular movement initiated by Sikh separatists with terrorism being their line of action. By the 1980s various factors led to demands for a sovereign Sikh state. The territorial extent which the Sikhs demanded ranged from the Punjab state of India to the Greater Punjab region including Haryana and Himachal Pradesh."
Discuss any eight factors and demands that fuelled militant Sikhism and the campaign for a sovereign state of Khalistan during the 1980s.

Ans :

The separatist demand for an independent Khalistan during the 1980s was driven by a complex mix of political, economic, and social grievances.

1. A major factor was the unfulfilled political demands for a much greater distribution of power from the central government down to the state government level.
2. Tensions steadily grew within India's federal state structure primarily due to the increasing centralisation of power, which severely alienated regional political leaders in Punjab.
3. A combination of pressing economic factors contributed heavily, particularly the deep frustration of those demographic groups who found themselves disadvantaged by the 'Green Revolution'.
4. The rapid process of commercialisation in agriculture led to severe economic dislocation among the peasantry, driving many frustrated rural youths towards the extremist movement.
5. There was a mounting, dangerous antagonism between the Sikh and Hindu communities, further escalating local communal tensions and providing fertile ground for militant ideologies.
6. The political situation worsened significantly due to the deliberate manipulation of regional elites by the ruling Congress party, who sought to build up its own electoral base.
7. The Akali Dal campaigned aggressively for the Anandpur Sahib Resolution, demanding the preservation of a distinct, independent identity for the Sikh Panth to ensure its growth.
8. Crucial financial and political support for an independent Sikh state came from overseas Sikh expatriates and diasporic groups residing in England, Canada, and the United States.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Ans :

The influx of illegal immigrants into Assam sparked massive demographic anxieties and deep political instability between 1979 and 1985.

1. Fearful of illegal immigrants acquiring a dominant political role, the All Assam Students' Union (AASU) and the Assam Gana Sangram Parishad initiated a massive anti-illegal migration movement.
2. AASU formally complained to the central government that the continuous influx from Bangladesh posed severe threats to the existence and maintenance of the integrity of the indigenous Assamese people.
3. The agitators argued that the heavy influx had drastically changed the demographic pattern of the region, prompting the movement to receive massive support from all segments of the society.
4. Consequently, Assam witnessed total political instability, characterised by highly violent public agitations, frequent general strikes, and regular incidents of police firing upon protesting civilians.
5. The resulting political turmoil led to a widespread boycott of elections, and the subsequent imposition of President's Rule completely paralysed the normal daily life of the people in Assam.
6. When the central government decided to hold elections for both the state Assembly and Lok Sabha in 1983, the Assam Gana Sangram Parishad escalated the conflict by calling for a total boycott.
7. Violence intensified across the state during the 1983 elections, resulting in bomb blasts in various places, the burning down of local markets, and the destruction of wooden bridges.
8. Groups formed to attack 'foreigner' dominated areas, leading to massive statewide violence where approximately 2000 people were killed in Nellie, resulting in a complete breakdown of law and order.

178. "1978 is a landmark year in the history of the Indian National Congress, setting the stage for a dramatic political resurgence."
(Source: Political History of Indian Democracy)
Give an account of any eight developments that marked the decline of the Janata regime and the successful return of the Congress to power between 1978 and 1984.

Ans :

The period between 1978 and 1984 witnessed significant political shifts, marked by the collapse of the Janata coalition and the resurgence of Congress.

1. In January 1978, Indira Gandhi faced intense criticism for her leadership, prompting her to split the Congress party into Congress (I) and the Y B Chavan-led Congress (U).
2. Following Morarji Desai's forced resignation in July 1979, Charan Singh formed a new government with outside support from Congress (U), Congress (I), the CPI, and Socialists.
3. The day before the crucial confidence vote, Congress (I) tactically withdrew its support, prompting President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy to dissolve the Lok Sabha and announce midterm elections.
4. During the January 1980 midterm Lok Sabha elections, citizens cutting across all regions, religions, and castes overwhelmingly voted in favour of the Congress (I) party.
5. Congress (I) achieved astounding electoral success by securing 353 out of 529 seats, gaining a two-third majority and bringing Indira Gandhi back as Prime Minister after 34 months.
6. Re-establishing its dominant position, the newly formed Congress (I) government immediately advised the President of India to dissolve the non-Congress state governments across nine different states.
7. State assembly elections held shortly after in June 1980 resulted in Congress (I) capturing majority seats, successfully ruling in 15 out of 22 states under Indira Gandhi's leadership.
8. Following Indira Gandhi's assassination in 1984, Rajiv Gandhi secured a massive historic mandate, winning 415 Lok Sabha seats, firmly cementing Congress dominance in Indian politics.

NODIA

179. The Mizo National Front (MNF) led a secessionist movement which culminated in an armed uprising followed by a successful peace resolution decades later.
In this context, explain:
(i) Any four objectives and actions planned under 'Operation Jericho' in 1966.
(ii) Any four key points of the Mizoram Peace Accord signed in 1986.

CHAPTER 05
India's Foreign Policy

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1. Jawaharlal Nehru described India's foreign policy as flowing from recent history and various proclaimed ideas.
Which of the following was NOT among the principles adopted by India after independence?
(a) Non-alignment
(b) Disarmament
(c) Anti-colonialism
(d) Imperialist expansion

Ans :

(d) Imperialist expansion
Jawaharlal Nehru stated that India's foreign policy evolved from past history and the national movement. After independence, India adopted key principles to define its external relations, which included non-alignment, Panchsheel, disarmament, anti-colonialism, and world peace. Imperialist expansion was never a principle, as India explicitly opposed colonialism and imperialism globally.

2. At the time of partition, Maharaja Hari Singh initially declared his intention regarding the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir.
Which of the following best explains his initial stance?
(a) He wished to remain as an independent state.
(b) He decided to join Pakistan due to its Muslim majority population.
(c) He wished to accede to the Indian Union immediately.
(d) He wanted to hold a plecite before making any decision.

Ans :

(a) He wished to remain as an independent state.
At the time of India's partition, the demographics of Kashmir showed a Muslim majority, but its ruler, Maharaja Hari Singh, was a Hindu. Initially, Hari Singh declared his wish to remain as an independent state rather than joining either the Indian Union or the newly created state of Pakistan.

3. During the First Indo-Pak War (1947-49), India took the Kashmir issue to the United Nations.
What was the primary demand put forward by Pakistan in response at the UN?
(a) A complete withdrawal of the Indian army from the region.
(b) A plecite to decide whether Kashmir shall be a part of India or Pakistan.
(c) The establishment of the Line of Control under UN supervision.
(d) An independent status for Kashmir free from both nations.

Ans :

(b) A plecite to decide whether Kashmir shall be a part of India or Pakistan.
When India took the Kashmir issue to the United Nations to protest Pakistani infiltration, Pakistan denied involvement. Instead, the Pakistani government put forward the demand for a plecite. This plecite was intended to decide the fate of Kashmir, determining whether it should permanently integrate with India or Pakistan.

4. In early 1965, clashes occurred between the border patrols of India and Pakistan before the outbreak of the Second Indo-Pak War.
In which region did these initial clashes take place?
(a) The Chenab sector
(b) The Haji Pir pass
(c) The Kashmir valley
(d) The Rann of Kutch

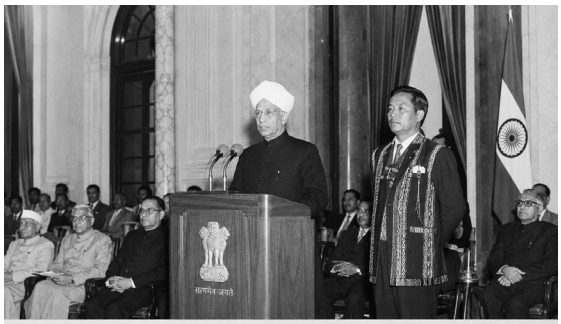
Ans :

(d) The Rann of Kutch
The Second Indo-Pak War was preceded by clashes early in 1965. These initial border

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

2. The ambitious operation was officially launched on the night of 28th February 1966, immediately followed by coordinated strikes on the 1st Assam Rifle and various Border Security Force posts at key locations including Aizawl, Lunglei Champai, Demogiri, and Tuipang.
3. To ensure maximum disruption of the state apparatus, the insurgents successfully damaged the regional telephone exchange, completely severing communication lines, and subsequently took control of all important administrative centres within the Mizo district, thereby entirely paralysing the local civil administration.
4. In a highly symbolic act of secession, the armed MNF forces swiftly brought down the Indian tri-colour flag from the Assam Rifles Headquarter, immediately hoisted their own rebel flag in its place, and formally declared their independence from the Indian Union.

170. Look at the institutional photograph below meticulously and respond to the question.



PRESIDENT DR. SARVEPALLI RADHAKRISHNAN delivering the Inaugural Address art at the First Session of the NAGA HILLS DISTRICT COUNCIL 15th September, 1963

SHRI P. SHILU AO President, Naga Hills District Council

The formal inauguration of a newly created state in December 1963, following years of intense negotiations and administrative restructuring.
Outline the sequence of constitutional and administrative steps that led to the creation and statehood of Nagaland.

Ans :

The creation of Nagaland resulted from systematic administrative agreements and legislative actions following the 1957 settlement.

1. Following the crucial 16-Point agreement made at the Naga Peoples' Convention in July 1960, the Indian government officially recognised the formation of Nagaland, which was subsequently placed under the specific administrative framework of the Nagaland Transitional Provisions Regulation in 1961.
2. This transitional regulation established an important administrative foundation by mandating an interim governing body consisting of exactly forty-five members, who were to be democratically elected by the various Naga tribes to appropriately represent their unique regional interests and diverse communities.
3. To ensure regional stability, the Nagaland Security Regulation was passed in 1962, explicitly providing for the maintenance of essential supplies and services, the active suppression of any subversive militant activities, and the absolute control of necessary ongoing military requirements.
4. A bill was moved in the Indian Parliament for creating the new state, directly leading to the enactment of the State of Nagaland Act of 1962, which granted full statehood, culminating in its formal inauguration by the President in December 1963.

171. Review the newspaper clipping provided below and answer the question asked.

ARIHANT SUITS The Fashion House Connaught Place New Delhi-1

THE STATESMAN
Largest Circulated English Daily Published from New Delhi and Calcutta
VOL. CXXI NO. 281 NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1978 PRICE 35 PAISE

KIRLOSKAR OIL ENGINES The Reliable Power For Agriculture and Industry

A NEW ERA OF DIPLOMACY:
US PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN NEW DELHI

Government Seeks Genuine Non-Alignment

Agreements Signed on Science and Trade Cooperation

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19. The President of the United States, Mr. Jimmy Carter, arrived at New Delhi today on a five-day State visit to India at the invitation of Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai.

He was accorded a warm welcome at the Palam Airport by the Prime Minister and senior Ministers of the Government.

The visit is being seen as an important milestone in Indo-US relations and an indication of India's continuing efforts to strengthen friendship with all nations on the basis of mutual respect and equality.

INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY — A REALISTIC REAPPRAISAL

In a statement issued here today, the Ministry of External Affairs said that the Government remains committed to the principles of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence.

"Our policy of independent judgment, of seek friendship and cooperation with all countries. We are confident that this visit will give fresh impetus to the expansion of economic, scientific and technological ties between the two democracies," the statement added.

TALKS AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL

Wide-ranging talks were held between the Prime Minister and President Carter. Discussions covered international issues, trade, technology, energy and regional developments.

FOCUS ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND TRADE

Several agreements were signed today covering cooperation in the fields of science and technology, agriculture, health, civil aviation and trade.

A joint communique said the two countries would work together for peace, disarmament and a more just and equitable world economic order.

STRENGTHENING TIES WITH NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

The Prime Minister emphasised India's desire to maintain amity and cooperation with all neighbouring countries and contribute to peace and stability in South Asia.

IMPORTANT VISIT AT A CRUCIAL TIME

The visit takes place at a time when the world situation is undergoing rapid changes. Observers believe it will open new avenues of cooperation beneficial to both countries.

BILATERAL TIES IN A NEW PERSPECTIVE

Diplomatic circles describe the visit as a positive step towards building a balanced and constructive relationship between India and the United States.

OPPOSITION WELCOMES VISIT

Leaders of opposition parties have welcomed the visit and expressed the hope that it would help in improving relations with the United States and advance India's national interests.

THE PRIME MINISTER, SHRI MORARJI DESAI, WELCOMING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, MR. JIMMY CARTER, ON ARRIVAL AT PALAM AIRPORT, NEW DELHI, TODAY.

More Reports on Pages 8 & 9

The ruling government attempted to significantly reorient the nation's international relations and global diplomatic stance.
Analyse the key features and outcomes of the foreign policy pursued by the Janata Government.

Ans :

The Janata Government attempted to fundamentally reorient India's foreign policy under Atal Bihari Vajpayee's leadership.

1. The government actively formulated a new policy of genuine non-alignment, which was strategically designed to maintain a strict equidistance from both global superpowers, the USA and the USSR, thus continuing

launched a preemptive strike. On 3 December 1971, Pakistani forces executed an air attack on eleven Indian airfields in the north-western part of India, prompting Indira Gandhi to declare war.

10. During the 1971 war, the Indian Eastern Naval Command completely isolated East Pakistan.
Who commanded this naval blockade in the Bay of Bengal?
(a) Vice Admiral Krishnan
(b) General A A K Niazi
(c) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(d) Sheikh Abdullah

Ans :

(a) Vice Admiral Krishnan
During the course of the 1971 war, the Indian Navy played a crucial role in defeating Pakistani forces. The Indian Eastern Naval Command, under the leadership of Vice Admiral Krishnan, completely isolated East Pakistan by establishing a strict naval blockade in the Bay of Bengal, thereby trapping the Pakistani army.

11. Following the 1971 Indo-Pak War, an agreement was reached to restore territories occupied during the conflict.
Where and when was this agreement signed?
(a) Tashkent on 10 January 1966
(b) Dacca on 16 December 1971
(c) New Delhi on 23 September 1965
(d) Shimla on 2 July 1972

Ans :

(d) Shimla on 2 July 1972
After the Third Indo-Pak War concluded with the liberation of Bangladesh, bilateral diplomatic negotiations took place to restore peace. An agreement was reached and signed on 2 July 1972 at Shimla between India and Pakistan. This agreement also mandated the restoration of territories occupied by each country during the war.

12. The Panchsheel Agreement of 1954 outlined five principles of peaceful coexistence between India and China.
Which of the following is NOT one of these five principles?
(a) Unilateral disarmament
(b) Non-intervention in each other's affairs
(c) Protection of territorial integrity
(d) Equality and cooperation for mutual benefit

Ans :

(a) Unilateral disarmament
The Panchsheel Agreement, signed in 1954 between India and China, established five core principles of peaceful coexistence. These principles included protecting the territorial integrity of each country, non-aggression, non-intervention in each other's internal affairs, equality and cooperation for mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. Unilateral disarmament was not a stated principle.

13. In retaliation for the shelter given to the Dalai Lama, the Chinese military moved its soldiers and attacked Indian forces.
Where did the incident occur where five Indian policemen were killed?
(a) The Aksai Chin highway
(b) The Mussourie border
(c) The Kongka Pass in Ladakh
(d) The North-East Frontier Agency

Ans :

(c) The Kongka Pass in Ladakh
Relations between India and China deteriorated after India granted refuge to the Dalai Lama. The Chinese government strongly objected to this shelter. In retaliation, China moved its soldiers near the Kongka Pass in Ladakh, where they launched an attack, killing five Indian policemen and capturing a dozen others.

14. The immediate cause of the 1962 Sino-Indian War was a border dispute aggravated by Chinese infrastructure projects.
Which two regions were connected by the highway constructed by China through Indian-claimed territory?
(a) Xinjiang and NEFA
(b) Sinkiang and Tibet
(c) Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh
(d) Ladakh and Beijing

Ans :

(b) Sinkiang and Tibet
The border dispute worsened because China claimed Aksai Chin as part of Xinjiang. The immediate provocation was the construction of a strategically important highway by the Chinese. This highway connected Sinkiang of China and Tibet, cutting directly through the Aksai Chin zone, which India claimed as part of Kashmir.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

15. The Sino-Indian War of 1962 had profound domestic consequences in India regarding internal security and civil liberties.
Which legislative measure was passed by the Government of India in 1962 to prepare for war?
(a) The Armed Forces Special Powers Act
(b) The National Security Act
(c) The Preventive Detention Act
(d) The Defence of India Act

Ans :

(d) The Defence of India Act
After the 1962 war, India prioritised its military arrangements. In 1962, the Government of India passed the Defence of India Act. This draconian legislation allowed the arrest of any person merely for having a Chinese surname or spouse, leading to the deportation of thousands of Chinese Indians from the country.

16. Analyse the conclusion of both the First Indo-Pak War (1947-49) and the Second Indo-Pak War (1965).
Which one of the following was a COMMON feature in the resolution of these two conflicts?
(a) Both wars concluded with a decisive military victory for India resulting in unconditional Pakistani surrender.
(b) Both wars ended with the intervention of the United Nations to establish a ceasefire between the two countries.
(c) Both conflicts led to the immediate creation of a new independent nation-state.
(d) Both wars resulted in the complete withdrawal of foreign military alliances from the subcontinent.

Ans :

(b) Both wars ended with the intervention of the United Nations to establish a ceasefire between the two countries.
Both the First Indo-Pak War (1947-49) and the Second Indo-Pak War (1965) were characterised by intense border fighting that ultimately ceased due to international mediation. In both conflicts, the United Nations intervened, persuading the warring nations to agree to a ceasefire line and halting the active military hostilities between them.

17. Which one of the following statements represents a COMMON consequence of the 1962 Sino-Indian War and the 1965 Indo-Pak War for the geopolitical alignment of the region?
(a) Both wars resulted in India adopting a deeply hostile stance towards the Soviet Union.
(b) Both wars weakened Pakistan's military infrastructure, forcing it to depend exclusively on the US.
(c) Both wars pushed India and Pakistan to develop closer open relationships with the Soviet Union and China respectively.
(d) Both conflicts led to the demilitarisation of all disputed border regions under international pressure.

Ans :

(c) Both wars pushed India and Pakistan to develop closer open relationships with the Soviet Union and China respectively.
Both the 1962 Sino-Indian War and the 1965 Indo-Pak War demonstrated the unreliability of Western powers for the conflicting nations. Feeling a lack of support, India developed a close relationship with the Soviet Union, while Pakistan similarly cultivated an 'all-weather' friendship with China to counterbalance its strategic regional vulnerabilities.

18. Evaluate the impact of the military conflicts on Pakistan's territory and leadership.
Which one of the following is a DIFFERENCE between the consequences of the 1965 and 1971 Indo-Pak Wars?
(a) In 1965, Pakistan failed to capture Kashmir but retained national unity, whereas in 1971, it faced dismemberment with the creation of Bangladesh.
(b) In 1965, Pakistan experienced an economic slowdown, whereas in 1971, Pakistan's economy rapidly recovered.
(c) In 1965, Ayub Khan resigned immediately after the war, whereas in 1971, Yahya Khan remained the President.
(d) In 1965, the United States provided massive military aid to Pakistan, whereas in 1971, the US remained entirely neutral.

Ans :

(a) In 1965, Pakistan failed to capture Kashmir but retained national unity, whereas in 1971, it faced dismemberment with the creation of Bangladesh.
The 1965 war ended in a stalemate where Pakistan failed to capture Kashmir but remained a single unified country. However, the 1971 war ended in a crushing, humiliating defeat for Pakistan, leading to the permanent dismemberment of

NODIA

the nation as East Pakistan emerged as the new independent state of Bangladesh.

19. This political leader took control of the state government in Jammu and Kashmir acting against the infiltrators during the First Indo-Pak War. He was the head of the National Conference Party.
Identify the leader from the given options.
(a) Maharaja Hari Singh
(b) Sheikh Abdullah
(c) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(d) Tariq Ali

Ans :

(b) Sheikh Abdullah
During the First Indo-Pak War, the Indian army successfully drove out infiltrators, recapturing two-thirds of the state. Following this military action, Sheikh Abdullah, the prominent leader of the National Conference Party in Kashmir, took control of the state government, while Pakistan established 'Azad Kashmir' in the occupied territory.

20. Following the ceasefire of the First Indo-Pak War, the territory of Kashmir was divided between the two nations.
What fraction of Kashmir remained with India after the Line of Control was established?
(a) One-third
(b) Two-fifths
(c) Two-thirds
(d) Three-fifths

Ans :

(d) Three-fifths
The First Indo-Pak War concluded with a ceasefire line drawn under UN supervision. This resulted in the territorial division of the state. The region designated as 'Azad Kashmir' by Pakistan constituted two-fifths of the territory, while the Indian Union retained control over the remaining three-fifths of the region of Kashmir.

21. The Third Indo-Pak War resulted in a humiliating defeat for the Pakistani military. A noted author remarked that "Pakistan lost half of its navy, a quarter of its air force and a third of its army."
Identify the author of this quote.
(a) Tariq Ali
(b) A A K Niazi
(c) Zulfiquar Ali Bhutto
(d) Yahya Khan

Ans :

(a) Tariq Ali
The overwhelming defeat of the Pakistani military in the 1971 war led to severe psychological and structural setbacks. Highlighting the scale of this loss, the Pakistan-based author Tariq Ali famously documented that his country "lost half of its navy, a quarter of its air force and a third of its army."

22. In 1959, the spiritual and temporal leader of Tibetan Buddhism fled to India due to a major uprising. The Indian government provided him with a permanent residential place but refused permission for a government-in-exile.
In which Indian location was he provided this residence?
(a) Dharamshala
(b) Ladakh
(c) Mussourie
(d) Shimla

Ans :

(c) Mussourie
Fleeing a massive 1959 uprising against Chinese rule in Tibet, the Dalai Lama sought asylum in India. The Indian government provided this temporal and spiritual leader with a permanent residential place in Mussourie. However, to avoid provoking China further, India strictly refused him permission to set up a government-in-exile.

23. During the 1962 Sino-Indian conflict, the Chinese forces launched massive simultaneous attacks on two specific Indian frontier regions. One was Aksai Chin.
Which was the other region targeted by the Chinese military?
(a) Sinkiang
(b) North-East Frontier Agency
(c) Rann of Kutch
(d) Kongka Pass

Ans :

(b) North-East Frontier Agency
Unable to resolve the border dispute through diplomatic talks, the Chinese military escalated the conflict in 1962. Chinese forces launched massive and simultaneous attacks across the 3225 km long Himalayan border, specifically targeting the Aksai Chin region and the North-East Frontier Agency, driving back the Indian ground forces.

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

Ans :

(b) The creation of Bangladesh as an independent state from the territory of East Pakistan.
The military surrender depicted marks the conclusion of the Third Indo-Pak War on December 16, 1971. Following a crushing defeat, over 98,000 Pakistani troops commanded by Lt. Gen. A.A.K. Niazi surrendered at Dacca. This historic victory directly resulted in East Pakistan becoming an independent sovereign state under the new name of Bangladesh.

46. Examine the political poster provided below and respond:

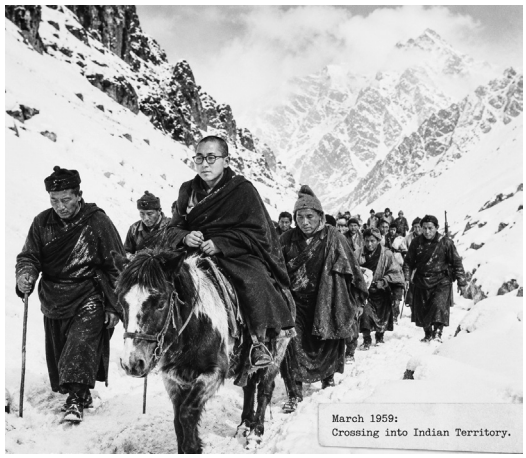
HINDI-CHINI BHAI-BHAI
हिन्दी-चीनी भाई-भाई
PANCHSHEEL AGREEMENT 1954
MUTUAL RESPECT FOR EACH OTHER'S TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND SOVEREIGNTY
MUTUAL NON-AGGRESSION
MUTUAL NON-INTERFERENCE IN EACH OTHER'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS
EQUALITY AND MUTUAL BENEFIT
PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE
FOR PEACE, PROGRESS AND FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN TWO ANCIENT NATIONS

Which fundamental diplomatic principle was formally established by the treaty celebrated in this imagery?
(a) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and national sovereignty.
(b) Joint military operations against the remnants of colonialism in South-East Asia.
(c) The establishment of a shared administrative zone in the disputed Aksai Chin region.
(d) The mandatory arbitration of all border disputes by the United Nations Security Council.

Ans :

(a) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and national sovereignty.
The Panchsheel Agreement, signed in 1954 between India and China, established five principles for peaceful coexistence. These fundamental principles included the protection of each country's territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-intervention, equality and cooperation for mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence, aiming to build a strong diplomatic alliance between the two Asian nations.

47. Study the historical photograph below and answer the question:



Why did the Indian government's response to the arrival of the figure shown in the image severely damage Sino-Indian relations?
(a) India permitted him to establish a fully recognised government-in-exile with military support.
(b) India's provision of a permanent residential place was viewed as a direct challenge to Chinese authority in Tibet.
(c) India used his arrival as a pretext to launch a surprise military offensive in the North-East Frontier Agency.
(d) India forced him to sign an agreement transferring Tibetan territorial claims entirely to the Indian Union.

Ans :

(b) India's provision of a permanent residential place was viewed as a direct challenge to Chinese authority in Tibet.
Following the 1959 Tibetan uprising, the Dalai Lama fled to India. The Indian government granted him a permanent residential place in Mussourie, though forbidding political activity. The Chinese authorities viewed this provision of refuge as a direct challenge to their control over Tibet, causing severe and continuous strain on Sino-Indian diplomatic relations.

NODIA

29. Arrange the following events regarding Indo-Pak relations in chronological order:
P. Signing of the Shimla Agreement.
Q. Signing of the Instrument of Accession by Maharaja Hari Singh.
R. The Tashkent Conference.
S. Pakistani military crossed the ceasefire line dressed as Kashmiri locals.
Choose one correct option from the options given below.
(a) Q, S, R, P
(b) Q, R, S, P
(c) S, Q, P, R
(d) R, Q, S, P

Ans :

(a) Q, S, R, P
Chronologically, Maharaja Hari Singh signed the Instrument of Accession on 26 October 1947. During the Second Indo-Pak War, Pakistani soldiers crossed the ceasefire line on 5 August 1965. The Tashkent Conference took place on 10 January 1966. Finally, the Shimla Agreement was signed on 2 July 1972 after the Bangladesh war.

30. Arrange the following events related to Sino-Indian relations in chronological order:
P. Zhou Enlai visits New Delhi to hold talks with Nehru.
Q. A major uprising takes place against the Chinese in Tibet.
R. Signing of the Panchsheel Agreement.
S. Government of India passes the Defence of India Act.
Choose one correct option from the options given below.
(a) P, Q, R, S
(b) Q, R, S, P
(c) R, Q, P, S
(d) R, P, Q, S

Ans :

(c) R, Q, P, S
The Panchsheel Agreement establishing friendly ties was signed in 1954. Tensions began when a major uprising against the Chinese occurred in Tibet in March 1959. Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai visited New Delhi in April 1960. Following the war, the Defence of India Act was passed by the government in 1962.

NODIA

31. Which of the following statements correctly describe the consequences of the Second Indo-Pak War (1965)?
P. Pakistan experienced a large scale economic slowdown despite impressive growth in the early 1960s.
Q. The United States increased its military supplies to Pakistan to counter Soviet influence.
R. It exposed Pakistan's inadequate standards of military training and poor command arrangements.
S. The Line of Control was established for the first time under UN intervention.
Choose one correct option from the following options.
(a) Only P and R
(b) Only Q and S
(c) Only P and S
(d) Only Q and R

Ans :

(a) Only P and R
The 1965 war had severe consequences. It caused a massive economic slowdown in Pakistan, halting the impressive economic growth of the early 1960s. Additionally, the conflict exposed Pakistan's inadequate standards of military training, its misguided selection of officers, poor command and control arrangements, and bad intelligence machinery to the world.

32. The Panchsheel Agreement cemented initial friendly relations between India and China.
Which of the following were included among the five principles of peaceful coexistence?
P. Non-aggression.
Q. Mutual military defence against Western powers.
R. Peaceful coexistence with other countries.
S. Establishment of a single Asian currency.
Choose one correct option from the following options.
(a) Only P and Q
(b) Only R and S
(c) Only Q and S
(d) Only P and R

Ans :

(d) Only P and R
The Panchsheel Agreement, signed by India and China in 1954, outlined five principles for peaceful relations. These included non-aggression, non-intervention in internal affairs, protection of

Reason (R): Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri ordered the army to cross the ceasefire line and seal the passes through which infiltrators came.

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(d) A is false, but R is true.
The Assertion is completely false. During the early clashes of the 1965 war in the Rann of Kutch, India's military response was actually weak and hesitant due to the difficult terrain. The Reason is true, as Prime Minister Shastri later ordered the army to strongly cross the ceasefire line.

41. Examine the historical illustration below and answer the question that follows:

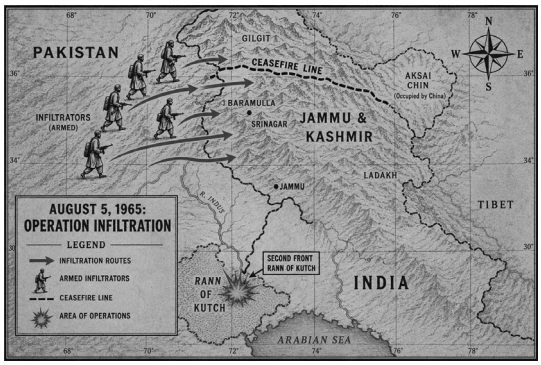
What was the primary strategic consequence of the event depicted in this illustration regarding the status of Kashmir in 1947?

(a) It established a permanent ceasefire line that was monitored exclusively by the United Nations.
(b) It granted immediate independence to the state, severing ties from both India and Pakistan.
(c) It provided the legal basis for the Indian army to enter the state and defend the region.
(d) It mandated a plebiscite to determine the demographic preference of the local population.

Ans :

(c) It provided the legal basis for the Indian army to enter the state and defend the region.
The First Indo-Pak War broke out in 1947 after armed mercenaries supported by Pakistan infiltrated Kashmir. The Hindu ruler, Maharaja Hari Singh, sought military assistance from India. India agreed to send military help only after the Maharaja signed the Instrument of Accession on October 26, 1947, legally joining the Indian Union.

42. Study the period map below and respond to the question:



Based on the military movements shown in the northern sector, what tactic did the Pakistani forces employ to initiate the 1965 conflict?

(a) They launched a naval blockade against Indian merchant ships in the Arabian Sea.
(b) They deployed thousands of soldiers disguised as local civilians across the ceasefire line.
(c) They conducted unprovoked aerial bombardment on eleven key Indian military airfields.
(d) They initiated a massive tank offensive directly into the heart of the Punjab region.

Ans :

(b) They deployed thousands of soldiers disguised as local civilians across the ceasefire line.
The Second Indo-Pak War in 1965 began when the Pakistani government concluded the Indian military was weak. On August 5, 1965, more than 25,000 Pakistani soldiers, deliberately dressed as local Kashmiri civilians to blend in with co-religionists, crossed the ceasefire line to initiate attacks within India-administered Kashmir, sparking the major conflict.

43. Analyse the archival photograph provided below and answer the following question:

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Assertion is correct as the Indian government actively extended full military support to the East Pakistani separatists. The Reason is also correct and provides the context; millions of refugees fleeing West Pakistani atrocities crossed into India, causing massive resource strain, prompting India's definitive military intervention to resolve the crisis.

37. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The issue of granting refuge to the Dalai Lama turned out to be a continuous strain on the Sino-Indian relation.
Reason (R): The Indian government provided the Dalai Lama with a permanent residential place in Mussourie and allowed him to set up a government-in-exile.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(c) A is true, but R is false.
The Assertion is correct because granting refuge to the Dalai Lama directly challenged Chinese authorities, creating a continuous strain on Sino-Indian relations. However, the Reason is completely false; while the Indian government provided a permanent residence in Mussourie, it explicitly refused him permission to set up a government-in-exile.

38. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Sino-Indian War of 1962 laid an assault upon Jawaharlal Nehru's claim of Asian solidarity.
Reason (R): The defeat psychologically scarred Indian military and political teachers, exposing vulnerabilities that emboldened Pakistan.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Both statements are factual consequences of the 1962 war. The war destroyed Nehru's vision of Asian solidarity. Additionally, the military defeat psychologically scarred Indian leaders, making the army appear weak. However, the psychological scarring is a separate consequence and not the direct explanatory reason for the collapse of Asian solidarity.

39. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Following the partition of India, Pakistan launched mercenaries into Kashmir in October 1947 to forcibly capture the territory.
Reason (R): The Pakistani government anticipated that Maharaja Hari Singh, being a Hindu ruler of a Muslim-majority state, might want to join India at some point in time.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Both the Assertion and Reason are true facts regarding the First Indo-Pak War. The Assertion notes that Pakistan launched mercenaries in October 1947 to capture Kashmir. The Reason correctly explains the motive: the Pakistani government anticipated that the Hindu ruler of the Muslim-majority state might eventually join the Indian Union.

40. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): During the Second Indo-Pak War of 1965, the Indian military's initial response in the Rann of Kutch region was strong and highly decisive.

NODIA

territorial integrity, equality and cooperation for mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence with other countries. It did not involve any mutual military defence pacts.

33. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the events of the Third Indo-Pak War (1971)?

P. The Mukti Bahini was supported by the Chinese military.
Q. Indian missile boats attacked the Karachi port, destroying reserve fuel tanks.
R. Over 98,000 Pakistani troops surrendered to the Indian forces at Dacca.
S. The Indian Army was ordered to retreat from the Punjab region.

Choose one correct option from the following options.

(a) Only P and S
(b) Only R and S
(c) Only Q and R
(d) Only P and Q

Ans :

(c) Only Q and R

During the Third Indo-Pak War, the Indian military achieved significant tactical victories. The Indian missile boats successfully attacked the Karachi port, resulting in the destruction of reserve fuel tanks and the sinking of Pakistani merchant ships. Ultimately, over 98,000 Pakistani troops surrendered to combined Indian forces at Dacca.

34. The Sino-Indian War of 1962 had far-reaching impacts.

Which of the following were direct consequences of this conflict?

P. It led to the dangerous militarisation of the Sino-India border.
Q. India actively promoted an 'all-weather' friendship with Pakistan.
R. It caused economic imbalance and inflation in India along with mounting taxes.
S. The Indian army successfully reclaimed and permanently secured the Aksai Chin region.

Choose one correct option from the following options.

(a) Only P and R
(b) Only R and S
(c) Only P and Q
(d) Only Q and S

Ans :

(a) Only P and R

The 1962 Sino-Indian War left a lasting impact on India's economy and borders. The conflict resulted in the dangerous militarisation of the Sino-India border, with both sides building transportation infrastructure and deploying troops. Furthermore, the war led to an immediate economic imbalance and severe inflation along with mounting taxes.

35. Consider the following events related to the First Indo-Pak War (1947-49).

Which of the statements are TRUE?

P. Maharaja Hari Singh initially declared his wish to join Pakistan after partition.
Q. Mercenaries supported by the Pakistan government infiltrated Kashmir in October 1947.
R. The Indian army recaptured about two-thirds of the state from the infiltrators.
S. Pakistan accepted full responsibility for the infiltration at the United Nations.

Choose one correct option from the following options.

(a) Only P and Q
(b) Only R and S
(c) Only P and S
(d) Only Q and R

Ans :

(d) Only Q and R

In October 1947, the Pakistan government anticipated that Kashmir's Hindu Maharaja might join India. Consequently, Pakistan supported heavily armed mercenaries who infiltrated Kashmir, leading to widespread looting. In response to the Maharaja's plea, the Indian army entered the region and successfully drove out the infiltrators, recapturing two-thirds of the state.

36. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The government of India extended full military support to East Pakistan for their independence.

Reason (R): Millions of people from East Pakistan took refuge in neighbouring Indian states, causing a heavy strain on India's resources.

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

What was the primary geopolitical outcome of the diplomatic conference shown in this image?

(a) It established the formal boundary line known as the Line of Control between the two nations.
(b) It resulted in a mutual defense pact against potential Chinese expansionism in the region.
(c) It successfully secured the independence of East Pakistan as a new sovereign republic.
(d) It restored the pre-war territorial status quo and aimed to normalise diplomatic relations.

Ans :

(d) It restored the pre-war territorial status quo and aimed to normalise diplomatic relations.
The 1965 war resulted in a stalemate and concluded with the Tashkent Agreement on January 10, 1966. Mediated by the Soviet Union, Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pakistani President Ayub Khan signed the treaty to peacefully settle disputes and restore the armies to their pre-war status quo.

44. Observe the historical photograph depicting civilian movement in 1971 and answer the question:

How did the events leading to the civilian displacement shown in the image influence India's strategic policy?

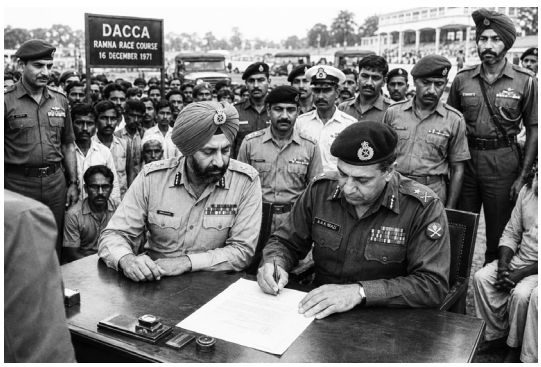
(a) India implemented strict border closures to prevent demographic shifts in its eastern states.
(b) India signed a non-aggression pact with Yahya Khan to temporarily secure its eastern frontier.
(c) India provided active military and resource support to the separatist Mukti Bahini forces.
(d) India appealed exclusively to the United Nations without initiating any regional intervention.

Ans :

(c) India provided active military and resource support to the separatist Mukti Bahini forces.
Following widespread genocide by the Pakistani military in East Pakistan in 1971, millions of Bengali refugees fled into neighbouring Indian states. This massive influx caused a heavy strain on India's resources, prompting the Indian government to provide active military and logistical support to the East Pakistani separatist force, the Mukti Bahini.

45. Review the historical photograph below and answer the following question:

NODIA



What significant structural change occurred in the Indian subcontinent as a direct result of the military surrender depicted here?

(a) The complete demilitarisation of the Sino-Indian border along the Himalayan range.
(b) The creation of Bangladesh as an independent state from the territory of East Pakistan.
(c) The permanent dissolution of the ceasefire line in the disputed territory of Kashmir.
(d) The establishment of a unified military command between Indian and Pakistani forces.

24. Before the outbreak of the 1962 Sino-Indian War, the Chinese Premier visited New Delhi in April 1960 to hold talks with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, though no agreements were reached.
Identify the Chinese Premier.
(a) Mao Zedong
(b) Chiang Kai-shek
(c) Hua Guofeng
(d) Zhou Enlai

Ans :

(d) Zhou Enlai
Following escalating tensions over the Aksai Chin highway construction and India's forward policy, diplomatic efforts were made to avoid war. In April 1960, Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai visited New Delhi for talks with Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, but these ensuring meetings failed to produce any successful diplomatic agreements.

25. Following the Third Indo-Pak War, the surrender of East Pakistan territories deeply demoralised the Pakistani military leadership.
Who replaced Yahya Khan as the President of Pakistan after his resignation?
(a) Zulfiquar Ali Bhutto
(b) Mujibur Rahman
(c) Ayub Khan
(d) A A K Niazi

Ans :

(a) Zulfiquar Ali Bhutto
The 1971 war concluded with the surrender of East Pakistan, deeply demoralising the Pakistani military establishment. Facing massive humiliation and internal pressure, Yahya Khan was forced to resign from his position. He was subsequently replaced as the President of Pakistan by the prominent political leader Zulfiquar Ali Bhutto.

26. In 1962, the Indian government took strict measures against individuals of a specific descent living in India, leading to thousands being deported or coerced to leave due to national security concerns.
Which community was targeted by these measures?
(a) Pakistani immigrants
(b) Tibetan refugees
(c) Chinese Indians
(d) East Bengali refugees

Ans :

(c) Chinese Indians
In the aftermath of the 1962 Sino-Indian War, widespread suspicion led to severe state action under the Defence of India Act. The Indian government specifically targeted Chinese Indians. Thousands were arrested, coerced to leave, or deported simply for possessing a Chinese surname, Chinese blood, or a Chinese spouse.

27. The armed organisation of East Pakistan fought against the Pakistani military during the Bangladesh Liberation War with active support from the Indian government.
Identify the name of this force.
(a) Awami League
(b) Mukti Bahini
(c) Azad Kashmir Force
(d) National Conference

Ans :

(b) Mukti Bahini
The Mukti Bahini was a dedicated armed liberation force established in East Pakistan. During the Bangladesh Liberation War, it fought relentlessly against the oppressive Pakistani military. Recognising their struggle for independence, the Indian government extended full military and active support to the Mukti Bahini separatists until victory was achieved.

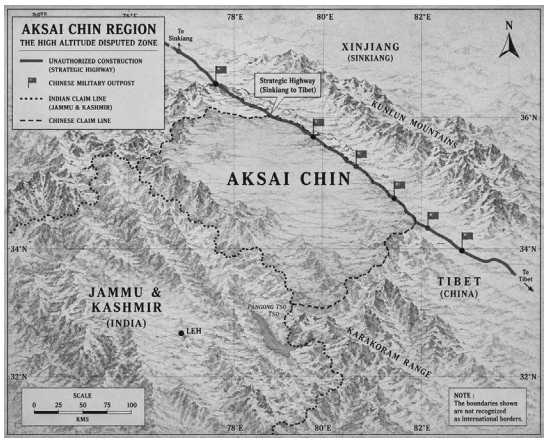
28. "These were the heydays of friendly alliance with a popular phrase ringing high between the two countries, despite which relations took a turn for the worse in the late fifties."
Which popular phrase is being referred to here?
(a) Panchsheel Zindabad
(b) Jai Jawan Jai Kisan
(c) Asian Solidarity Forever
(d) Hindi-Chini bhai-bhai

Ans :

(d) Hindi-Chini bhai-bhai
Following the signing of the Panchsheel Agreement in 1954, India and China enjoyed a brief period of deep diplomatic friendship. This era of cooperation was widely celebrated and symbolised by the popular Hindi phrase "Hindi-Chini bhai-bhai," meaning Indians and Chinese are brothers, before border disputes ruined the alliance.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

48. Analyse the illustrated map below and answer the following question:



According to the Indian government, how did the construction of the highlighted infrastructure alter the strategic balance in the region?

(a) It constituted a military encroachment into territory formally claimed by India as part of Kashmir.
(b) It disrupted the traditional trade routes established across the Himalayan region during the colonial era.
(c) It blocked Indian access to vital water resources flowing southward from the Tibetan plateau.
(d) It violated the cease-fire agreement that had been recently broke red by the Soviet Union in Tashkent.

Ans :

(a) It constituted a military encroachment into territory formally claimed by India as part of Kashmir.
Border disputes worsened as China constructed a strategic highway connecting Sinkiang and Tibet that cut directly through the Aksai Chin region. Because India claimed Aksai Chin as part of Kashmir, this infra structural development was viewed as an illegal military encroachment, prompting India to adopt a "forward policy" of troop deployment.

49. Based on the archival document scan below, answer the question:

THE NATIONAL HERALD

VOL. XXXVII No. 317 NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1962 PRICE SIX PAISE

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT PASSED AMIDST BORDER WAR

Sweeping Powers Granted to Government to Ensure National Security

WIDE POWERS UNDER NEW ACT

INTERNAL SECURITY MEASURES

The Government will have power to—

(1) Monitor the activities of any person of Chinese origin or having Chinese ancestry;
(2) Restrict or regulate the movement of such persons in sensitive areas;
(3) Arrest and detain without warrant any such person whose activities are deemed prejudicial to the security of India;
(4) Deport from India any such person if his presence is considered detrimental to the national interest.

PARLIAMENT IN SESSION | OUR SOLDIERS FIGHT ON | NATION UNITED IN CRISIS | LIST OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES | CENSORSHIP ORDER UNDER THE ACT

What was a significant domestic consequence of the legislative act referenced in this document during the Sino-Indian War?

(a) The arrest and deportation of thousands of Indian citizens of Chinese descent.
(b) The mandatory conscription of all able-bodied citizens into the armed forces.
(c) The complete nationalization of all foreign-owned private industries in the country.
(d) The formal suspension of the Panchsheel agreement by the Indian parliament.

Ans :

(a) The arrest and deportation of thousands of Indian citizens of Chinese descent.
As top priority shifted to military readiness after the 1962 Sino-Indian War, the government passed the Defence of India Act (1962). This emergency legislation controversially allowed the authorities to arrest, deport, or coerce thousands of Indian citizens into leaving the country simply for having a Chinese surname or Chinese ancestry.

50. Observe the period political cartoon below and answer the question:

exploitation and its strong desire to prevent imperialist expansion everywhere.
4. The ultimate objective of these proclaimed foreign policies was to actively promote lasting world peace, although these noble ideals were immediately tested by severe regional border conflicts.

122. State any four circumstances regarding the demographic and political situation in Kashmir prior to the First Indo-Pak War.

Ans :

The situation in Kashmir prior to the outbreak of the First Indo-Pak War was highly complex and politically volatile.
1. Although the overwhelming majority of the population residing in the princely state of Kashmir were Muslims, its reigning monarch was Maharaja Hari Singh, who was a Hindu ruler.
2. At the crucial time of partition, Maharaja Hari Singh officially declared his firm wish to remain as an independent state, choosing not to join either India or Pakistan immediately.
3. After the completion of partition and the creation of two separate nation-states in August 1947, the Pakistan government anticipated that the Hindu Maharaja might eventually join India.
4. This growing anticipation led to extreme impatience in Pakistan, culminating in government-supported mercenaries infiltrating Kashmir on October 22, 1947, to violently force the state into their territory.

123. Trace the course of the First Indo-Pak War immediately following the signing of the Instrument of Accession.

Ans :

Following the signing of the Instrument of Accession, immediate military and political shifts occurred in the Kashmir region.
1. The very next day after the signing, the Indian army swiftly entered the region and successfully drove out the infiltrators, recapturing about two-thirds of the contested state.
2. During this military operation, the widely recognised leader of the National Conference Party in Kashmir, Sheikh Abdullah, officially took over the political and administrative control of the state.
3. In the meantime, acting directly against the newly established government of Sheikh Abdullah, the specific part of Kashmir that remained occupied by Pakistan was officially named 'Azad Kashmir'.
4. A separate government heavily aided by Pakistan was subsequently set up in this 'Azad Kashmir' region, and it was from here that numerous further attacks were launched upon India.

124. Explain any four outcomes involving the United Nations during the First Indo-Pak War.

Ans :

The intervention of the United Nations played a significant role in managing the initial armed conflict between India and Pakistan.
1. India took up the pressing Kashmir issue directly to the United Nations in order to formally protest against the violent infiltration and territorial aggression orchestrated by Pakistan.
2. In response at the United Nations, Pakistan blatantly declared that it had absolutely nothing to do with the armed attackers who had illegally infiltrated into the Kashmir valley.
3. Furthermore, Pakistan put forward a strong demand for a plebiscite to be conducted to finally decide upon the fate of Kashmir and whether it should join India or Pakistan.
4. In this backdrop of constant conflicts, a definitive ceasefire line was officially drawn between the two nations under the direct supervision and administrative intervention of the United Nations.

125. Analyse any four territorial and historical consequences of the First Indo-Pak War (1947-49).

Ans :

The First Indo-Pak War concluded with significant territorial divisions that permanently altered the geopolitical landscape of South Asia.
1. The region of 'Azad Kashmir', which roughly constituted two-fifths of the total territory of Kashmir, officially came under the direct political and military control of Pakistan.
2. The Republic of India managed to retain administrative and military control over the remaining three-fifths of the contested

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

BETTER THAN BOOK IN THE MARKET

Why students are choosing this book 👉

School teachers already use this content to set papers.

Still not sure?

- 👉 Match this PDF with your question papers
- 👉 See the similarity yourself

Why does this happen?

- ✓ Teachers have its PDF & Word files
- ✓ Easy access
- ✓ Direct copy-paste questions
- ✓ Same pattern followed

Don't miss out—get the advantage today!

BETTER THAN BOOK IN THE MARKET

Why students are choosing this book 👉

School teachers already use this content to set papers.

Still not sure?

- 👉 Match this PDF with your question papers
- 👉 See the similarity yourself

Why does this happen?

- ✓ Teachers have its PDF & Word files
- ✓ Easy access
- ✓ Direct copy-paste questions
- ✓ Same pattern followed

Don't miss out—get the advantage today!

62. In which region of the Indian state of Gujarat did clashes occur between the border patrols of India and Pakistan early in 1965?

Ans :

Rann of Kutch

63. Name the Commander of the Pakistani Armed Forces Eastern Command who signed the Instrument of Surrender in December 1971.

Ans :

Lieutenant General A A K Niazi

64. Who replaced Yahya Khan as the leader of Pakistan after their demoralising defeat and his subsequent resignation?

Ans :

Zulfiquar Ali Bhutto

65. Through which Indian-claimed region did China construct a highway connecting Sinkiang and Tibet?

Ans :

Aksai Chin

66. In which region is the Kongka Pass located, where Chinese soldiers killed five Indian policemen in retaliation to India granting refuge to the Dalai Lama?

Ans :

Ladakh

67. In the 1970 general election of Pakistan, which political party secured a simple majority in the Lower House of the Pakistani Parliament?

Ans :

Awami League

68. What exact fraction of Kashmir remained with India following the ceasefire of the First Indo-Pak War?

Ans :

Three-fifths (3/5th)

69. Name the Indian Vice Admiral under whose command the Eastern Naval Command completely isolated East Pakistan by a naval blockade.

Ans :

Vice Admiral Krishnan

70. In what specific disguise did more than 25,000 Pakistani soldiers cross the ceasefire line into India-administered Kashmir on August 5, 1965?

Ans :

Dressed as Kashmiri locals

71. The policy of Non-Alignment and non-aggression were subscribed by India and China when they signed the Panchsheel Agreement in the year _____.

Ans :

1954

72. Following the partition of the subcontinent, mercenaries supported by the Pakistan government infiltrated into Kashmir to murder and loot the people on October 22, _____.

Ans :

1947

73. The part of Kashmir occupied by Pakistan during the First Indo-Pak War was set up with an aided government and named _____ by the Pakistan government.

Ans :

'Azad Kashmir'

74. During the early border clashes in 1965, both India and Pakistan referred their dispute over the Rann of Kutch to the International Court of Arbitration upon the intervention of _____.

Ans :

Britain

75. Following the intervention of the UN Security Council and Soviet Russia, a ceasefire for the Second Indo-Pak War came into effect on September 23, _____.

Ans :

1965

76. The Prime Minister of India declared that the war against India had officially begun after Pakistan launched an air attack on 11 Indian air fields on December 3, _____.

Ans :

1971

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Which port was attacked by Indian missile boats in this operation?

Ans :

Karachi port

100. While the eastern front of the war saw rapid advances, the western front was also opened by the enemy army with grand operations in Kashmir and Punjab. In response, a number of pitched battles took place specifically in a region occupied by the enemy since the first war.
Name the specific region near Punch Chenab where these pitched battles took place in 1971.

Ans :

'Azad Kashmir'

101. "It is a policy which flows from our past, from recent history, from our national movement and from various ideas we have proclaimed." After independence, India adopted principles such as non-alignment, Panchsheel, disarmament, anti-colonialism and world peace.
Name any one foundational principle of India's foreign policy mentioned in the passage, other than non-alignment and Panchsheel.

Ans :

Disarmament / anti-colonialism / world peace.

102. After completion of partition and creation of the two separate nation states, the Pakistan government anticipated that the Hindu Maharaja might want to join India at some point of time. Consequently, on October 22, 1947 mercenaries supported by the Pakistan government infiltrated into Kashmir and started murdering and looting the people rampantly.
According to the passage, what specific fear did the Pakistan government have regarding the Hindu Maharaja after the completion of partition?

Ans :

They anticipated that the Hindu Maharaja might want to join India at some point of time.

103. Early in 1965 there were clashes between border patrols of India and Pakistan in the Rann of Kutch region. India's military response was weak and hesitant due to the nature of the terrain bordering the Arabian Sea and Gujarat. The Pakistani government concluded that the Indians were not ready for a war.
What specific reason is given in the passage to explain why India's initial military response in the region was weak and hesitant?

Ans :

Due to the nature of the terrain bordering the Arabian Sea and Gujarat.

NODIA

104. Pakistan conducted widespread genocide against the Bengali population. Millions of people of East Pakistan took refuge in the neighbouring Indian states. This caused a heavy strain on India's resources. The Indian government extended full military support to East Pakistan for the independence of people.
According to the passage, what caused a heavy strain on India's resources during this period?

Ans :

Millions of people of East Pakistan taking refuge in the neighbouring Indian states.

105. Jawaharlal Nehru believed that both India and China with common experience of colonial exploitation would join hands to earn a respectable place in the world. The new Chinese government cemented Indo-Chinese friendship by signing a historic treaty that outlined five principles of peaceful coexistence.
Under these five principles, what mutual commitment did the two countries make specifically regarding each other's boundaries?

Ans :

To protect the territorial integrity of each country.

106. The Indian government provided the Dalai Lama a permanent residential place but refused to give him permission to set up a government-in-exile or to carry out any political activity. The Chinese were not happy with the arrangements because India granting refuge to the Dalai Lama was a direct challenge to the Chinese authorities.
According to the passage, what specific political restriction was placed on the Dalai Lama by the Indian government despite granting him a permanent residence?

Ans :

He was refused permission to set up a government-in-exile or to carry out any political activity.

107. After the war, top priority was given to military arrangements in India. India made changes in

independent. However, when his territory was invaded by mercenaries, he was forced to seek military help and eventually integrated his state with the Indian Union.
Identify the ruler being described in this scenario.

Ans :

Maharaja Hari Singh

92. Following the humiliating surrender of his country's military and the loss of its eastern territories, a national leader faced immense demoralisation. Unable to continue his rule, he stepped down from his post and was replaced by a new civilian leader who had to negotiate the return of prisoners of war.
Name the leader who resigned from his position as President in this context.

Ans :

Yahya Khan

93. In response to heavy infiltration by disguised soldiers crossing the ceasefire line, the Indian leadership decided to take definitive military action. Orders were issued not only to seal the passes but also to capture key strategic border outposts to halt the enemy's advance.
Name any one of the strategic posts ordered to be occupied by the Indian army during this 1965 operation.

Ans :

Uri / Haji Pir / Kargil

94. The plenipotentiaries of the western wing of a newly formed nation refused to accept the electoral victory of a political party from its eastern wing. The military was called in, leaders were arrested, and widespread genocide was unleashed on the Bengali population, forcing millions to flee.
Which new independent state was eventually formed as a result of the liberation war that followed these atrocities?

Ans :

Bangladesh

95. An Asian country expected its powerful western ally to come to its rescue during a major military conflict in the 1960s. Instead, the western superpower issued a statement declaring a neutral position and abruptly cut off all military supplies to the country.
Identify the western superpower whose actions weakened its relationship with Pakistan during the 1965 war.

Ans :

United States (US)

96. A brief but intense border conflict in the high Himalayas left an indelible psychological scar on a nation's military and political leaders. Furthermore, this military defeat severely damaged the Indian Prime Minister's long-standing vision and international rhetoric of unity among Asian nations.
What was the vision or claim of Jawaharlal Nehru that suffered a major assault due to this war?

Ans :

Asian solidarity

97. Two neighbouring countries felt betrayed by the noticeable lack of support from western powers during their respective conflicts. Finding common ground in their geopolitical isolation and shared rivalries, one of them developed a close "all-weather" friendship with an emerging East Asian communist power.
Name the East Asian country with which Pakistan openly developed a close relationship after the 1965 war.

Ans :

China

98. A foreign power encroached upon an area claimed by India to build a crucial infrastructure project. This construction, which cut through a disputed territory, was of immense military importance to the foreign power and became the immediate trigger for a forward policy from India.
Identify the infrastructure project constructed by China that worsened border disputes with India.

Ans :

Highway between Sinkiang and Tibet

99. During a major conflict in the subcontinent, the Indian armed forces launched a multi-pronged retaliation. In one significant naval operation, Indian missile boats successfully struck a major enemy harbour, resulting in the destruction of reserve fuel tanks and the sinking of merchant ships.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

77. The political leader who claimed the right to form the government after his party secured a majority in the 1970 Pakistan elections was _____.

Ans :

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

78. During the 1971 war, the Indian Eastern Naval Commandship trapped the Eastern Pakistani army by establishing a naval blockade in the Bay of _____.

Ans :

Bengal

79. Making it one of the largest military surrenders since World War II, over _____ Pakistani troops surrendered to the Indian forces at Dacca in 1971.

Ans :

98000

80. The heydays of the friendly alliance between India and China were characterised by the popular phrase Hindi-Chini _____, meaning the Indians and the Chinese are brothers.

Ans :

'bhai-bhai'

81. The Dalai Lama was forced to flee to India after a major uprising took place against the Chinese authorities in Tibet in March _____.

Ans :

1959

82. In response to Chinese encroachment and the construction of a highway in Aksai Chin, a forward policy was adopted by the Indian Prime Minister _____.

Ans :

Jawaharlal Nehru

83. Sensing the weakness of the Indian army after the Sino-Indian war of _____, Pakistan began a policy of provocation that ultimately led to the 1965 war.

Ans :

1962

84. During the 1962 war, the Chinese forces launched a massive attack simultaneously on Aksai Chin and the _____, which is the Arunachal Pradesh Border Region.

Ans :

North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA)

85. Describing the crippling aftermath of the 1971 war, Pakistan-based author _____ wrote that Pakistan had lost half of its navy, a quarter of its air force, and a third of its army.

Ans :

Tariq Ali

86. Following the surrender of the Pakistani military in East Pakistan, Mujibur Rahman was released from prison in West Pakistan and returned to _____.

Ans :

Dacca

87. During the 1965 war, Pakistan failed to achieve its goal of capturing Kashmir and suffered heavy military losses, including twenty aircrafts, 3800 troops, and 200 _____.

Ans :

tanks

88. The Sino-Indian war of 1962 not only resulted in a military defeat but also led to an economic imbalance and _____ in India along with mounting taxes.

Ans :

inflation

89. With the intervention of the UN after the First Indo-Pak War, a military control line was established between the Indian and Pakistan controlled parts of Kashmir, which is commonly known as the _____.

Ans :

LOC (Line of Control)

90. When India took the Kashmir issue to the United Nations, Pakistan countered by putting forward the demand for a _____ to decide the fate of Kashmir.

Ans :

plebiscite

91. In 1947, a ruler of a princely state with a Muslim-majority population declared his wish to remain

NODIA

her military system to prepare for war. The act allowed the arrest of any person simply having Chinese surname, descendants of Chinese blood or having a Chinese spouse.
According to the passage, on what specific basis could individuals be arrested under this new military arrangement?

Ans :

For simply having a Chinese surname, descendants of Chinese blood, or having a Chinese spouse.

108. On 16 December 1971, the Eastern Command of Pakistani Armed Forces signed the Instrument of Surrender. Over 98000 Pakistani troops surrendered to the Indian forces at Dacca making it one of the largest military surrenders since World War II. Subsequently an agreement was reached on July 2, 1972 at Shimla.
According to the Shimla Agreement of 1972, what was decided regarding the prisoners of war captured during this conflict?

Ans :

The prisoners of war were released by India.

109. Ever since in 1959, China adopted an unfriendly attitude towards India. Border disputes worsened the relation between the two countries. China and India had a long dispute over the possession of a specific high-altitude region. India claimed it as a part of Kashmir, while China claimed it as a part of Xinjiang.
While India claimed the disputed region as part of Kashmir, to which broader region did China claim it belonged?

Ans :

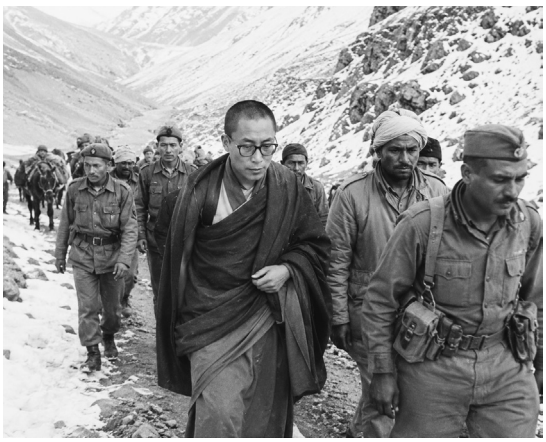
Xinjiang

110. Apart from loss of life and military equipment, the war caused immense damage to the economy of both the countries. Since the early 1960s, Pakistan had experienced impressive economic growth but the war led to large scale economic slowdown in Pakistan. Furthermore, the war exposed inadequate standards of military training.
Mention any one flaw in the Pakistani military machinery exposed by the 1965 war, as highlighted in the chapter.

Ans :

Inadequate standards of military training / misguided selection of officers / poor command and control arrangements / bad intelligence machinery.

111. Observe the given photograph closely.



Identify the temporal and spiritual leader depicted in the image who was granted a permanent residential place in Mussourie by the Indian government.

Ans :

The Dalai Lama.

112. Examine the formal group photograph provided below.

Name the Chinese Premier shown in the photograph who visited New Delhi to hold unsuccessful border talks with Jawaharlal Nehru.

Ans :

Zhou Enlai.

113. Carefully analyze the political poster given below.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Which 1954 agreement between India and China established the five principles of peaceful coexistence celebrated in this poster?

Ans :

The Panchsheel Agreement.

114. Study the institutional image presented below.

Identify the leader of the Awami League depicted celebrating his party's simple majority in the Lower House of the Pakistani Parliament.

Ans :

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

115. Read the newspaper front page shown below.

THE NATIONAL HERALD

Largest Circulated Daily in Northern India

VOL. XLVI NO. 182 NEW DELHI, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1972 20 PAGES 15 PAISE

KHOSLA PLUS SHIRTS — THE MARK OF PERFECT FITTING

LUX TOILET SOAP for gentle care — and lasting fragrance

PEACE PACT SIGNED AT SHIMLA

Historic Step Towards Lasting Peace in Sub-Continent

By Our Special Representative

SHIMLA, July 2.

In a historic move to promote peace and amity in the sub-continent, India and Pakistan today signed a comprehensive Agreement at Shimla.

The Agreement was signed by Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi and Pakistan President Mr. Z. A. Bhutto after extensive talks held in a spirit of goodwill and mutual understanding.

"We have exchanged views in a frank and friendly atmosphere," said Smt. Gandhi. "I am sure this Agreement will open a new chapter in the relations between our two countries."

The two leaders also released a joint statement. (See Page 2)

Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi and Pakistan President Mr. Z. A. Bhutto signing the Agreement on Peace and Friendship at Shimla yesterday.

Agreement on Peace and Friendship

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

SHIMLA, July 2.

The Agreement on Peace and Friendship was signed today at the end of the three-day summit between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Pakistan President Z. A. Bhutto.

The Agreement contains a Declaration of principles governing relations between the two countries.

Both leaders expressed the hope that all outstanding issues between India and Pakistan would be settled by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations.

Full text of the Agreement will be published tomorrow.

Occupied Territories to be Restored

SHIMLA, July 2.

The Agreement provides for the restoration of all territories which came under the occupation of either side as a result of the conflict of December 1971.

It was also decided that the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir will be respected by both sides.

Prisoners of War to be Released

SHIMLA, July 2.

The two leaders have agreed on the early and phased repatriation of all prisoners of war and civilian internees.

Details of modalities for repatriation will be worked out through diplomatic channels.

Both Sides Stress Need for Non-Interference

SHIMLA, July 2.

Both India and Pakistan have reaffirmed their commitment to the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Next Meeting to be Held in Pakistan

SHIMLA, July 2.

It was also decided that the next meeting between the two leaders would be held in Pakistan at a date to be mutually convenient.

INSIDE

- Text of the Joint Communiqué — Page 2
- Background of the Shimla Talks — Page 3
- Reactions in Delhi — Page 4
- Editorial: A New Beginning — Page 6

According to the chapter, which Pakistani leader signed the agreement mentioned in the headline after replacing Yahya Khan?

Ans :

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.

116. Look at the visual representation carefully.

IN OCTOBER 1947, TRIBAL MILITANTS INVADED KASHMIR FROM ACROSS THE BORDER. MAHARAJA HARI SINGH SOUGHT MILITARY ASSISTANCE FROM INDIA AND SIGNED THE INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION.
JAMMU & KASHMIR
Instrument of Accession
I, the undersigned, Maharaja Hari Singh, hereby declare my unqualified Accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to the Dominion of India, and agree to abide by the decision of his Excellency the Governor-General with regard to the defence of India, external affairs and communications.
Hari Singh
(Maharaja Hari Singh)
Dated this 26th day of October, 1947.
JAMMU & KASHMIR
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
CHINA
OCTOBER 1947
October 26, 1947
"By this Accession, the State of Jammu and Kashmir became an integral part of the Indian Union."
MAHARAJA HARI SINGH SIGNING THE INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION OCTOBER 26, 1947
OCTOBER 22, 1947 TRIBAL INVASION BEGINS
OCTOBER 26, 1947 INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION SIGNED
OCTOBER 27, 1947 INDIAN TROOPS AIRLIFTED TO SRINAGAR
NOVEMBER 1947 DEFENCE OF KASHMIR BEGINS

NODIA

Name the Hindu ruler of Kashmir who signed the central document shown in the image to seek military help from India.

Ans :

Maharaja Hari Singh.

117. Inspect the provided war photograph closely.

Identify the specific liberation force of East Pakistan depicted in this photograph that fought against the Pakistani military.

Ans :

The Mukti Bahini.

118. Analyze the historical awareness image provided below.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
THE GAZETTE OF INDIA
EXTRAORDINARY
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT, 1962
WIDE POWERS GRANTED TO THE GOVERNMENT
INTERNMENT. RESTRICTION. SILENCED RIGHTS.
WARTIME SECURITY BECAME A CURTAIN OF FEAR AND SUSPICION.
INDIA
NOT JUST A BORDER WAR— A WAR THAT SILENCED ITS OWN CITIZENS.

Based on the chapter, which specific community was arrested, deported, or coerced to leave India under the legislation depicted in this image?

Ans :

Chinese Indians (or descendants of Chinese blood).

119. Scrutinize the newspaper clipping shown here.

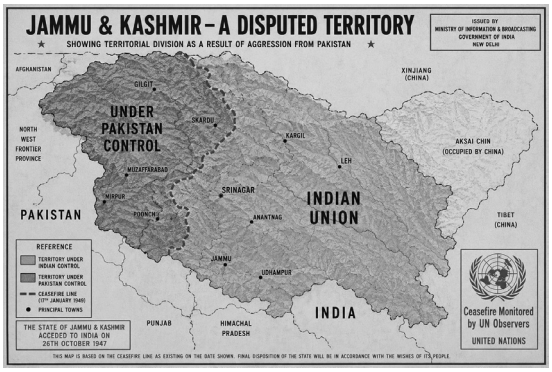
THE DAILY HERALD
LONDON
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1965
BORDER CLASHES ERUPT IN DESERT REGION
Patrols Exchange Fire in Salt Marshes; Military Response Hesitant
PAKISTAN
Rann of Kutch
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
Area of clashes between Indian and Pakistani patrols in the Rann of Kutch.
NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.— Renewed border clashes broke out yesterday in the desert region of the Rann of Kutch, where Indian and Pakistani patrols exchanged fire, official sources said.
The incidents occurred in the vast salt marshes which form a natural frontier between the State of Gujarat and West Pakistan. Both sides accuse each other of intruding across the undefined boundary and of provoking the confrontations.
An Indian defence spokesman said Pakistani troops opened fire when challenged by an Indian patrol on Saturday. He added that our men retaliated firmly and drove the patrol back.
Pakistan, however, claimed that Indian forces advanced into its territory and attacked without warning.
The Government in New Delhi is reported to be reviewing the situation carefully. Military observers say the response so far has been cautious and limited.
The long-standing dispute over the boundary in the Rann of Kutch has been a source of tension between the two countries for years.
Efforts to settle the matter through the International Court of Arbitration have so far failed to achieve a definitive solution.
Diplomatic circles in London believe that Britain's intervention may again be requested in an endeavour to prevent further deterioration of relations.
The United Nations has been kept informed of the latest developments.
Meanwhile, additional troops have been moved into the region by both sides as a precautionary measure.
• OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN KARACHI SAYS TENSE IS GROWING CONCERN IN PAKISTAN OVER INDIAN MOVES.

Identify the specific region bordering the Arabian Sea and Gujarat where the clashes mentioned in this headline took place.

Ans :

The Rann of Kutch.

120. Evaluate the historical mapping poster given below.



What fraction of Kashmir came under Pakistan's control as a consequence of the war depicted by the red dashed line?

Ans :

Two-fifths (2/5th) of Kashmir.

FOUR MARKS QUESTIONS

121. Highlight any four principles of India's foreign policy adopted immediately after independence.

Ans :

The foreign policy of independent India was fundamentally shaped by its past history and the ideological national movement.

1. India firmly adopted the principle of non-alignment, a strategic diplomatic stance designed to keep the newly independent nation away from global military blocs and ensure its sovereignty.
2. The nation actively subscribed to the Panchsheel agreement, focusing on peaceful coexistence and mutual respect, which aimed to secure a respectable place for India in the global arena.
3. Disarmament and anti-colonialism were deeply ingrained in the policy, reflecting India's common experience of colonial

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

How did the outcome of the 1962 Sino-Indian War influence the regional diplomatic alignments depicted in this illustration?

(a) It prompted Pakistan to sever its military ties with Western powers and join the Non-Aligned Movement.
(b) It caused the Soviet Union to withdraw all diplomatic and military support from the Indian government.
(c) It forced India to immediately sign a mutual defence treaty with the United States to deter future aggression.
(d) It led Pakistan to perceive the Indian army as weak, resulting in an "all-weather" friendship with China.

Ans :

(d) It led Pakistan to perceive the Indian army as weak, resulting in an "all-weather" friendship with China.
The rapid defeat of the Indian army by Chinese forces in 1962 psychologically scarred the Indian establishment. Sensing this military weakness, Pakistan, recognizing a shared rival, began a policy of provocation and developed an "all-weather" friendship with China, which ultimately culminated in the Second Indo-Pak War of 1965.

ONE MARK QUESTIONS

51. State any one principle of peaceful coexistence included in the Panchsheel Agreement.

Ans :

Non-aggression / Non-intervention / Equality and cooperation for mutual benefit.

52. On which exact date did Maharaja Hari Singh sign the Instrument of Accession to the Indian Union?

Ans :

October 26, 1947

53. Name the leader of the National Conference Party who took control of the state of Kashmir during the First Indo-Pak war.

Ans :

Sheikh Abdullah

NODIA

54. Identify the two leaders who signed the Tashkent Agreement on January 10, 1966.

Ans :

Lal Bahadur Shastri and Ayub Khan

55. What was the name of the liberation force of East Pakistan that was supported by India in 1971?

Ans :

Mukti Bahini

56. When was the Simla Agreement signed between India and Pakistan to restore territories occupied during the war?

Ans :

July 2, 1972

57. Name the Chinese leader whose political party victory led to the foundation of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

Ans :

Mao Zedong

58. Where in India was the Dalai Lama provided a permanent residential place by the Indian government?

Ans :

Mussourie

59. Identify the Chinese Premier who visited New Delhi in April 1960 to hold a talk with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

Ans :

Zhou Enlai

60. Which act was passed by the Government of India in 1962 to prepare for the war and make changes in her military system?

Ans :

Defence of India Act (1962)

61. Mention any one foundational ideal of India's foreign policy adopted after independence, as stated by Jawaharlal Nehru.

Ans :

Non-alignment / Panchsheel / Disarmament / Anti-colonialism / World peace.

Kashmiri territory, securely integrating it into the Indian Union.
3. A formal Line of Control (LOC) was permanently established across the disputed region with the active intervention and continuous monitoring of the United Nations peacekeeping apparatus.
4. Because Pakistan did not get the whole of Kashmir, the issue remained unresolved, marking the bitter beginning of a prolonged period marred by subsequent conflicts in 1965 and 1971.

126. Discuss any four events that occurred in the Rann of Kutch region prior to the 1965 war.

Ans :

The early months of 1965 witnessed escalating border tensions in the Rann of Kutch that foreshadowed a larger war.
1. Early in 1965, severe armed clashes unexpectedly broke out between the border patrols of India and Pakistan in the Rann of Kutch region located in the Indian state of Gujarat.
2. India's initial military response to these border skirmishes was relatively weak and hesitant, primarily due to the extremely difficult and inhospitable nature of the terrain bordering the Arabian Sea.
3. Both India and Pakistan subsequently agreed to refer this specific territorial dispute to the International Court of Arbitration following the active diplomatic intervention of the British government.
4. Observing the hesitant response in the Rann of Kutch, the Pakistani government incorrectly concluded that the Indians were completely unprepared for a full-scale war, prompting further military adventurism.

127. Explain the immediate military actions ordered by Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri in 1965.

Ans :

Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri ordered a decisive and robust military counter-offensive to halt the massive Pakistani infiltration.
1. In direct response to the infiltration, Shastri ordered the Indian army to boldly cross the established ceasefire line and permanently seal the mountain passes used by the infiltrators.
2. He also explicitly ordered the Indian armed forces to advance and successfully occupy highly strategic military posts located in the hostile regions of Uri, Haji Pir, and Kargil.
3. This aggressive strategic move was widely supported by the entire Indian country, demonstrating strong national unity against the unprovoked border violations orchestrated by the neighbouring Pakistani forces.
4. When Pakistan retaliated with a massive tank attack in the Chenab sector, Shastri ordered the Indian army to move across the international border towards Lahore and Sialkot.

128. State any four terms or outcomes related to the Tashkent Conference of 1966.

Ans :

The Tashkent Conference was a crucial diplomatic meeting aimed at restoring peace after the intense Second Indo-Pak War.
1. The historic conference was held in Tashkent, Russia, on January 10, 1966, following a mandatory ceasefire persuaded by the UN Security Council and the Soviet Union in September 1965.
2. The high-level diplomatic summit was attended by the Prime Minister of India, Lal Bahadur Shastri, and the President of Pakistan, Ayub Khan, representing their respective warring nations.
3. The primary agreement signed at this conference mandated both nations to peacefully settle their various ongoing disputes and strictly withdraw their respective armies to the previous status quo.
4. The comprehensive treaty was also specifically designed to fully restore normal economic and diplomatic relations between the two countries as they existed before the sudden outbreak of war.

NODIA

129. Enumerate four economic and military setbacks faced by Pakistan due to the 1965 war.

Ans :

The 1965 war proved to be extremely detrimental to Pakistan's economic stability and exposed its fundamental military weaknesses.
1. Since the early 1960s, Pakistan had experienced impressive economic growth, but the sudden war led to a massive and

which erupted over the sudden mercenary infiltration and territorial dispute regarding the accession of Kashmir.
2. India's peaceful principles were again challenged by the Second Indo-Pak War in 1965, initiated by massive Pakistani border infiltrations in the Rann of Kutch and across the ceasefire line.
3. The brutal genocide in East Pakistan forced India to temporarily set aside absolute non-intervention, leading to the Third Indo-Pak War in 1971 to support the oppressed Bengali population.
4. India's commitment to the Panchsheel agreement was violently shattered by the Sino-Indian War in 1962, fought with China over the Tibet asylum issue and unresolved Himalayan border disputes.

152. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The leader of the National Conference Party in Kashmir, Sheikh Abdullah took the control of the state. In the meantime acting against the government of Sheikh Abdhullah, the part of Kashmir occupied by Pakistan, was named 'Azad Kashmir' by the Pakistan government."
Explain four subsequent developments involving the United Nations regarding this conflict.

Ans :

The creation of 'Azad Kashmir' escalated the territorial dispute, forcing the newly independent nations to seek international mediation.
1. Following the military stalemate, India officially took up the pressing Kashmir issue directly to the United Nations in order to strongly protest against the unprovoked infiltration by Pakistan.
2. At the United Nations, Pakistan completely denied any wrongdoing and blatantly declared that it had absolutely nothing to do with the armed attackers who had infiltrated into Kashmir.
3. To counter India's claims, Pakistan put forward a firm diplomatic demand for an international plebiscite to finally decide whether the state of Kashmir shall join India or Pakistan.
4. Ultimately, under the direct supervision of the United Nations, a formal ceasefire line was permanently drawn between the two warring nations, solidifying the territorial division of the region.

153. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Early in 1965 there were clashes between border patrols of India and Pakistan in the Rann of Kutch region. India's military response was weak and hesitant due to the nature of the terrain... The Pakistani government concluded that the Indians were not ready for a war."
Highlight four details regarding the subsequent infiltration launched by Pakistan based on this conclusion.

Ans :

Emboldened by India's cautious response in the Rann of Kutch, Pakistan launched a massive covert offensive into Indian territory.
1. Operating under the false assumption of Indian weakness, the Pakistani military command meticulously planned and executed a massive cross-border infiltration operation on August 5, 1965.
2. During this aggressive operation, more than 25,000 heavily armed Pakistani soldiers covertly crossed the established ceasefire line to illegally enter the highly sensitive region of India-administered Kashmir.
3. To perfectly disguise their military identities and confuse Indian patrols, these invading Pakistani soldiers were specifically dressed as ordinary Kashmiri locals, blending in with the civilian population.
4. The infiltrating soldiers successfully mingled with their Muslim co-religionists residing in the valley, attempting to secretly incite a local rebellion, which officially sparked the Second Indo-Pak War.

154. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Both India and Pakistan were forced persuaded by the UN Security Council and agree to a ceasefire which came into effect on September 23, 1965. The Prime Minister of Indian Lal Bahadur Shastri and President of Pakistan, Ayub Khan, met at a conference in Tashkent..."
State four consequences of this conflict on the bilateral relations and economy of both nations.

Ans :

Although the Tashkent conference officially halted the fighting, the 1965 war left deep economic and diplomatic scars on both nations.
1. Rather than resolving underlying issues, the brutal war further strained the already fragile diplomatic and political relationship

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Ans :

The Indian Armed Forces executed highly coordinated and devastating naval and air operations during the 1971 war.

1. On December 4, 1971, the very next day after the initial attack, the Indian Air Force fiercely retaliated and quickly achieved complete air superiority through continuous strategic operations.
2. The Indian Air Force maintained relentless pressure on the enemy by continuing to launch numerous sporadic and highly effective bombing raids across various Pakistani air bases in the West.
3. Indian missile boats aggressively attacked the heavily guarded Karachi port, resulting in the massive destruction of reserve fuel tanks and the sinking of multiple Pakistani merchant ships.
4. The Indian Eastern Naval Commandship, operating under Vice Admiral Krishnan, completely isolated East Pakistan by establishing a successful naval blockade in the Bay of Bengal, trapping the enemy army.

134. Discuss the events surrounding the surrender of Pakistani forces at Dacca in 1971.

Ans :

The final days of the 1971 war culminated in a historic military surrender that reshaped the map of South Asia.

1. Following a relentless and coordinated military campaign, the capital city of Dacca finally fell to the combined advancing forces of the Indian Army and the Mukti Bahini on December 6.
2. On December 16, 1971, Lieutenant General A A K Niazi, who commanded the Eastern Command of the Pakistani Armed Forces, officially signed the formal Instrument of Surrender.
3. Over 98,000 demoralised Pakistani troops unconditionally surrendered their arms to the victorious Indian forces at Dacca, completely ending the brutal military conflict in the eastern theatre.
4. This massive capitulation of forces officially made the fall of Dacca one of the absolute largest military surrenders witnessed anywhere in the world since the end of World War II.

135. Examine any four consequences of the Third Indo-Pak War of 1971.

Ans :

The Third Indo-Pak War resulted in profound political and territorial transformations across the Indian subcontinent.

1. The intense war ended in a crushing and humiliating defeat of Pakistan within just a fortnight, granting a decisive victory to India, East Pakistan, and the Mukti Bahini forces.
2. As a direct result of this historic victory, East Pakistan was permanently liberated and officially became an independent sovereign state recognised globally under the new name of Bangladesh.
3. Subsequently, a crucial diplomatic agreement was successfully reached and signed on July 2, 1972, at Shimla between the governments of India and Pakistan to restore regional peace.
4. Under the terms of this Shimla agreement, the territories that were occupied by each respective country during the course of the war were mutually restored, and POWs were released.

136. Explain four factors that initially fostered friendly relations between India and the People's Republic of China.

NODIA

Ans :

In the years immediately following independence, India and China deliberately cultivated a strong and cooperative bilateral relationship.

1. For many centuries prior to the modern era, the ancient civilisations of India and China had historically lived on very friendly and culturally enriching terms with each other.
2. When the People's Republic of China was established, India was notably one of the very first countries in the world to officially recognise the new communist government in 1949.
3. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru strongly believed that both India and China, sharing a common painful experience of colonial exploitation, would join hands to earn a respectable place.
4. This early period marked the heydays of a friendly Sino-Indian alliance, prominently characterised by the popular phrase "Hindi-

entire institutional structure of the Pakistani military establishment.
3. Facing intense public anger over the humiliating defeat, the discredited military dictator President Yahya Khan was forced to immediately resign from his supreme position of national leadership.
4. Following the sudden collapse of the military regime, civilian political leadership was briefly restored as Yahya Khan was quickly replaced by the populist politician Zulfiquar Ali Bhutto.

158. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Jawaharlal Nehru believed that both India and China with common experience of colonial exploitation would join hands to earn a respectable place in the world. The policy of Non-Alignment and non-agression were subscribed by both these countries."
Highlight four aspects of the initial Sino-Indian friendly alliance and cooperation.

Ans :

Driven by shared post-colonial aspirations, India and China actively forged a cooperative and peaceful early diplomatic relationship.
1. For many centuries before the modern era, the people of India and China had historically lived on very friendly, peaceful, and culturally enriching terms with one another.
2. Demonstrating strong diplomatic goodwill, India was notably one of the very first countries in the world to officially recognise the new Chinese communist government established in 1949.
3. To solidify their mutual trust, both these Asian nations officially signed the historic Panchsheel Agreement in 1954, which established five core principles of peaceful international coexistence.
4. The new Chinese government enthusiastically cemented this Indo-Chinese friendship, leading to the famous heydays of alliance characterised by the popular solidarity phrase "Hindi-Chini bhai-bhai" ringing between the nations.

159. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"In March 1959, a major uprising took place against the Chinese in Tibet. Tibetans raised slogans such as 'Tibet belongs to Tibetans, China return to China.'"
Discuss four subsequent events involving the Dalai Lama and India's policy towards him.

Ans :

The violent suppression of the Tibetan uprising forced the region's spiritual leadership to seek urgent refuge across the border.
1. The brutal Chinese military invasion of Tibet in 1959 officially made His Holiness, The Dalai Lama, who is the temporal and spiritual leader of Tibetan Buddhism, flee to India.
2. Upon his arrival, the Indian government generously provided the Dalai Lama with a secure and permanent residential place located in the hill station of Mussoorie for his safety.
3. However, to strictly maintain diplomatic neutrality, the Indian government absolutely refused to give him any official permission to set up a formal Tibetan government-in-exile on Indian soil.
4. Furthermore, the Indian authorities strictly refused to allow the Dalai Lama to carry out any overt political activity against China while he was safely residing within Indian territory.

160. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Unable to reach an understanding on disputed territory along the 3225 km long Himalyan border, the Chinese forces launched a massive attack on Aksai Chin and the North-East Frontier Agency simultaneously..."
State four ways this massive attack affected India's internal security and civilian policies.

Ans :

The sudden and massive Chinese invasion completely exposed India's vulnerabilities, prompting an immediate overhaul of domestic security measures.
1. Shocked by the rapid defeat and loss of territory, the Indian government immediately shifted its national focus, giving top absolute priority to upgrading its internal military arrangements.
2. To rapidly prepare the entire nation for a prolonged war, India was forced to make immediate and drastic structural changes to her overall military and administrative system.
3. In 1962, the Government of India hastily passed the Defence of India Act, which

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

4. The massive financial cost of the war led to a severe economic imbalance and runaway inflation across India, which was further worsened by the heavy burden of mounting taxes.

141. On October 22, 1947, mercenaries supported by the Pakistan government infiltrated Kashmir.
Explain the subsequent actions taken by Maharaja Hari Singh and the Indian government.

Ans :

The violent mercenary infiltration forced the Kashmiri leadership to urgently seek external military assistance to save the state.

1. As the heavily armed mercenaries started murdering and looting the innocent people rampantly across the region, Maharaja Hari Singh desperately asked for immediate military help from India.
2. The Indian government agreed to help him protect his citizens, but firmly stated they would do so only if he legally agreed to join the Indian Union.
3. Consequently, on October 26, 1947, Maharaja Hari Singh officially signed the Instrument of Accession, legally integrating the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir into the Indian Union.
4. The very next day after the legal signing, the fully equipped Indian army entered Pakistan and successfully drove out the violent infiltrators, thereby sparking the First Indo-Pak War.

142. The Kashmir issue remained unresolved after the initial conflict, leading to UN intervention.
Discuss the diplomatic exchange at the UN and the resulting territorial reality.

Ans :

The involvement of the United Nations formalised the territorial division of Kashmir following the First Indo-Pak War.

1. India proactively took up the Kashmir issue to the United Nation in order to lodge a formal diplomatic protest against the illegal military infiltration orchestrated by Pakistan.
2. In its official response at the UN, Pakistan falsely declared that it had absolutely nothing to do with the attackers who had violently infiltrated into the Kashmir valley.
3. Pakistan then put forward a strong diplomatic demand for a plebiscite to be held to let the people decide whether Kashmir shall be a part of India or Pakistan.
4. Ultimately, a formal ceasefire line was drawn under the supervision of the UN, resulting in Kashmir becoming part of India while 'Azad Kashmir' remained a part of Pakistan.

143. On August 5, 1965, over 25,000 Pakistani soldiers dressed as Kashmiri locals crossed the ceasefire line.
Trace the immediate Indian military response and the expansion of the conflict.

Ans :

The massive covert infiltration by Pakistani forces triggered a swift and expansive military retaliation from the Indian side.

1. In direct response to the massive infiltration, Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri boldly ordered the Indian army to cross the ceasefire line and strictly seal the mountain passes.
2. The Indian army was further ordered to strategically advance and successfully occupy vital military posts located in the hostile regions such as Uri, Haji Pir, and Kargil.
3. When the Pakistan government subsequently launched a massive tank and infantry attack in the Chenab sector, it severely threatened India's only crucial road link with the Kashmir valley.
4. To counter this, the Indian army was ordered by Lal Bahadur Shastri to aggressively move across the international border into Pakistan towards Lahore and Sialkot to defend Kashmir.

144. The 1965 conflict exposed severe inadequacies within the Pakistani military apparatus.
Highlight four specific internal military flaws of Pakistan revealed during this war.

Ans :

Despite initial overconfidence, the 1965 war completely unmasked the deep operational and strategic deficiencies of the Pakistani armed forces.

1. The intense battlefield engagements clearly exposed Pakistan's highly inadequate standards of basic military training, which severely hampered the battlefield

NODIA

effectiveness of their regular infantry and armoured units.
2. The war highlighted the deeply misguided selection of military officers within the Pakistani ranks, showing that leadership was often granted without proper merit or strategic capability.
3. The conflict laid bare Pakistan's exceptionally poor command and control arrangements, which led to widespread confusion and terrible coordination among their fighting units during crucial military offensives.
4. Furthermore, the war revealed the disastrously bad intelligence machinery of Pakistan, which had critically failed to accurately assess Indian military readiness before launching the August infiltrations.

145. Millions of people from East Pakistan took refuge in neighbouring Indian states due to widespread genocide.
Analyse the impact on India and its tactical support for the separatists.

Ans :

The unprecedented influx of refugees from East Pakistan forced India to intervene strategically to resolve the humanitarian crisis.
1. The sudden arrival of millions of terrified East Pakistani refugees seeking shelter in the neighbouring Indian states caused an extremely heavy and unsustainable economic strain on India's resources.
2. To resolve this crisis at its root, the Indian government decided to extend full and comprehensive military support to East Pakistan to help them achieve absolute political independence.
3. India actively provided covert and overt tactical support to the brave East Pakistani separatists who were continuously fighting a desperate guerrilla war against the West Pakistani military.
4. Specifically, the Indian armed forces heavily supported, funded, and trained the liberation force of East Pakistan, famously known as the Mukti Bahini, to actively fight the oppressors.

146. The Third Indo-Pak War was officially sparked by an air attack on the north-western part of India.
Enumerate the subsequent retaliatory steps taken by the Indian armed forces.

Ans :

Following the unprovoked Pakistani airstrikes on December 3, 1971, the Indian military launched a highly coordinated multi-front retaliation.
1. On December 4, 1971, the very next day, the Indian Air Force fiercely retaliated and quickly achieved complete air superiority by launching sporadic raids across Pakistan's western air bases.
2. The Indian army successfully held their ground and firmly defended their strategic positions when the Pak army launched a grand operation in Kashmir and in the Punjab region.
3. In a daring naval operation, Indian missile boats aggressively attacked the Karachi port, resulting in the massive destruction of reserve fuel tanks and sinking of Pakistani merchant ships.
4. The Indian Eastern Naval Commandship, under Vice Admiral Krishnan, completely isolated East Pakistan by establishing a tight naval blockade in the Bay of Bengal, trapping the enemy army.

147. The surrender of East Pakistan demoralised the Pakistani military and leadership.
State four political and psychological repercussions faced by Pakistan post-1971.

Ans :

The humiliating defeat in 1971 triggered massive internal political upheaval and a deep psychological crisis within Pakistan.
1. The massive surrender of the eastern territories completely demoralised the Pakistani military establishment, shattering their institutional confidence and public image as the ultimate defenders of the nation.
2. Facing intense public backlash for the military disaster, President Yahya Khan was forced to quickly resign and was subsequently replaced by the civilian leader Zulfiquar Ali Bhutto.
3. The crushing defeat caused a severe psychological and serious military setback for Pakistan, permanently altering the strategic balance of power in the post-colonial South-East Asian region.
4. As author Tariq Ali noted, the devastating scale of the loss meant Pakistan literally lost half of its navy, a quarter of its air force, and a third of its army.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

148. The Indian government provided the Dalai Lama a permanent residential place in Mussoorie.
Explain how the Chinese authorities reacted to this asylum arrangement.

Ans :

India's humanitarian decision to grant asylum to the Dalai Lama severely provoked the Chinese government and escalated border tensions.

1. The Chinese government was extremely unhappy with these residential arrangements because granting refuge to the Dalai Lama was viewed as a direct political challenge to Chinese authorities in Tibet.
2. The Chinese government officially and aggressively objected to the safe shelter and protection that the Indian government had generously provided to the fleeing spiritual leader and his followers.
3. In violent retaliation to India's protective policy, China suddenly moved its armed soldiers near the strategic Kongka Pass located in the disputed mountainous region of Ladakh.
4. At this pass, Chinese soldiers violently attacked an Indian patrol, brutally killing five Indian policemen and illegally capturing a dozen others, causing a continuous strain on Sino-Indian relations.

149. A highway was constructed between Sinkiang and Tibet, cutting through Indian-claimed territory.
Discuss India's diplomatic and military response to this Chinese encroachment.

Ans :

The construction of the strategic highway in Aksai Chin prompted India to abandon its passive stance for a forward policy.

1. Recognising that the newly constructed highway was of great military importance to the Chinese, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru decided to firmly adopt a forward policy against this encroachment.
2. The strategic decision of the Indian government under this new policy was to actively deploy five to ten soldiers into the specific Indian areas forcibly occupied by the Chinese.
3. Seeking a diplomatic resolution before conflict escalated, Indian officials arranged for Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai to visit New Delhi in April 1960 to hold crucial high-level border talks.
4. Unfortunately, no diplomatic agreements could be reached during these talks with Nehru, and the ensuing meetings between the officials of the two countries also produced absolutely no results.

150. The border dispute with China led to dangerous militarisation along the Sino-India border.
Trace the immediate military and administrative actions taken by India post-1962.

Ans :

The devastating outcome of the 1962 war forced India to rapidly overhaul its border infrastructure and internal security protocols.

1. Following the war, both India and China began dangerous militarisation of the disputed areas by actively building massive transportation infrastructure to support rapid troop movements along the border.
2. In addition to roads, both sides rapidly constructed airships outposts and permanently deployed a very large number of heavily armed troops in the sensitive Himalayan border regions.
3. After the humiliating defeat, top national priority was immediately given to military arrangements in India, forcing the government to make drastic and urgent changes in her military system.
4. To legally secure the nation from internal sabotage, the Government of India quickly passed the Defence of India Act in 1962, giving the state sweeping powers to arrest suspects.

151. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"It is a policy which flows from our past, from recent history, from our national movement and from various ideas we have proclaimed. After independence, India adopted principles such as non-alignment, Panchsheel, disarmament, anti-colonialism and world peace."
Highlight four regional conflicts that immediately tested these proclaimed foreign policy ideals.

Ans :

Despite its noble commitments to global peace and non-alignment, India's foreign policy was immediately challenged by hostile neighbours.

1. The ideals of peace were severely tested by the First Indo-Pak War of 1947-49,

NODIA

long-lasting large-scale economic slowdown across the entire nation.
2. Pakistan completely failed to achieve its primary strategic goal of capturing Kashmir and tragically lost significantly more ground to the Indian forces than it had initially gained.
3. Military equipment losses were relatively heavy and devastating on the Pakistani side, resulting in the complete destruction of twenty aircraft, 200 battle tanks, and the loss of 3800 troops.
4. The intense war publicly exposed Pakistan's inadequate standards of military training, its severely misguided selection of officers, its poor command arrangements, and its exceptionally bad intelligence machinery.

130. Highlight four ways the 1965 war altered international diplomatic relations for India and Pakistan.

Ans :

The aftermath of the 1965 conflict triggered a major realignment of international alliances for both India and Pakistan.
1. The diplomatic relationship between Pakistan and the United States grew significantly weaker as the US blatantly refused to come to Pakistan's aid during the crucial military conflict.
2. The United States officially issued a strict statement declaring its completely neutral position while also intentionally cutting off all vital military supplies to the Pakistani armed forces.
3. Both India and Pakistan felt deeply betrayed by the noticeable lack of diplomatic and military support from the major western powers during their time of urgent national crisis.
4. As a direct consequence of this western betrayal, India and Pakistan openly developed close and strategic international relationships with the Soviet Union and China respectively to secure their borders.

131. Analyse the political developments in Pakistan during 1970 that led to the Bangladesh crisis.

Ans :

The political turmoil in Pakistan during 1970 created a massive democratic crisis that eventually sparked a brutal civil war.
1. In the highly anticipated general election of Pakistan held in 1970, the East Pakistani political party known as the Awami League successfully secured a simple majority in Parliament.
2. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the widely popular leader of the Awami League, rightfully claimed the democratic authority to officially form the national government based on his massive electoral victory.
3. However, the powerful plenipotentiaries and military leaders of West Pakistan were deeply unhappy with this election outcome and outright refused to transfer legitimate political power to the East.
4. Consequently, the then President of Pakistan, Yahya Khan, aggressively called upon the military forces, arbitrarily arrested Mujibur Rahman, and immediately conducted widespread genocide against the Bengali population.

132. Mention four ways the Indian government responded to the East Pakistani crisis before December 1971.

Ans :

India adopted a proactive and supportive stance towards the East Pakistani population facing severe military oppression in 1971.
1. As millions of terrified people from East Pakistan took refuge in neighbouring Indian states, the Indian government accommodated them despite the heavy financial strain on its own resources.
2. The Indian government officially decided to extend full and comprehensive military support to the suffering people of East Pakistan to help them achieve their ultimate goal of independence.
3. India provided continuous and active tactical support to the heavily armed East Pakistani separatists who were courageously fighting against the brutal military oppression of the West Pakistani forces.
4. Specifically, the Indian armed forces actively trained, funded, and supported the Mukti Bahini, which served as the primary armed liberation force of East Pakistan during this critical period.

133. State four key developments during the naval and air campaigns of the Third Indo-Pak War.

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

between the two newly emergent nation states of India and Pakistan.
2. Apart from the tragic loss of human life and heavy military equipment, the intense conflict caused immense and long-lasting structural damage to the domestic economy of both countries.
3. The war was particularly disastrous for Pakistan, as it abruptly halted the impressive economic growth that the nation had successfully experienced since the early years of the 1960s.
4. This massive diversion of national funds towards the military effort ultimately led to a severe and large-scale economic slowdown, crippling Pakistan's financial development for years to come.

155. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the leader of Awami League thus claimed the right to form the government. But the plenipotentaries of West Pakistan were unhappy with the election out come and the then President of Pakistan, Yahya Khan called the military..."
Trace four immediate consequences of this military action on the Bengali population and India.

Ans :

Yahya Khan's refusal to respect the democratic mandate led to extreme military violence that spilled over into Indian territory.
1. Following his arbitrary decision to deploy the army, President Yahya Khan ordered the immediate arrest of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman to systematically crush the legitimate political leadership of the East.
2. The deployed West Pakistani military quickly initiated and ruthlessly conducted a widespread and horrific genocide against the unarmed Bengali civilian population across the entire eastern province.
3. Fleeing from this extreme military brutality, millions of terrified people from East Pakistan took immediate refuge by illegally crossing the border into the neighbouring Indian border states.
4. The sudden and massive influx of these desperate refugees caused an incredibly heavy financial and administrative strain on India's limited national resources, forcing India to intervene militarily.

156. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Dacca fell to combined Indian and 'Mukti Bahini' forces on December 6, bringing a quick end to the war. On 16 December 1971, Lieutenant General A A K Niazi, Eastern Command of Pakistani Armed Forces signed the Instrument of Surrender."
Enumerate four direct outcomes of this war regarding territory, diplomacy, and prisoners.

Ans :

The historic surrender at Dacca fundamentally redrew the political map and forced new diplomatic realities upon the subcontinent.
1. The decisive victory of the Indian and Mukti Bahini forces ensured that East Pakistan permanently broke away and officially became an independent sovereign state under the name of Bangladesh.
2. To formally restore peace, a crucial diplomatic agreement was reached and signed on July 2, 1972, at Shimla between the respective national governments of India and Pakistan.
3. As a direct result of this Shimla agreement, all the disputed territories that were briefly occupied by each country during the course of the war were mutually restored.
4. In a major gesture of diplomatic goodwill aimed at peacefully settling their differences through negotiation, all the Pakistani prisoners of war captured in Dacca were gracefully released by India.

157. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Pakistan lost half of its navy, a quarter of its air force and a third of its army. A humiliating defeat that caused a psychological and serious military set back for Pakistan."
Analyse four broader political and territorial consequences of this crushing defeat for Pakistan.

Ans :

The monumental military losses in 1971 triggered a complete collapse of Pakistan's political structure and its territorial integrity.
1. The most devastating consequence was the permanent loss of East Pakistan, which successfully broke away from West Pakistani control to become the newly independent sovereign state of Bangladesh.
2. The massive scale of the historic surrender at Dacca, involving over 98,000 troops, completely shattered and demoralised the

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Chini bhai-bhai" ringing high between the citizens of the two countries.

137. Enumerate any four principles of the Panchsheel Agreement signed in 1954.

Ans :

The Panchsheel Agreement served as the fundamental diplomatic framework for maintaining peaceful coexistence between India and China.

1. The first core principle of the agreement required both nations to strictly protect and mutually respect the sovereign territorial integrity and defined borders of each respective country.
2. The second principle firmly established a policy of mutual non-aggression, ensuring that neither nation would ever initiate unprovoked military attacks or hostile armed actions against the other.
3. The third principle mandated strict non-intervention, meaning neither country would secretly or overtly interfere in the internal domestic political affairs or administrative matters of the other nation.
4. The fourth principle focused on promoting equality and cooperation for mutual benefit, ensuring that bilateral trade and diplomatic exchanges would always be conducted fairly to help both economies.

138. Trace the events of the Tibetan uprising in 1959 and the Dalai Lama's arrival in India.

Ans :

The situation in Tibet rapidly deteriorated in 1959, leading to a massive political crisis that directly involved India.

1. With the explicit and aggressive aim of permanently annexing Tibet as an integrated part of China, the Chinese cleverly made their armed soldiers move deep into the country.
2. In March 1959, a major and widespread popular uprising took place against the occupying Chinese forces across Tibet as the local citizens fiercely resisted the foreign military presence.
3. During this intense rebellion, the angry Tibetans passionately raised defiant political slogans such as 'Tibet belongs to Tibetans' and 'China return to China' to protest the hostile invasion.
4. The violent Chinese invasion of Tibet in 1959 ultimately made His Holiness, The Dalai Lama, the temporal and spiritual leader of Tibetan Buddhism, and his devoted followers flee to India.

139. Discuss the immediate border disputes that triggered the Sino-Indian War of 1962.

Ans :

Unresolved territorial claims and aggressive infrastructure projects directly precipitated the outbreak of the 1962 Sino-Indian War.

1. China and India had a long-standing and bitter dispute over the legal possession of the Aksai Chin region, with India claiming it as Kashmir and China claiming it as Xinjiang.
2. The conflict escalated when a strategic highway was constructed between Sinkiang and Tibet, which deliberately cut directly through the India-occupied region of the Aksai Chin zone.
3. Because this newly constructed highway was of great military importance to the Chinese, Jawaharlal Nehru proactively adopted a forward policy against this blatant Chinese territorial encroachment.
4. Following this forward policy, the decision of the Indian government was to quickly deploy five to ten soldiers into the specific Indian areas forcibly occupied by the Chinese forces.

140. Highlight four domestic and economic impacts of the 1962 Sino-Indian War on India.

Ans :

The disastrous 1962 war with China forced India to rapidly alter its internal security laws and economic priorities.

1. After the devastating war, top national priority was immediately given to military arrangements in India, forcing the government to make drastic changes in her overall military system.
2. In 1962, the Government of India passed the stringent Defence of India Act, which legally allowed the immediate arrest of any person simply having a Chinese surname or spouse.
3. Under this newly enacted law, thousands of innocent Chinese Indians were unfairly targeted, arrested, and either forcefully deported or brutally coerced to permanently leave their homes in India.

NODIA

legally allowed the immediate arrest of any person simply having a Chinese surname or spouse.
4. Under the draconian enforcement of this wartime act, thousands of innocent Chinese Indians were unfairly targeted, forcefully deported, or brutally coerced to permanently leave their homes in India.

161. Read the extract given below carefully.
"The accession of Jammu and Kashmir was complicated by its demographic and political reality. The ruler was Hindu, while the majority population was Muslim. Anticipations of joining India led to a severe crisis in late 1947, forcing a decisive choice upon the Maharaja when irregular forces breached the state's borders, marking the beginning of the first major conflict between the two newly independent nations."
Assess the sequence of events from the infiltration to the signing of the Instrument of Accession and the Indian army's entry.

Ans :

The sudden invasion of Kashmir by hostile forces forced the independent Maharaja to urgently integrate his state with India.
1. On October 22, 1947, heavily armed mercenaries who were actively supported by the Pakistan government illegally infiltrated into Kashmir and started violently murdering and looting the local people rampantly.
2. Completely overwhelmed by this brutal invasion, Maharaja Hari Singh desperately asked for immediate military help from the Indian government to protect his innocent citizens and secure his borders.
3. The Indian government agreed to deploy its military to help him, but strictly on the condition that he legally agreed to sign the Instrument of Accession to the Indian Union.
4. Immediately after Maharaja Hari Singh signed the document on October 26, 1947, the Indian army swiftly entered Pakistan the very next day, officially triggering the First Indo-Pak War.

162. Read the extract given below carefully.
"The 1965 conflict saw pitched battles extending beyond Kashmir. The Indian army threatened crucial road links and moved across the border towards Lahore and Sialkot. This undeclared war eventually required international mediation to restore the previous status quo, leaving behind a trail of economic ruin and a deep sense of diplomatic abandonment among the warring parties."
Examine the diplomatic shifts and feelings of betrayal that emerged between the warring nations and Western powers post-war.

Ans :

The lack of Western support during the intense 1965 war forced both India and Pakistan to seek new international alliances.
1. The diplomatic relation between Pakistan and the United States grew significantly weaker as the US not only refused to come to Pakistan's aid but officially issued a neutral statement.
2. Furthermore, the United States deliberately crippled Pakistan's war effort by strictly cutting off all essential military supplies and spare parts to the Pakistani armed forces during the conflict.
3. Consequently, both India and Pakistan felt deeply betrayed by the noticeable lack of diplomatic, moral, and military support from the major western powers during their time of crisis.
4. As a direct result of this betrayal, both India and Pakistan openly shifted their foreign policies and actively developed close strategic relationships with the Soviet Union and China respectively.

163. Read the extract given below carefully.
"The 1971 war witnessed remarkable coordination between Indian forces and local separatist outfits. From naval blockades trapping the opposing army to sporadic air raids, the military strategy systematically isolated the enemy, culminating in a historic geopolitical transformation in South Asia and the birth of a new nation."
Discuss the specific military operations on the Western and Eastern fronts that led to this decisive victory.

Ans :

The Indian Armed Forces utilised a highly aggressive multi-front strategy to completely overwhelm the Pakistani military in 1971.
1. On the western front, the Indian Air Force fiercely retaliated the very next day after the initial attack and quickly achieved complete air superiority by launching sporadic bombing raids.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

2. In a devastating maritime strike, Indian missile boats aggressively attacked the heavily defended Karachi port, resulting in the massive destruction of reserve fuel tanks and sinking of merchant ships.
3. On the eastern front, the Indian Eastern Naval Commandship completely isolated East Pakistan by establishing an impenetrable naval blockade in the Bay of Bengal, securely trapping the Pakistani army.
4. On the ground, the Indian army successfully held their defensive positions in Kashmir and Punjab against Pakistani grand operations, while simultaneously capturing Dacca with the combined Mukti Bahini forces.

164. Read the extract given below carefully.
"Geopolitical tensions in the late 1950s escalated when infrastructural developments in disputed zones challenged territorial integrity. Diplomatic talks in New Delhi failed, and a forward military stance was adopted, culminating in a simultaneous multi-front offensive that caught the defending forces off guard and permanently altered regional border security."
Analyse the immediate causes related to the Aksai Chin dispute and the failure of the 1960 diplomatic talks.

Ans :

The irreconcilable claims over the Aksai Chin region and subsequent infrastructure projects made a border war with China inevitable.

1. China and India had a long-standing and bitter dispute over the legal possession of Aksai Chin, with India claiming it as part of Kashmir and China claiming it as Xinjiang.
2. The crisis deepened when China constructed a strategic military highway between Sinkiang and Tibet, which deliberately cut directly through the specific Aksai Chin zone legally claimed by India.
3. In direct response to this massive encroachment, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru firmly adopted a forward policy, deciding to deploy Indian soldiers into the areas occupied by the Chinese forces.
4. Attempting to prevent war, Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai went to New Delhi in April 1960 to hold talks with Nehru, but no agreements could be reached, ensuring armed conflict.

NODIA

165. Read the extract given below carefully.
"The aftermath of the 1962 border war had profound psychological and geopolitical ramifications. It shattered the illusion of Asian solidarity and exposed military vulnerabilities, prompting immediate defensive restructuring and a shift in regional alliances that would soon trigger another conflict on India's western borders."
Evaluate the long-term consequences of this war on India's internal economy, military mindset, and relations with neighbouring adversaries.

Ans :

The devastating defeat in 1962 fundamentally traumatised the Indian establishment and permanently reshaped its strategic approach towards national security.

1. The massive financial burden of fighting the sudden war and rapidly rebuilding the military led to a severe economic imbalance and widespread inflation in India, alongside heavily mounting taxes.
2. The humiliating defeat of the unprepared Indian army at the hands of the Chinese forces deeply and psychologically scarred an entire generation of Indian military and political teachers.
3. The war had a long-lasting destructive effect on Sino-Indian ties, laying a permanent assault upon Jawaharlal Nehru's cherished ideological claim of unified and peaceful Asian solidarity.
4. Crucially, by sensing the apparent weakness of the Indian army, Pakistan, now an ally of China, began a dangerous policy of provocation in Kashmir, ultimately leading to the 1965 war.

166. Analyse the situation that compelled the ruler to seek military help as depicted in the context of the image below.

The princely state faced a massive external military threat shortly after the partition of the subcontinent in 1947.
Analyse the situation that compelled the ruler to seek military help.

Ans :

The circumstances surrounding the Instrument of Accession were defined by extreme regional instability and immediate military threats.

1. Although the vast majority of the population in Kashmir were Muslims, its ruler Maharaja Hari Singh was a Hindu who firmly declared his earnest wish to remain entirely as an independent state immediately after the completion of the regional partition.
2. The Pakistani government critically anticipated that the Hindu Maharaja might eventually want to join India at some point, leading to government-supported mercenaries violently infiltrating Kashmir on October 22, 1947, and starting to aggressively murder and loot the local people.
3. Completely overwhelmed by this terrifying and sudden armed infiltration, the desperate Maharaja immediately asked for urgent military help from India to permanently secure his vulnerable territory against the advancing and highly destructive forces heavily backed by the Pakistani administration.
4. The Indian government strictly agreed to provide the requested military assistance to help him only if he officially agreed to sign the Instrument of Accession to the Indian Union, which the frightened Maharaja promptly signed on October 26, 1947.

167. Evaluate the immediate territorial and geopolitical consequences reported in the publication below.

The National Herald

NEW DELHI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1949 PRICE TWO ANNAS

CEASEFIRE IN KASHMIR DECLARED

UN Commission Successfully Intervenes; Lines Drawn

FIGHTING ENDS AFTER WEEKS OF BITTER CONFLICT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1

A ceasefire in Kashmir began at midnight last night, it was announced officially this morning. The announcement was made by the UN Commission for India and Pakistan which has been engaged in efforts to bring about a cessation of hostilities between Indian and Pakistan forces in the State.

According to an official communique issued here, the decision to cease firing was taken after consultations between the Commission and representatives of the Indian and Pakistan governments.

The Commission has also drawn a line determining the ceasefire line to be observed by both sides, pending the final settlement of the Kashmir question.

UN EFFORTS PRAISED BY BOTH DOMINIONS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1

Leaders in both India and Pakistan today expressed their appreciation of the efforts of the United Nations Commission in bringing about the ceasefire.

Mr. Nehru, in a statement issued here, said that India had accepted

AFGHANISTAN

CHINA (TIBET)

NORTHERN AREAS

AREA UNDER PAKISTAN CONTROL

LADAKH

Muzaffarabad

Srinagar

Leh

JAMMU & KASHMIR

AREA UNDER INDIAN CONTROL

PAKISTAN

INDIA

CEASEFIRE LINE AS ON 1-1-1949

CEASEFIRE LINE TO BE RESPECTED BY BOTH SIDES

LAHORE, Jan. 1

The Government of Pakistan has issued a statement accepting the ceasefire and the line drawn by the United Nations Commission.

It said, that the forces have been instructed to observe the ceasefire line strictly. As regards the line of the truce, it added, would be respected.

The statement expressed the hope that the ceasefire would pave the way for a just and lasting settlement of the dispute in accordance with the wishes of the people of Kashmir.

DISCUSSIONS TO CONTINUE UNDER UN AUSPICES

NEW YORK, Jan. 1

The Security Council, which has met on both and Pakistan are announced in a broadcast tonight that it would continue its efforts to find a peaceful and durable solution of the Kashmir problem.

The Commission appeals to the Governments of India and Pakistan to issue orders to their military units and to co-operate fully with its endeavours.

REFUGEES HOPE TO RETURN HOME SOON: OFFICIALS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1

Officials of the Ministry of Rehabilitation here hope that, in the wake with the ceasefire in operation, conditions would soon permit the return of thousands of refugees to their homes in the Punjab.

Large numbers of persons have been displaced during the fighting which broke out in October last year.

SITUATION STILL TENSE IN MANY BORDER AREAS

SRINAGAR, Jan. 1

Although the ceasefire has come into effect, reports from various parts of the State indicate that the situation remains tense. Both sides have been strengthening their forces in their respective areas.

Military authorities have urged the people to remain vigilant and to co-operate in maintaining peace and order.

The initial armed conflict following partition culminated in international diplomatic mediation to halt the active fighting.
Evaluate the immediate territorial and geopolitical consequences reported in the publication below.

Ans :

The initial conflict over Kashmir resulted in profound and long-lasting territorial and diplomatic geopolitical consequences.

1. Following a tense backdrop of constant, devastating armed conflicts between India and Pakistan over the highly contested issue of accession, a formal ceasefire line was officially drawn between the two warring nations strictly under the direct supervision of the UN.
2. As a direct and permanent territorial result of this internationally mediated military ceasefire, the administrative control of the region fractured, with Azad Kashmir, comprising precisely two-fifths of the total contested territory, falling directly under absolute Pakistani governmental control.
3. Simultaneously, the successful political and military integration of the remaining territory was solidified, meaning that India successfully established total administrative control over the remaining three-fifths of the region, legally absorbing it as a permanent part of the sovereign Indian Union.
4. Despite the ceasefire, the fundamental territorial Kashmir issue remained completely unresolved, ultimately prompting Pakistan to launch several dangerous subsequent attacks, thereby marking the volatile beginning of a sustained, tragic period completely marred by destructive conflicts in subsequent decades.

168. Interpret the events depicted in the sketch and how they precipitated a major military crisis.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

resulting from the wartime measures highlighted below.

Ans :

The territorial defeat triggered severe domestic emergency policies and dramatically shifted the Asian geopolitical balance.

1. The brief but devastating conflict fundamentally led to a highly dangerous militarisation of the disputed Sino-India border, violently compelling both nervous nations to extensively build transportation infrastructure, establish massive airships outposts, and permanently deploy huge numbers of ground troops.
2. Domestic security policies shifted when the Government of India passed the Defence of India Act in 1962, which aggressively allowed the immediate arrest, widespread deportation, or harsh coercion of thousands of residents simply possessing Chinese surnames or descending from Chinese blood.
3. Beyond the severe social disruption, the unexpected war triggered a massive national economic imbalance and skyrocketing inflation alongside steadily mounting taxes, while the devastating battlefield defeat deeply psychologically scarred Indian military and political teachers and completely shattered Nehru's proud claim of Asian solidarity.
4. Geopolitically, the humiliating defeat encouraged Pakistan to heavily sense the severe vulnerability of the shaken Indian army, prompting Islamabad to forge close opportunistic ties with China and deliberately begin a dangerous policy of armed provocation that ultimately caused the 1965 war.

EIGHT MARKS QUESTIONS

176. The conflicting demands of the newly emergent nation states, India and Pakistan, often precipitated into armed warfare in the post-colonial era.

In this context, explain:

(i) Any four factors detailing the situation in Kashmir that led to the First Indo-Pak War.

(ii) Any four consequences of this First Indo-Pak War.

NODIA

Ans :

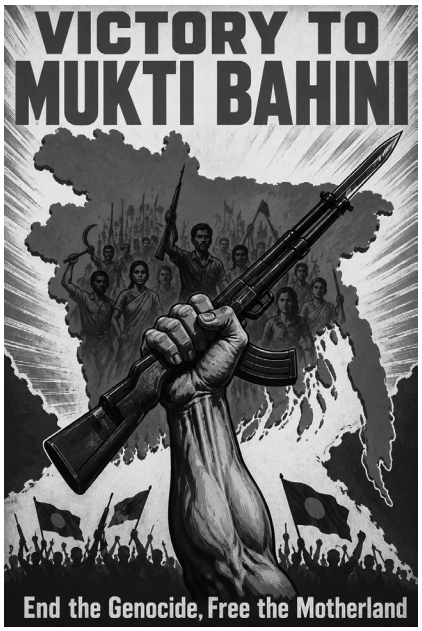
(i) The situation in Kashmir rapidly deteriorated after partition due to conflicting territorial interests and illegal military interventions.

1. At the time of partition, despite the majority of the population in Kashmir being Muslims, its ruler, Maharaja Hari Singh, was a Hindu who officially declared his firm wish to remain as an entirely independent state.
2. After the completion of partition and the creation of India and Pakistan in August 1947, the Pakistan government strongly anticipated that the Hindu Maharaja might eventually want to formally join India.
3. Consequently, on October 22, 1947, armed mercenaries actively supported by the Pakistan government violently infiltrated into Kashmir, initiating a brutal campaign by murdering and looting the local civilian people rampantly.
4. Faced with this severe crisis, the Maharaja urgently asked for military help from India, which agreed to assist him only after he formally signed the Instrument of Accession on October 26, 1947.

(ii) The First Indo-Pak war concluded with significant territorial and political consequences for both the conflicting nations.

1. As a direct result of the constant conflicts and subsequent United Nations intervention, a designated ceasefire line was officially drawn between the two nations to effectively halt the ongoing armed hostilities.
2. The specific region named 'Azad Kashmir', which constituted approximately two-fifths of the total Kashmir territory, permanently came under the direct political and military control of the Pakistan government after the war.
3. Following the ceasefire, the Republic of India successfully retained administrative control over the remaining three-fifths of the disputed Kashmir territory, firmly establishing it as an integral part of the Indian Union.

170. Discuss the political and humanitarian crisis that fueled the movement promoted in this artwork.



The brutal suppression of democratic election results led to the rise of an armed regional liberation force supported by India.
Discuss the political and humanitarian crisis that fueled the movement promoted in this artwork.

Ans :

The massive humanitarian crisis fundamentally stemmed from violent political oppression and widespread military atrocities.

1. During the crucial general election of Pakistan in 1970, the East Pakistani political party known as the Awami League secured a simple majority, leading its prominent leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman to rightfully claim the ultimate democratic right to form the government.
2. Because the West Pakistan plenipotentiaries were deeply unhappy with this democratic outcome, the then President of Pakistan, Yahya Khan, ruthlessly called the military to quickly arrest Mujibur Rahman and violently conducted widespread, brutal genocide against the entirely defenseless local Bengali population.
3. This brutal and continuous military suppression terrifyingly forced millions of panicked people from East Pakistan to desperately seek immediate refuge in neighbouring Indian states, which immediately caused a tremendously heavy administrative and economic strain on the completely overwhelmed Indian government.
4. In highly decisive response to this escalating regional crisis, the Indian government extended full military support to the East Pakistani separatists, actively backing the Mukti Bahini liberation force, which ultimately sparked the Third Indo-Pak War following sudden Pakistani preemptive air attacks.

171. Identify the diplomatic outcomes and political shifts that arose directly from this signing ceremony.

Following a massive military surrender at Dacca in 1971, a formal postwar settlement was systematically negotiated between the two rival nations.
Identify the diplomatic outcomes and political shifts that arose directly from this signing ceremony.

Ans :

The postwar diplomatic negotiations reshaped the geopolitical landscape and heavily affected the Pakistani political leadership.

1. Following the massive surrender of Pakistani troops at Dacca, a formal diplomatic resolution was pursued, which completely culminated in an important peace agreement being securely signed on July 2, 1972, at Shimla between the leadership of India and Pakistan.
2. This crucial postwar settlement carefully dictated that the various disputed border territories militarily occupied by each respective country during the aggressive course of the war were immediately restored to their original status established prior to the outbreak of hostilities.

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

(ii) The decisive military conclusion of the war dramatically transformed the political geography of the subcontinent forever.
1. The intense war officially ended in a crushing defeat for Pakistan within a mere fortnight, resulting in a historic and decisive victory for India, East Pakistan, and the allied Mukti Bahini forces.
2. As a direct political result of this massive military victory, the territory of East Pakistan officially became a newly independent sovereign state, globally recognized under the new national name of Bangladesh.
3. The profoundly humiliating surrender of the eastern territories severely demoralised the Pakistani military establishment, compelling President Yahya Khan to ultimately resign and be subsequently replaced by the politician Zulfiquar Ali Bhutto.
4. Following the conflict, the Shimla Agreement was reached on July 2, 1972, where both nations restored occupied territories, released prisoners of war, and mutually agreed to settle differences peacefully through negotiation.

179. Read the text below carefully.
"The foreign policy of India is not a sudden growth. In the words of Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India, 'It is a policy which flows from our past, from recent history, from our national movement and from various ideas we have proclaimed.'"
Analyse any eight developments relating to the initial friendly alliance and the subsequent dispute concerning Tibet that severely strained Sino-Indian relations up to 1959.

Ans :

India's early diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China transitioned from an optimistic friendly alliance rooted in shared history to severe diplomatic strain over territorial disputes.
1. When the People's Republic of China was established, India emerged as one of the very first countries in the world to officially recognise the new communist government and foster diplomatic relations.
2. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru firmly believed that both India and China, sharing a common historical experience of harsh colonial exploitation, would join hands to earn a respectable place in the world.
3. Both developing nations actively subscribed to the international policy of Non-Alignment and non-aggression, leading them to formally sign the historic Panchsheel Agreement in 1954 to cement their growing Indo-Chinese friendship.
4. The Panchsheel agreement established five core principles of peaceful coexistence, explicitly including mutual respect for territorial integrity, strict non-aggression, non-intervention, equality for mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence with other countries.
5. This highly optimistic period marked the absolute heydays of the Sino-Indian friendly alliance, characterised by the widely popular phrase 'Hindi-Chini bhai-bhai' loudly ringing high between the citizens of the two nations.
6. However, relations drastically worsened when the Chinese cleverly moved their military soldiers into Tibet with the explicit expansionist aim of completely annexing the Tibetan territory as an integral part of China.
7. In March 1959, a major internal uprising took place against the Chinese occupation in Tibet, prompting the Dalai Lama and his numerous followers to swiftly flee and seek immediate refuge in India.
8. The Indian government provided the Dalai Lama with a permanent residential place in Mussourie, completely angering the Chinese government which viewed this specific refuge as a direct political challenge to their authority.

180. "Unable to reach an understanding on disputed territory along the 3225 km long Himalayan border, the Chinese forces launched a massive attack."
Give an account of any eight factors and events related to the border disputes and immediate causes that led directly to the Sino-Indian War of 1962.

Ans :

The Sino-Indian War of 1962 was the direct culmination of escalating border disputes, failed diplomatic negotiations, and aggressive military manoeuvring by both neighbouring nations.

Ans :

The complex political asylum situation heavily strained the previously established diplomatic ties between the nations.

1. Driven by the ambitious strategic aim of permanently annexing Tibet as part of China, the Chinese military cleverly moved soldiers into the region, subsequently triggering a massive civilian uprising against the highly oppressive Chinese occupation forces in March 1959.
2. This violent regional suppression directly forced His Holiness the Dalai Lama to desperately flee to India, where the accommodating Indian government officially provided him a permanent residential place in Mussourie but firmly refused permission to establish any formal political government-in-exile.
3. The completely furious Chinese government was deeply unhappy and vehemently objected to the protective shelter given to the spiritual leader, primarily because granting official refuge to the Dalai Lama was harshly perceived as a massive direct challenge to Chinese administrative authorities.
4. In aggsressive retaliation to this asylum, China deliberately moved its heavily armed soldiers near the Kongka Pass in Ladakh, violently killing five Indian policemen and capturing a dozen others, which permanently turned the complex refugee issue into a continuous bilateral strain.

174. Unpack the border disputes and infrastructural provocations heavily satirised in this illustration.

Increasing infrastructural encroachment in a highly disputed western sector forced the Indian government to forcefully rethink its border strategies.

Unpack the border disputes and infrastructural provocations heavily satirised in this illustration.

Ans :

The immediate outbreak of the armed conflict was deeply rooted in highly aggressive territorial boundary disputes.

1. The immediate trigger for the armed conflict was an escalating border dispute concerning the strategic possession of the Aksai Chin territory, which India forcefully claimed as part of Kashmir while China adamantly insisted it rightfully belonged to the Xinjiang province.
2. Tensions reached a boiling point when China aggressively encroached upon the Indian-occupied zone of Aksai Chin to physically construct a vital highway connecting Sinkiang and Tibet, an infrastructural project possessing immense and undeniable military importance for the advancing Chinese forces.
3. In direct retaliation against this brazen territorial encroachment, Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru rapidly adopted a bold forward policy, resulting in the crucial governmental decision to actively deploy Indian soldiers into those specific border areas forcibly occupied by the Chinese.
4. When comprehensive diplomatic negotiations between Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru held at New Delhi in April 1960 failed to reach any viable agreement, the severely deteriorating situation inevitably culminated in a massive simultaneous Chinese border attack.

175. Assess the internal and external repercussions resulting from the wartime measures highlighted below.

The National Herald

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT PASSED!

Strict Measures Enforced Against Aliens; Borders Militarised

EMERGENCY DECLARED: REPORT SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITIES

NEHRU TO ADDRESS NATION TONIGHT

STAY CALM · MAINTAIN DISCIPLINE · HAVE FAITH IN THE ARMED FORCES · VICTORY WILL BE OURS

The sudden battlefield defeat severely shook the nation, forcing the government to immediately enact sweeping domestic emergency legislation.

Assess the internal and external repercussions

BETTER THAN BOOK IN THE MARKET

Why students are choosing this book 👉

School teachers already use this content to set papers.

Still not sure?

- 👉 Match this PDF with your question papers
- 👉 See the similarity yourself

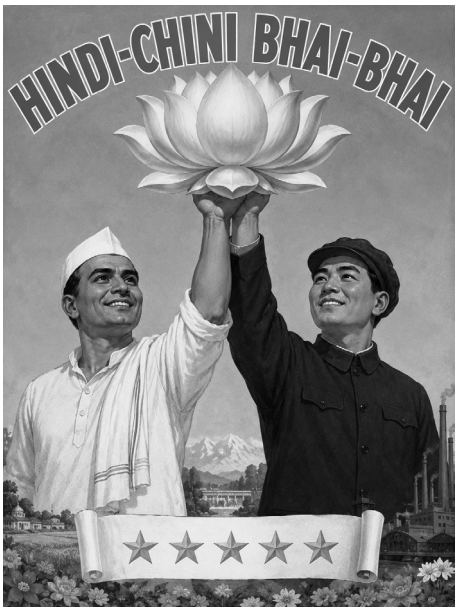
Why does this happen?

- ✓ Teachers have its PDF & Word files
- ✓ Easy access
- ✓ Direct copy-paste questions
- ✓ Same pattern followed

Don't miss out—get the advantage today!

3. In addition to resolving territorial disputes, both participating nations firmly agreed to settle their enduring differences peacefully through mutual bilateral negotiation, ensuring that essential trade and formal diplomatic relations were rapidly and constructively reestablished between the two neighbouring states.
4. The humiliating military defeat severely demoralised the Pakistani military establishment, which decisively forced President Yahya Khan to abruptly resign, allowing Zulfiquar Ali Bhutto to replace him while the freed Mujibar Rahman triumphantly returned to a newly liberated Dacca.

172. Explain the foundational principles of peaceful coexistence advocated by the visual messaging below.



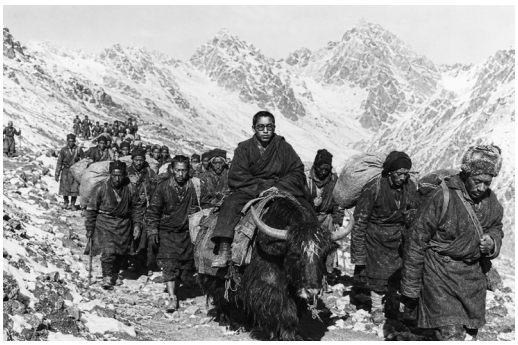
A historic 1954 diplomatic agreement sought to permanently cement friendship between two massive Asian nations sharing anti-colonial histories.
Explain the foundational principles of peaceful coexistence advocated by the visual messaging below.

Ans :

The foundational diplomatic framework for peaceful coexistence was deeply rooted in shared anti-colonial histories.

1. Believing firmly that both nations shared a deeply common experience of ruthless colonial exploitation, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru optimistically envisioned that India and China would cooperatively join hands to permanently earn a highly respectable and influential place in the world.
2. This optimistic diplomatic vision directly resulted in the historic signing of the Panchsheel Agreement in 1954, which was fundamentally based on the first two core principles requiring mutual respect to protect the territorial integrity of each country alongside strict non-aggression.
3. To guarantee harmonious bilateral relations, the carefully drafted treaty additionally mandated strict adherence to its third and fourth essential principles, which legally demanded total non-intervention in internal state affairs combined with a steadfast commitment to absolute equality and mutual economic cooperation.
4. Anchored by the fifth overarching principle demanding peaceful coexistence with other countries, this landmark policy significantly cemented Indo-Chinese friendship and popularised the Hindi-Chini bhai-bhai phrase, although the bilateral relationship tragically deteriorated during the late fifties due to various entirely unresolved reasons.

173. Examine the specific events and policies related to this asylum crisis that fundamentally ruptured diplomatic ties.



Following a severe regional uprising, a prominent spiritual leader was forced to desperately cross the perilous mountainous border into India.
Examine the specific events and policies related to this asylum crisis that fundamentally ruptured diplomatic ties.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

4. With the active intervention and continuous supervision of the United Nations, the official Line of Control was formally established, although the core Kashmir territorial issue remained completely unresolved between both involved countries.

177. With reference to the Second Indo-Pak War of 1965, examine any eight major consequences of this armed conflict.

Ans :

The 1965 Second Indo-Pak war had numerous profound economic, military, and diplomatic consequences that significantly altered the geopolitical landscape of South Asia.

1. The armed conflict severely strained the already fragile diplomatic relations between the two newly emergent nations, completely failing to resolve the underlying core dispute regarding the accession of Jammu and Kashmir.
2. Apart from the tragic loss of human life and the extensive destruction of valuable military equipment, the war caused immense and long-lasting damage to the developing economies of both involved countries.
3. Although Pakistan had proudly experienced an impressive economic growth trajectory since the early 1960s, the massive financial burden of the war directly led to a very large-scale economic slowdown within Pakistan.
4. Pakistan completely failed to achieve its primary strategic goal of capturing Kashmir and ultimately lost significantly more territorial ground than it had initially managed to gain during the course of the war.
5. Military losses were relatively heavy and particularly devastating on the Pakistani side during the conflict, resulting in the documented destruction of twenty aircrafts, two hundred combat tanks, and 3800 frontline troops.
6. The diplomatic relationship between Pakistan and the United States grew significantly weaker as the US explicitly refused aid, declared a neutral position, and entirely cut off essential military supplies to Pakistan.
7. The intense warfare openly exposed Pakistan's severely inadequate standards of military training, its deeply misguided selection of officers, its poor command and control arrangements, alongside a highly inefficient and bad intelligence machinery.
8. Both nations felt deeply betrayed by the noticeable lack of western support; consequently, India and Pakistan openly developed close strategic relationships with the Soviet Union and China respectively, developing permanent mutual hostility.

NODIA

178. Read the text below carefully.
"On 16 December 1971, Lieutenant General A A K Niazi, Eastern Command of Pakistani Armed Forces signed the Instrument of Surrender. Over 98000 Pakistani troops surrendered to the Indian forces at Dacca making it one of the largest military surrender since World War II."

(i) Analyse any four events originating from the 1970 elections that led to the outbreak of the Bangladesh Liberation War.

(ii) Examine any four political and diplomatic consequences of this Third Indo-Pak War.

Ans :

(i) The political crisis in East Pakistan escalated rapidly following the controversial general election results in 1970.

1. In the crucial 1970 general election of Pakistan, the East Pakistani political party, known as the Awami League, successfully secured a simple majority in the Lower House of the national Pakistani Parliament.
2. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the prominent leader of the Awami League, legitimately claimed the constitutional right to strictly form the new national government based entirely on his party's clear electoral mandate.
3. The powerful plenipotentiaries of West Pakistan were extremely unhappy with this democratic election outcome, prompting the then President of Pakistan, Yahya Khan, to deploy the military and unjustly arrest Mujibur Rahman.
4. Following the arrest, the Pakistani military conducted widespread genocide against the Bengali population, forcing millions of people from East Pakistan to seek refuge in neighbouring Indian states, heavily straining Indian resources.

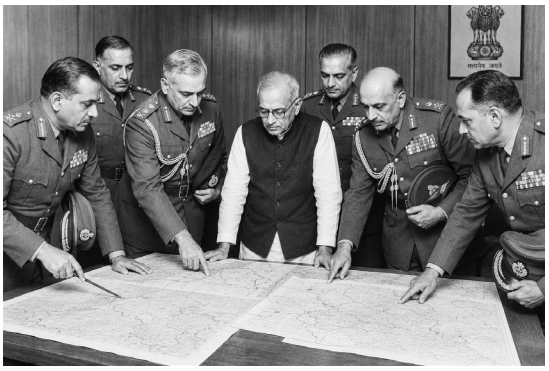
Following an earlier misjudgement regarding military preparedness in the Rann of Kutch, a covert strategic operation was launched in August 1965.
Interpret the events depicted in the sketch and how they precipitated a major military crisis.

Ans :

The outbreak of the second massive armed conflict was primarily driven by strategic miscalculations and covert infiltrations.

1. The underlying border tensions that effectively triggered the second armed conflict began early in 1965 when serious military clashes unexpectedly erupted between the opposing border patrols of India and Pakistan specifically situated within the highly volatile Rann of Kutch region.
2. During this specific border dispute, India's military response was demonstrably weak and deeply hesitant due to the highly challenging local terrain, leading the observing Pakistani government to mistakenly and disastrously conclude that the Indian armed forces were completely unprepared.
3. Capitalising heavily on this perceived Indian military weakness, on August 5, 1965, more than twenty-five thousand fully armed Pakistani soldiers deceptively dressed as regular Kashmiri locals strategically crossed the established ceasefire line to covertly infiltrate the India-administered Kashmir region.
4. By deliberately mingling with their Muslim co-religionists to easily avoid immediate border detection, these disguised armed infiltrators aggressively provoked a major regional security crisis that shattered the fragile peace, effectively causing the immediate and violent outbreak of the Second Indo-Pak War.

169. Detail the strategic military responses initiated by the Indian leadership in the wake of the border crisis shown.



The Prime Minister was forced to authorise unprecedented cross-border military manoeuvres to protect vital strategic supply lines.
Detail the strategic military responses initiated by the Indian leadership in the wake of the border crisis shown.

Ans :

Prime Minister Shastri initiated a highly decisive strategic military response against the severe Pakistani infiltration.

1. In direct and immediate response to the massive Pakistani infiltration, the then Prime Minister of India, Lal Bahadur Shastri, decisively ordered the Indian army to boldly cross the established ceasefire line to permanently seal the vulnerable mountain passes being used.
2. To effectively neutralize the immediate military threat, Prime Minister Shastri further instructed the advancing Indian army to systematically occupy highly strategic military posts located across the contested border region, most notably securing the absolutely critical outposts of Uri, Haji Pir, and Kargil.
3. When the desperate Pakistan government subsequently launched a massive tank and infantry counter-attack within the vital Chenab sector situated in the south-west of Jammu, it severely threatened India's only critical road link seamlessly connecting the rest of the country with Kashmir.
4. Boldly countering this severe and imminent territorial threat, the Indian army was firmly ordered by Lal Bahadur Shastri to rapidly move across the international border into Pakistan proper, strategically advancing towards Lahore and Sialkot to fiercely and permanently defend Kashmir.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

1. Ever since the Tibetan uprising in 1959, China deliberately adopted an increasingly unfriendly diplomatic attitude towards India, causing their mutual bilateral border disputes to significantly worsen over the following years.
2. China and India developed a very long and complex territorial dispute specifically concerning the legal possession and administrative control of the highly strategic mountainous region known as the Aksai Chin.
3. India officially claimed the Aksai Chin region as an integral part of Kashmir, while the Chinese government simultaneously claimed the exact same disputed territory as a legitimate part of their Xinjiang province.
4. Tensions escalated when a major highway was strategically constructed between Sinkiang of China and Tibet, heavily cutting directly through the India-occupied region of the disputed Aksai Chin territorial zone.
5. By completely encroaching into the Aksai Chin zone of India to systematically construct this specific highway, China created a route that held immense logistical and great military importance to the Chinese forces.
6. In direct response to this encroachment, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru actively adopted an aggressive forward policy, making the crucial decision to strategically deploy five to ten soldiers into the occupied Indian areas.
7. In April 1960, Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai purposefully travelled to New Delhi to hold a diplomatic talk with Nehru, but absolutely no mutual agreements could be successfully reached during these discussions.
8. Finally, unable to resolve the dispute peacefully, the Chinese forces ruthlessly launched a massive simultaneous military attack on Aksai Chin and the North-East Frontier Agency, swiftly driving back the Indian ground forces.

181. "Although the Sino-Indian war did not last long, it had far-reaching consequences."
Examine any eight long-term and immediate impacts resulting from the first Sino-Indian War of 1962.

Ans :

The brief but devastating Sino-Indian conflict drastically altered India's military preparedness, national economy, and its international diplomatic relationships across Asia.

1. The war directly led to the highly dangerous militarisation of the Sino-India border, where both hostile sides extensively built transportation infrastructure, established airships outposts, and permanently deployed large numbers of troops.
2. Top national priority was urgently given to military arrangements, prompting the Indian government to make significant systematic changes in her overall military system to adequately prepare the nation for any future wars.
3. The Government of India strictly passed the Defence of India Act in 1962, which legally allowed the immediate arrest of individuals with Chinese surnames, eventually causing thousands of Chinese Indians to be deported.
4. The sudden requirement to heavily fund extensive military expansions directly led to a severe economic imbalance and massive inflation within India, heavily burdening the citizens along with continuously mounting national taxes.
5. The conflict permanently facilitated close strategic ties between China and India's neighbouring adversary Pakistan, directly resulting in what is now widely recognised and considered globally as an 'all-weather' diplomatic friendship.
6. The humiliating defeat of the Indian army at the violent hands of the Chinese forces psychologically scarred the Indian military establishment and deeply affected the mindset of the nation's political teachers.
7. The war had a profound and long-lasting negative effect on Sino-Indian ties, completely destroying previous diplomatic goodwill and laying a devastating assault upon Prime Minister Nehru's idealistic claim of broader Asian solidarity.
8. Sensing the exposed weakness of the Indian army, Pakistan formed an alliance with China and immediately began a policy of provocation by infiltrating Jammu and Kashmir, ultimately leading to the 1965 war.

NODIA
www.nodia.in

as the women's wing of which major political entity?
(a) The Socialist Party
(b) The Janata Party
(c) The Communist Party (Marxist)
(d) The Indian National Congress

Ans :

(c) The Communist Party (Marxist)
The 'Janwadi Mahila Samiti' actively conducted dedicated door-to-door campaigns addressing the pressing issue of dowry in society. This proactive grassroots organisation operated as a formal branch of the CPM (Communist Party Marxist) women's wing, which is also known as the prominent All India Democratic Women's Association during the widespread movement.

11. 'Stree Mukti Sangathan' was formed in Bombay to organise formal protests against dowry. In which year was this particular organisation established?
(a) 1971
(b) 1974
(c) 1977
(d) 1984

Ans :

(b) 1974
The 'Stree Mukti Sangathan' was formally established in Bombay in the year 1974. Its primary objective was to enthusiastically organise formal public protests against the dowry system. However, these protests could not grow into full-fledged campaigns immediately due to the sudden imposition of the National Emergency in 1975.

12. The Indian Government passed legislation to protect women from violent or aggressive behaviour occurring within the home. In which year did the Prevention of Domestic Violence Against Women Act become effective?
(a) 2004
(b) 2005
(c) 2006
(d) 2007

Ans :

(c) 2006
As a direct result of continuous movements and extensive public awareness campaigns, the Prevention of Domestic Violence Against Women Act was officially passed in 2005. This crucial legislative measure, specifically aimed at arresting rising incidents of domestic abuse, finally became legally effective across the entire country from October 2006.

13. In 1985, the Indian Government introduced a specific set of rules to make the dowry prevention law more stringent. What did these newly introduced rules primarily mandate?
(a) Seizure of the groom's family assets upon marriage
(b) Mandatory registration of all marriages within a month
(c) Compulsory medical examination of the bride before marriage
(d) Maintenance of a list of presents given to the bride and bridegroom

Ans :

(d) Maintenance of a list of presents given to the bride and bridegroom
To ensure the dowry prevention law became even more strict and legally enforceable, the government introduced new rules in 1985. These were specifically known as the Dowry Prohibition (Maintenance of list of presents to the bride and bridegroom) Rules, which mandated keeping a strict record of all marriage gifts.

14. The Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Act was passed to further protect wives from domestic cruelty. What precise legal classification did this 1985 Act assign to the offence of cruelty to a wife?
(a) Non-cognizable and bailable offence
(b) Civil offence with no imprisonment
(c) Cognizable and non-bailable offence
(d) Compoundable offence settled outside court

Ans :

(c) Cognizable and non-bailable offence
In 1985, the Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Act was decisively passed to address widespread domestic abuse. This important legal step officially made cruelty to a wife a cognizable and non-bailable offence, which was made strictly punishable with three years of imprisonment along with a mandatory monetary fine for offenders.

15. The 'Towards Equality' report remained notably silent about a specific crucial aspect of women's lives. Which of the following issues was entirely neglected in their family programme survey?

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

highly prevalent and destructive in both rural and urban areas.

5. The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 was the first All India Legislative Enactment regarding the eradication of dowry. On which exact date did this landmark legislation come into force?
(a) July 1, 1961
(b) August 15, 1961
(c) January 26, 1961
(d) October 2, 1961

Ans :s

(a) July 1, 1961
The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 marked the beginning of a new legal framework aimed at effectively prohibiting the demanding, giving, and taking of dowry. This significant legislative enactment officially came into force across the nation starting from July 1, 1961, as an essential step towards protecting Indian women.

6. To address incidents of cruelty perpetrated on women, Section 304B was incorporated into the Indian Penal Code in 1983. What specific crime does this section deal with?
(a) Female infanticide
(b) Workplace harassment
(c) Child marriage
(d) Dowry death

Ans :

(d) Dowry death
In order to strictly address the extreme crimes committed against married women, Section 304B was incorporated into the Indian Penal Code in the year 1983. This specific section deals with 'Dowry Death' and mandates that whoever is involved shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of at least seven years.

7. The Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act of 1984 introduced stricter penalties. According to this Act, what is the maximum financial penalty for demanding dowry?
(a) Ten thousand rupees
(b) Twelve thousand rupees
(c) Fifteen thousand rupees or the value of dowry
(d) Twenty thousand rupees or the value of dowry

Ans :

(c) Fifteen thousand rupees or the value of dowry
To further strengthen the anti-dowry law, the Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act of 1984 was passed. It introduced stricter penalties, specifying that offenders must pay a fine of Rs. 15,000 or an amount equal to the overall value of the dowry, whichever of the two amounts is considerably more.

8. In 1975, a major campaign against the dowry system and domestic violence was initiated in Hyderabad. Which progressive group was responsible for organising this campaign?
(a) National Commission for Women
(b) Women's Liberation Movement Coordination Committee
(c) Progressive Organisation of Women
(d) All India Democratic Women's Association

Ans :

(c) Progressive Organisation of Women
A dedicated campaign against the oppressive dowry system and domestic violence started in Hyderabad in the year 1975. It was successfully organised by the Progressive Organisation of Women, which strongly protested against the widespread prevalence of dowry and domestic violence that continued to deeply plague contemporary Indian society.

9. A conference organised in Pune by the Women's Liberation Movement Coordination Committee brought together working-class women, teachers, and writers. This event led to the foundation of which organisation?
(a) Nari Raksha Samiti
(b) Stree Mukti Sangathan
(c) Mahila Dakshata Samiti
(d) Purogami Stree Sangathan

Ans :

(d) Purogami Stree Sangathan
A prominent conference of the Women's Liberation Movement Coordination Committee was organised in Pune, where young educated women, industrial workers, and teachers put forward their social demands. This highly significant gathering directly resulted in the historic foundation of the pro-women organisation widely known as the 'Purogami Stree Sangathan'.

10. The 'Janwadi Mahila Samiti' conducted extensive door-to-door campaigns to raise awareness against dowry. This organisation functioned

NODIA

foster women's rights. Identify the publication being referred to.
(a) Stree Sangharsh
(b) Manushi
(c) Mahila Dakshata
(d) Purogami

Ans :

(b) Manushi
During the dynamic feminist group activities of the 1970s, progressive print media played an essential role. 'Manushi', a well-known Delhi-based feminist magazine, actively organised a significant number of public meetings specifically related to domestic violence between 1971 and 1979 to create widespread awareness and fiercely foster women's rights.

20. Analyse the findings of the 1974 'Towards Equality' report. Which of the following best explains why women were found to be financially less viable compared to their male counterparts?
(a) They were legally barred from holding any personal bank accounts.
(b) They willingly chose to forfeit their inherited property rights to their brothers.
(c) They were subjected to gender discriminatory political and economic processes.
(d) They lacked any form of representation in the local agricultural sector.

Ans :

(c) They were subjected to gender discriminatory political and economic processes.
The comprehensive 'Towards Equality' report systematically investigated the deeply unequal status of women. It clearly revealed that women were considered financially less viable primarily because they were constantly subjected to highly gender-discriminatory socio-cultural practices, as well as deeply biased political and economic processes actively governing modern Indian society at the time.

21. This social evil involves subjecting a person to torment through constant interference or intimidation, and it often escalates to extreme crimes when linked to financial demands from a bride's family. Identify the specific term for this torment as per the chapter's keywords.
(a) Dissemination
(b) Egalitarianism
(c) Remuneration
(d) Harassment

Ans :

(d) Harassment
In the context of crimes against women, the chapter specifically defines 'Harassment' as the cruel act of tormenting someone by subjecting them to constant interference or intimidation. This harmful behaviour is frequently associated with illegal dowry demands, directly causing severe mental abuse and physical torture to newlywed brides across the country.

22. This organisation was formed by women who were mostly Socialists belonging to a prominent national political party. They played a major role in initiating campaigns against the dowry system. Identify the organisation.
(a) Nari Raksha Samiti
(b) Mahila Dakshata Samiti
(c) Dahej Virodhi Chetna Mandal
(d) Stree Mukti Sangathan

Ans :

(b) Mahila Dakshata Samiti
The 'Mahila Dakshata Samiti' was an influential pro-women organisation established to fight against gender injustices. It was prominently formed by women in the Janata Party, most of whom were Socialists. They played a major and active role in initiating strong nationwide campaigns against the deeply rooted dowry system.

23. Feminist groups in the 1970s utilised various innovative strategies to disseminate their pro-women ideology and expose domestic violence. Which specific artistic medium did they use to depict dowry harassment, not for entertainment, but to create mass public awareness?
(a) Classical dance performances
(b) Cinematic feature films
(c) Street plays
(d) Radio broadcasts

Ans :

(c) Street plays
In the 1970s, different feminist groups adopted highly creative strategies to fight for the formation of an equal society. They powerfully used street plays as vital organs to openly depict horrific incidents of dowry deaths and harassment, purposefully aiming to create public awareness rather than mere theatrical entertainment.

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

(a) Political participation
(b) Legal rights
(c) Women's health
(d) Employment discrimination

Ans :

(c) Women's health
Although the committee evaluating the status of women referred extensively to family programmes, they remained conspicuously silent about the critical issues concerning women's health. They solely surveyed discrimination in employment, remuneration, and the problems of housewives, thereby strictly confining themselves within the limited spheres of social innovation and policy.

16. Which of the following represents a COMMON objective shared by both 'Nari Raksha Samiti' and 'Dahej Virodhi Chetna Mandal' during the 1970s and 1980s?
(a) Both primarily aimed to secure greater political representation for women in the parliament.
(b) Both focused exclusively on providing free higher education to marginalised rural girls.
(c) Both engaged in creating public consciousness and sparking debates against dowry malpractices.
(d) Both were actively functioning as the official women's wings of the Indian socialist parties.

Ans :

(c) Both engaged in creating public consciousness and sparking debates against dowry malpractices.
During the 1970s and 1980s, various prominent pro-women organisations emerged across India to fight gender injustice. Both 'Nari Raksha Samiti' and 'Dahej Virodhi Chetna Mandal' shared a common objective of raising broad public awareness. They actively sparked widespread debates and created deep consciousness against deeply entrenched social malpractices like dowry.

17. Which of the following highlights a key DIFFERENCE between the original Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 and the Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act of 1984?
(a) The 1961 Act prescribed minimal punishment, whereas the 1984 Act introduced a minimum of two years imprisonment.
(b) The 1961 Act applied only to urban areas, whereas the 1984 Act extended to rural regions.
(c) The 1961 Act dealt with domestic violence, whereas the 1984 Act exclusively covered workplace harassment.
(d) The 1961 Act allowed dowry if given willingly, whereas the 1984 Act legalised it completely.

Ans :

(a) The 1961 Act prescribed minimal punishment, whereas the 1984 Act introduced a minimum of two years imprisonment.
The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 contained numerous loopholes, and the initial punishment prescribed for demanding or giving dowry was very minimal. In stark contrast, the 1984 Amendment Act significantly strengthened the law by prescribing a strict minimum punishment of two years imprisonment and a substantial monetary fine to deter perpetrators.

18. What was a SIMILARITY in the campaign strategies adopted by 'Stree Sangharsh' and the various feminist groups associated with the magazine 'Manushi'?
(a) Both relied solely on petitioning the British colonial administration for legislative reforms.
(b) Both organised public protest demonstrations to draw attention to domestic violence and dowry deaths.
(c) Both concentrated their efforts entirely on securing equal remuneration in the industrial sector.
(d) Both operated exclusively as secret underground societies to avoid government intervention.

Ans :

(b) Both organised public protest demonstrations to draw attention to domestic violence and dowry deaths.
During the 1970s, feminist groups and organisations adopted highly visible campaign strategies. Both 'Stree Sangharsh' and groups linked to the feminist magazine 'Manushi' actively organised impactful public protest demonstrations and meetings. They sought to directly draw public attention to severe crimes like violent dowry deaths and domestic violence.

19. This Delhi-based magazine played a crucial role in the feminist group activity of the 1970s. It organised numerous public meetings related to domestic violence between 1971 and 1979 to

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

CHAPTER 06
Movements for Women's Rights

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1. In 1972, the Government of India appointed a committee to examine the position of women in various strata of society. Who among the following leaders chaired this significant committee?
(a) Pandita Ramabai
(b) Kadambini Ganguly
(c) Medha Patkar
(d) Phulrenu Guha

Ans :

(d) Phulrenu Guha
In 1972, the Committee on the Status of Women in India was established under the leadership of Dr. Phulrenu Guha. Its primary objective was to comprehensively examine and analyse the socio-economic position of women across different societal strata and to carefully chart out their various problems in the post-independence era.

2. The 'Towards Equality' report highlighted several areas of gender disparity in modern India. Which of the following did the report specifically identify as a core reason for the increasing disparity between the two genders?
(a) The changes in the economic structure
(b) The rise of foreign cultural influences
(c) The lack of women in military forces
(d) The decline in political voting rights

Ans :

(a) The changes in the economic structure
The 'Towards Equality' report brought forward important observations regarding the status of women in post-independent India. It explicitly mentioned that the increased disparity between the two genders in the country was primarily due to the ongoing changes in the economic structure that negatively impacted women financially over time.

3. Despite its comprehensive review, the 'Towards Equality' report had certain notable limitations. Which among the following is a CORRECT limitation regarding its evaluation of the education sector?
(a) It failed to consider women who were denied basic primary education.
(b) It completely overlooked the literacy rates among women in rural regions.
(c) It solely focused on the educational disparities present in government schools.
(d) It ignored the status of highly educated women forced to follow unjust policies.

Ans :

(d) It ignored the status of highly educated women forced to follow unjust policies.
A major limitation of the report was its approach towards education. While it considered women who did not get proper education, it failed to take into consideration the status of women who received high education but were forced to follow unjust policies and ultimately succumbed to societal and family pressure.

4. The 'Towards Equality' report investigated various aspects of women's lives but overlooked certain widespread social issues. Which of the following problems was NOT inclsuded by the committee despite its prevalence?
(a) Female infant mortality rate
(b) Unrecognised household work
(c) Discrimination in remuneration
(d) Physical torture and domestic violence

Ans :

(d) Physical torture and domestic violence
The committee elucidated on issues like female infant mortality, unrecognised work, and discrimination in employment. However, a significant limitation was that it did not include the problems of dowry, harassment, physical torture, and domestic violence, which were

NODIA

24. Read the description carefully: It is an age-old custom where property or money is brought by a bride to her husband upon marriage. Its enforcement puts immense financial stress on families. Which term perfectly matches this description?
(a) Remuneration
(b) Alimony
(c) Dowry
(d) Inheritance

Ans :

(c) Dowry
The chapter explicitly defines 'Dowry' as an age-old social evil and custom prevalent in Indian society. It refers to the widespread practice where property, money, or valuable items are formally given by the bride's family to her husband at the time of their marriage, causing immense financial stress.

25. Which of the following legal sections was added to the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) in 1973 specifically to put an end to incidents of cruelty perpetrated on women by their husbands or in-laws?
(a) Section 420
(b) Section 498A
(c) Section 198A
(d) Section 304B

Ans :

(c) Section 198A
To actively put an end to the rising incidents of extreme cruelty perpetrated on women by their husbands or in-laws over dowry, significant amendments were made in 1973. Specifically, Section 198A was purposefully added to the Criminal Procedure Code, functioning alongside Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code to ensure stricter legal action.

26. Consider the socio-political impact of the 'Towards Equality' report. Which of the following best infers its role in the history of Indian feminism?
(a) It successfully eradicated the practice of dowry within a single decade.
(b) It laid the foundation of the women's movement in independent India.
(c) It exclusively promoted the political dominance of women in urban centres.
(d) It replaced the Indian Penal Code with entirely new feminist legislation.

Ans :

(b) It laid the foundation of the women's movement in independent India.
The 'Towards Equality' report was a truly path-breaking attempt to systematically evaluate the actual condition of women in post-independent India. By exposing abysmal social realities and systemic inequalities, it is widely acknowledged to have firmly laid the crucial foundation of the vibrant modern women's movement in independent India.

27. The Protection of Domestic Violence Against Women Act (2005) marked a pivotal shift in legal history. What has been the primary practical outcome of this Act since it became effective?
(a) It has completely eliminated all instances of domestic violence across India.
(b) It has been able to arrest the issue and notably lower the number of cases.
(c) It has resulted in the immediate arrest of all individuals demanding dowry.
(d) It has restricted the use of social media for reporting domestic disputes.

Ans :

(b) It has been able to arrest the issue and notably lower the number of cases.
The Prevention of Domestic Violence Against Women Act became effectively operational in October 2006. Although unfortunate incidents of domestic violence still occur today, the act has successfully been able to legally arrest this pervasive issue and significantly lower the total number of such cases across the nation to a very large extent.

28. The 'Towards Equality' report revealed that women's exclusion from the benefits of modern facilities was directly tied to which economic model?
(a) A barter-based traditional economy
(b) A heavily subsidised socialist economy
(c) A capitalist economy
(d) An agrarian cooperative economy

Ans :

(c) A capitalist economy
The 'Towards Equality' report brought forth a highly dismal picture of the decreasing sex ratio. It powerfully highlighted women's systematic exclusion from the various new facilities and developmental opportunities that rapid modernisation and a growing capitalist

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

economy typically offer to the more privileged male sections of modern Indian society during that period.

29. Arrange the following landmark legislative and social events in chronological order:
P. Prevention of Domestic Violence Against Women Act became effective.
Q. Dowry Prohibition Act was passed.
R. Section 304B (Dowry Death) was incorporated into the IPC.
S. Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Act was passed.
Choose the correct option from below.
(a) Q, R, S, P
(b) Q, S, R, P
(c) R, Q, P, S
(d) S, R, Q, P

Ans :

(a) Q, R, S, P
The chronological sequence of these significant events is as follows: The Dowry Prohibition Act was initially passed in 1961 (Q). Section 304B dealing with Dowry Death was incorporated in 1983 (R). The Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Act was passed in 1985 (S). Finally, the Domestic Violence Act became effective in 2006 (P).

30. Arrange the following events related to the women's rights movements in chronological order:
P. Withdrawal of the National Emergency.
Q. Formation of the Committee on the Status of Women.
R. Publication of the 'Towards Equality' report.
S. Campaign against dowry started in Hyderabad.
Choose the correct option from below.
(a) Q, R, S, P
(b) R, Q, P, S
(c) Q, S, R, P
(d) S, P, Q, R

Ans :

(a) Q, R, S, P
Based on the historical chronology provided: The Committee on the Status of Women was formed in 1972 (Q). The path-breaking 'Towards Equality' report was subsequently published in 1974 (R). The organised campaign against dowry officially started in Hyderabad in 1975 (S). Finally, the National Emergency was withdrawn in 1977 (P).

31. Which of the following statements correctly reflect the limitations of the 'Towards Equality' report?
P. It solely emphasised the upliftment of social status, education, and employment.
Q. It deeply analysed the impact of domestic violence in both urban and rural areas.
R. It comprehensively addressed the critical issues related to women's healthcare.
S. It ignored the plight of highly educated women forced to succumb to family pressure.
(a) Only P and S
(b) Only Q and R
(c) Only P and Q
(d) Only R and S

Ans :

(a) Only P and S
The 'Towards Equality' report had distinct limitations. Statement P is correct as it mainly emphasised social status, education, and employment. Statement S is also correct because it ignored educated women facing unjust policies. Statements Q and R are incorrect as the report actually remained silent on domestic violence and health.

NODIA

32. Which of the following were observations explicitly made by the 'Towards Equality' report regarding women's status?
P. Women were highly recognised for their domestic and household work.
Q. State policy failed to live up to constitutional promises of equality.
R. The existing models of development were completely inclusive of women.
S. The declining sex-ratio was a critical issue needing immediate attention.
(a) Only P and R
(b) Only Q and S
(c) Only P and Q
(d) Only R and S

Ans :

(b) Only Q and S
The report's evaluation brought forward crucial observations. Statement Q is correct because it proved state policy failed constitutional equality promises. Statement S is correct as the declining sex-ratio was brought to the forefront. Statements P and R are incorrect because women's work was

unrecognised and development models were non-inclusive.

33. Which of the following provisions were included in the Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act of 1984?
P. Minimum punishment of two years imprisonment for demanding dowry.
Q. Jail sentence of up to ten years for taking dowry.
R. A person who helps in giving or taking dowry can be sentenced to jail for 5 years.
S. Complete immunity for relatives of the husband.
(a) Only P and R
(b) Only Q and S
(c) Only P and Q
(d) Only R and S

Ans :

(a) Only P and R
The 1984 Amendment Act strictly strengthened anti-dowry laws. Statement P is correct as it prescribed a minimum two-year imprisonment for demanding dowry. Statement R is also correct, stating that anyone helping in giving or taking dowry faces a five-year sentence. Statements Q and S are completely incorrect per the text.

34. Feminist groups in the 1970s adopted various strategies to fight for women's rights. Which of the following strategies were actively used by them?
P. Organising public demonstrations outside the houses of dowry victims.
Q. Encouraging men and women to pledge neither to take nor give dowry.
R. Forming armed resistance groups to combat domestic abusers directly.
S. Boycotting all forms of political elections until gender equality was achieved.
(a) Only P and Q
(b) Only Q and R
(c) Only R and S
(d) Only P and S

Ans :

(a) Only P and Q
During the 1970s, feminist groups actively adopted dynamic strategies. Statement P is correct as they organised public demonstrations outside victims' houses. Statement Q is correct because they encouraged people to pledge against dowry. Statements R and S are incorrect, as the text mentions peaceful protests, street plays, and debates instead.

35. According to the chapter, domestic violence is characterised by aggressive behaviour occurring within the home. Which of the following types of abuse fall under this definition?
P. Psychological abuse
Q. Workplace discrimination
R. Sexual abuse
S. Political disenfranchisement
(a) Only P and Q
(b) Only P and R
(c) Only Q and S
(d) Only R and S

Ans :

(b) Only P and R
The chapter clearly defines domestic violence as a severe form of violent or aggressive behaviour occurring within the home. It typically involves physical, sexual (Statement R), psychological (Statement P), and emotional abuse of a spouse or partner. Workplace discrimination and political disenfranchisement are not classified under domestic violence here.

36. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The 'Towards Equality' report observed that women were financially less viable than their male counterparts.
Reason (R): Socio-cultural practices, gender discriminatory economic processes, and family descent traditions failed to assign equal status to women.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Both Assertion and Reason are absolutely true. The 'Towards Equality' report highlighted the abysmal low status of women, concluding they were financially less viable. This was directly caused by deeply ingrained socio-cultural settings, discriminatory economic processes, and

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

traditional family practices that systematically denied women equal status to men.

37. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 was highly successful in immediately eradicating the practice of dowry in India.
Reason (R): The 1961 Act contained many loopholes and the punishment prescribed for demanding or giving dowry was very minimal.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(d) A is false, but R is true.
The Assertion is completely false because the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 was not immediately successful in eradicating dowry. The Reason is absolutely true, as the original 1961 Act contained many legal loopholes, and the initial punishment prescribed for demanding, taking, or giving dowry was considered very minimal.

38. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): 'Stree Mukti Sangathan' in Bombay could not grow its 1974 protests into full-fledged campaigns against domestic violence immediately.
Reason (R): The imposition of the Emergency by the government of India in 1975 severely restricted their movement.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Both Assertion and Reason are true, and the Reason correctly explains the Assertion. The 'Stree Mukti Sangathan' was formed in 1974 to protest against dowry. However, their efforts were abruptly halted and could not immediately expand into full-fledged public campaigns because the Indian government strictly imposed the Emergency in 1975.

39. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Feminist groups in the 1970s heavily utilised street plays depicting incidents of dowry harassment primarily as a source of public entertainment.
Reason (R): Street plays were an effective medium to disseminate the ideas of feminist organisations and create genuine public awareness.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(d) A is false, but R is true.
The Assertion is false because feminist groups explicitly did not use street plays depicting dowry deaths as a source of mere entertainment. The Reason is absolutely true, as these groups utilised street plays effectively to disseminate their progressive ideas and powerfully create widespread public awareness regarding severe domestic harassment.

40. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The 'Towards Equality' report provided useful guidelines for the formulation of egalitarian social policies in independent India.
Reason (R): The basic motto of the committee was to offer recommendations enabling women to play a role equal in stature in nation-building.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

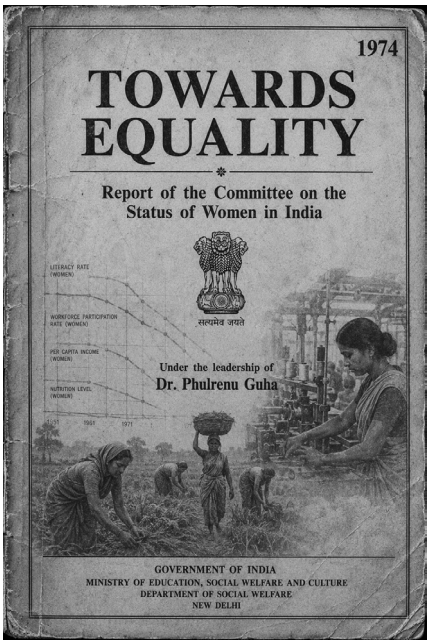
Ans :

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Both Assertion and Reason are unequivocally true. The report successfully laid down useful

NODIA

guidelines for creating egalitarian policies. This directly aligned with the committee's fundamental motto, which was to offer concrete recommendations that would empower women to confidently play an equal role in the broader process of building the nation.

41. Examine the historical document cover below and answer the following question.



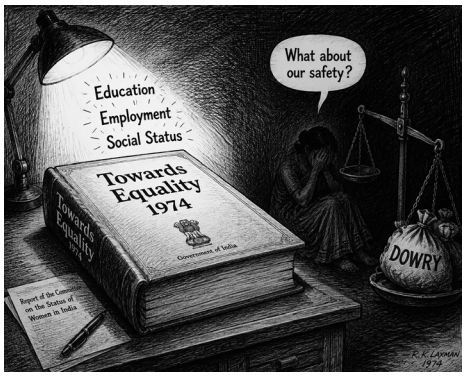
Based on the chapter, what primary structural issue did this 1974 report identify as a major cause for the increasing gender disparity in India?

(a) The lack of progressive constitutional guarantees and religious reforms.
(b) The changes in the economic structure and a capitalist economy.
(c) The sudden rise of militant socialist movements in urban centers.
(d) The imposition of unjust family planning policies by the state.

Ans :

(b) The changes in the economic structure and a capitalist economy.
According to the chapter, the Towards Equality report of 1974 explicitly mentioned that the increased disparity between the two genders in India was due to changes in the economic structure. It unraveled how existing models of development and a capitalist economy excluded women, leading to their widespread disenchantment with the system.

42. Analyze the period-style political cartoon below and respond to the question.



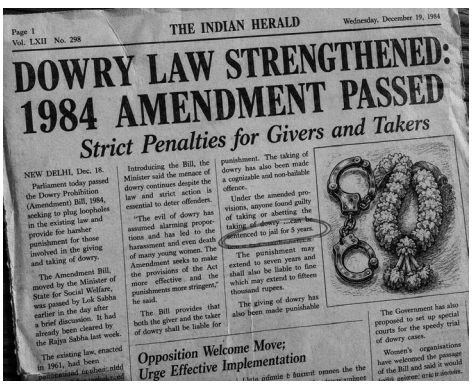
The cartoon highlights a major limitation of the "Towards Equality" report. According to the text, which critical issue was entirely omitted from the committee's scope of investigation?

(a) The systemic exclusion of women from political participation.
(b) The disproportionate female infant mortality and literacy rates.
(c) The discrimination faced by women in employment and remuneration.
(d) The problem of dowry, domestic violence, and physical torture.

Ans :

(d) The problem of dowry, domestic violence, and physical torture.
A major limitation of the Towards Equality report was its silence on severe domestic issues. The committee did not include the problem of dowry, harassment, physical torture, and domestic violence, which were highly prevalent in both rural and urban areas. Instead, it confined itself mostly to social innovation, education, and employment.

43. Study the simulated newspaper clipping below and answer the question that follows.


THE INDIAN HERALD
DOWRY LAW STRENGTHENED: 1984 AMENDMENT PASSED
Strict Penalties for Givers and Takers
Opposition Welcome Move; Urge Effective Implementation

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

Ans :

Dahej Virodhi Chetna Mandal.

67. Which national political event stalled the anti-dowry campaigns of the Stree Mukti Sangathan in 1975?

Ans :

The imposition of the Emergency.

68. According to the evaluation of the 1974 report, through what process alongside education could the emancipation of women be possible?

Ans :

Social transformation.

69. How did the Towards Equality report describe the overall status of women in modern India?

Ans :

An abysmal low status.

70. State what the Towards Equality report proved regarding state policy and constitutional promises.

Ans :

It proved how state policy failed to live up to the constitutional promises of equality in every field for men and women.

71. Following independence in 1947, one of the primary objectives of the Indian government was to ensure the welfare of its people and provide _____.

Ans :

good governance

72. The highly detailed and well-documented report by the Committee on the Status of Women in India was officially published in the year _____.

Ans :

1974

73. The Towards Equality report provided useful guidelines for the formulation of egalitarian _____.

Ans :

social policies

74. The first All India Legislative Enactment related to the eradication of dowry came into force on July 1, _____.

Ans :

1961

75. In order to put an end to the incidents of cruelty perpetrated on women by their husbands or in-laws, section _____ was added to the Indian Penal Code.

Ans :

498A

76. The Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act of 1984 prescribed a minimum punishment of _____ imprisonment for anyone demanding dowry.

Ans :

two years

77. To make dowry prevention even more strict, rules were introduced in 1985 regarding the maintenance of a list of _____ to the bride and bridegroom.

Ans :

presents

78. Any sort of abuse subjected to a person, man or woman, within the confines of the home is defined as _____.

Ans :

domestic violence

NODIA

79. In 1974, formal protests against the dowry system were organised in Bombay by the _____.

Ans :

Stree Mukti Sangathan

80. Large scale demonstrations that sparked off public debates on dowry and dowry-related crimes were led by the _____.

Ans :

Nari Raksha Samiti

81. To create public awareness regarding dowry harassment, different feminist groups adopted strategies like holding public demonstrations outside the houses of _____.

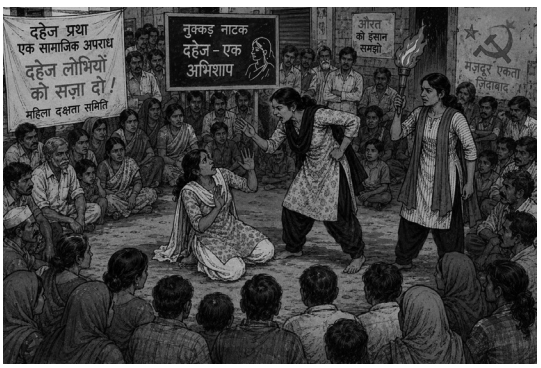
The banner indicates the presence of the 'Mahila Dakshata Samiti', a prominent organization that initiated campaigns against dowry. Which specific demographic or political faction was primarily responsible for forming this organization?

(a) Women in the Janata Party, who were mostly Socialists.
(b) Young educated students from the Progressive Organisation of Women.
(c) Women members affiliated with the Communist Party of India (Marxist).
(d) Representatives from the Women's Liberation Movement Coordination Committee.

Ans :

(a) Women in the Janata Party, who were mostly Socialists.
In the organized struggle against gender-based violence, political affiliations played a role. The women in the Janata Party, who were mostly Socialists, formed the 'Mahila Dakshata Samiti'. This organization played a major and instrumental role in initiating the widespread campaign against the social evil of dowry in the late 1970s.

47. Observe the period illustration of a cultural performance below and answer the question.



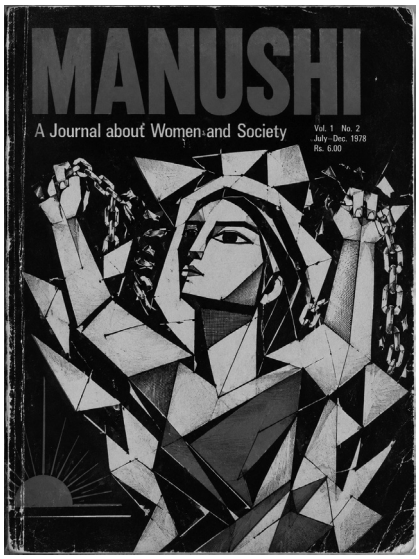
During the 1970s, feminist groups frequently utilized the medium depicted in the image. According to the text, what was the primary strategic objective of utilizing street plays depicting dowry harassment?

(a) To raise financial funds to support the legal battles of dowry victims.
(b) To disseminate ideas and create public awareness rather than for entertainment.
(c) To provide alternative entertainment sources for urban working-class women.
(d) To directly petition local government officials for immediate legislative reforms.

Ans :

(b) To disseminate ideas and create public awareness rather than for entertainment.
During the 1970s, feminist groups adopted various strategies to foster women's rights. Street plays were actively used as organs to disseminate the ideas of these organizations. They depicted incidents of dowry deaths and harassment not as a source of entertainment, but specifically to create widespread public awareness about these issues.

48. Analyze the magazine cover reproduction below and answer the following question.



This publication played a vital role in the feminist discourse of the late 1970s. Beyond publishing articles, what active role did this Delhi-based magazine play between 1977 and 1979 to combat gender injustices?

(a) It organized a number of public meetings related to domestic violence.
(b) It functioned as a free legal aid clinic for

94. After the lifting of the Emergency in 1977, activists in Delhi gathered to highlight the extreme violence inflicted upon young brides. They specifically targeted situations where wives were physically set on fire or driven to end their own lives.
Identify the two specific forms of dowry violence focused on by this 1977 Delhi movement.

Ans :

Bride burning and abatement to suicide

95. A crucial legal reform in 1985 altered the way police and courts handled cases of husbands inflicting cruelty upon their wives. It ensured that the offence was recognised as cognizable and that the accused could not automatically seek temporary release.
Which specific piece of legislation introduced these strict provisions?

Ans :

Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Act

96. A group of women belonging to the Janata Party, most of whom shared socialist ideals, decided to join forces to fight against gender injustices. They played a major role in spearheading early political campaigns against the dowry system.
Name the women's organisation formed by these party members.

Ans :

Mahila Dakshata Samiti

97. During a post-independence review, policymakers realised that the accepted models of national progress were failing to include half the population. This exclusion led to widespread dissatisfaction among female citizens.
What specific aspect of the development models did the Towards Equality report unravel?

Ans :

The non-inclusive nature of the then existing models of development

98. Rajesh was arrested for severely beating his wife. Under the stringent 1985 laws, the court completely denied his request for temporary release pending trial.
Which specific legal term from the chapter describes an offence where this type of temporary release is not granted?

Ans :

Non-bailable

99. The 1974 committee investigated the values of social institutions like family and marriage. However, its final document restricted itself purely to introducing new ideas within societal structures, missing out on legal and health frameworks.
Identify the specific sphere the report confined itself to.

Ans :

Social innovation

100. After reading numerous cases of gender injustice in independent India, several writers, thinkers, and social activists decided to adopt a pro-women ideology to fight for equal rights and eradicate the dowry system.
What is the one-word term used to describe this specific ideology?

Ans :

Feminist

101. "The report brought forth the dismal picture of the decreasing sex-ratio and women's exclusion from the facilities that modernisation offer. It showed despite many progressive social legislation and constitutional guarantees, women's status had not improved as much."
According to the passage, which specific type of economic system failed to prevent women's exclusion from its facilities?

Ans :

A capitalist economy

102. "The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 marked the beginning of a new legal framework for dowry harassment laws. However, it was widely criticised because the punishment prescribed was minimal and the Act contained many loopholes."
Based on the text, what were the three specific practices regarding dowry that were prohibited by this 1961 Act but punished minimally?

Ans :

Demanding, taking and giving of dowry.

103. "In order to put an end to the incidents of cruelty perpetrated on women by their husbands or in-laws on account of dowry, rapid amendments were made to the existing legal frameworks.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

ONE MARK QUESTIONS

51. Who was the leader of the Committee on the Status of Women in India formed in 1972?

Ans :

Dr. Phulrenu Guha

52. Identify the title of the landmark report published by the Committee on the Status of Women in 1974.

Ans :

Towards Equality

53. State the primary focus of the Committee on the Status of Women regarding women in India.

Ans :

To build up a comprehensive review of the status and rights of women with special reference to education and employment.

54. What reason did the Towards Equality report give for the increased disparity between the two genders in India?

Ans :

Changes in the economic structure.

55. Mention any one major limitation of the Towards Equality report regarding its scope on women's well-being.

Ans :

It remained silent about the issues of women's health and only referred to family programmes.

56. What did the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 effectively prohibit?

Ans :

The practice of demanding, giving, and taking of dowry.

57. Which specific section was incorporated into the Indian Penal Code in 1983 to deal with cases of 'Dowry Death'?

Ans :

Section 304B

58. State the minimum term of imprisonment prescribed under Section 304B for a person involved in a Dowry Death.

Ans :

Seven years.

59. According to the Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act of 1984, what is the maximum jail sentence for a person who gives or takes dowry?

Ans :

Five years.

60. What maximum monetary fine is prescribed under the Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act of 1984?

Ans :

Rs. 15,000 or the amount equal to the value of dowry, whichever is more.

61. Give the meaning of the term 'egalitarian' as defined in the chapter.

Ans :

Believing in or based on the principle that all people are equal and deserve equal rights and opportunities.

62. Give the meaning of the keyword 'remuneration'.

Ans :

Payment made for services.

63. State the basic motto of the Committee on the Status of Women.

Ans :

To offer recommendations which would enable women to play a role equal in stature in the process of building up the nation.

64. Expand the keyword term 'disseminate' in the context of spreading awareness.

Ans :

To spread widely.

65. Name the branch of the CPM women's wing that conducted a door-to-door campaign on the dowry issue.

Ans :

Janwadi Mahila Samiti.

66. Identify the specific organisation formed in the 1970s solely for creating consciousness about social malpractices such as dowry.

NODIA

Based on the chapter, this image depicts a specific strategy adopted by feminist groups in the 1970s to create public awareness. Where exactly were such targeted public demonstrations frequently organised?

Ans :

They were organised outside the houses of dowry victims.

112. Look at the archival group photograph provided below carefully.

Identify the prominent female leader who headed the committee depicted in this 1972 group photograph.

Ans :

Dr. Phulrenu Guha.

113. Read the following newspaper front page carefully.

The Bombay Herald

FOR RELIABLE NEWS SERVICE READ THE BOMBAY HERALD — ESTD. 1918 —

FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS PHONE 36151 (5 LINES)

VOL. CXLVII NO. 177 BOMBAY : TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1975 PRICE 25 PAISE

NATIONAL EMERGENCY DECLARED

Public Gatherings Strictly Banned; All Feminist Campaigns Brought to a Sudden Halt

Local Protests Silenced

BOMBAY, July 28.
In the wake of the Proclamation of National Emergency, all forms of public meetings, processions and demonstrations have been prohibited with immediate effect.

The full-fledged campaign against the dowry system, which were recently initiated by a newly formed Bombay-based women's organisation in 1974, have now been completely suspended. Leaders of the organisation have been asked not to hold any meetings or issue any statements without government permission.

Many activists fear that the hard-won momentum of the movement for women's rights will be irreparably damaged by these drastic impositions.

Administration sources made it clear that strict action will be taken against any violation of the prohibitory orders.

(See also Editorial)

WHAT THE EMERGENCY MEANS

A statement issued by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting late last night said the Emergency has been proclaimed in order to preserve the security of India and to ensure the continuance of essential services and normal life.

Certain fundamental rights stand suspended. Preventive detention laws will be strictly enforced. Press censorship has been imposed.

(Full text on Page 7)

A deserted scene in South Bombay as police personnel patrol the streets after the ban on public gatherings.

PRESS CENSORSHIP IMPOSED

All newspapers and periodicals will be subject to prior censorship. No material "prejudicial to the security of India or to public order" will be permitted for publication.

The Chief Press Adviser's Office will exercise complete control over all news, comments and photographs.

This order will remain in force until further notice.

OPPOSITION LEADERS DETAINED

Several opposition leaders including Jayaprakash Narayan, George Fernandes and others have been taken into preventive detention under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA).

Political activities across the country have come to a standstill.

(Details on Page 3)

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

- ★ Curfew-like restrictions in several parts of the country.
- ★ Student organisations warned against any form of agitation.
- ★ Trade unions advised to maintain "industrial peace".
- ★ Foreign correspondents urged to cooperate with authorities.

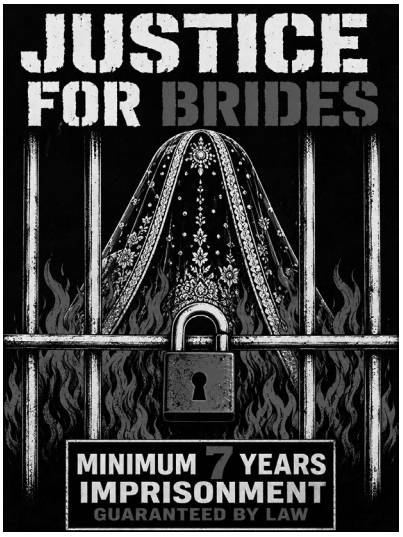
(More on Page 3)

Which Bombay-based women's organisation, formed in 1974, had its formal protests against dowry halted by the imposition of the Emergency mentioned in this headline?

Ans :

Stree Mukti Sangathan.

114. Study the awareness graphic below.

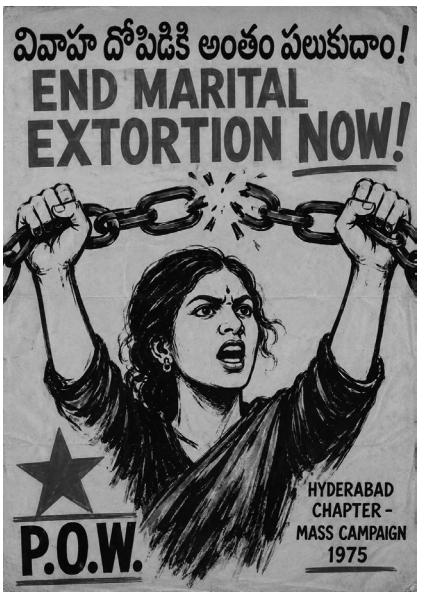


Which specific section, incorporated into the Indian Penal Code in 1983 and punishing the crime shown in the image with minimum 7 years imprisonment, does this poster refer to?

Ans :

Section 304B.

115. Observe the political protest poster carefully.



Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Ans :

dowry victims

82. Feminist organisations widely used _____ as a medium to depict incidents of dowry deaths not as entertainment, but to create public awareness.

Ans :

street plays

83. The landmark legislation intended to arrest household abuse, passed in 2005, became effective from October _____.

Ans :

2006

84. The 1974 evaluation showed that despite many progressive social legislations and constitutional guarantees, women's status had _____.

Ans :

not improved as much

85. One major limitation of the Committee on the Status of Women was that they surveyed discrimination only in employment and _____.

Ans :

remuneration

86. Money received through the dowry system was commonly used by the groom's family to cover _____, expand business, or buy expensive articles.

Ans :

marriage expenses

87. The women's organisation known as 'Stree Sangharsh' drew the attention of the public to dowry-related crimes and organised protest demonstrations specifically against _____.

Ans :

dowry deaths

88. The Towards Equality report revealed that Indian women were deprived of basic civic rights like education, health, and had limited political and economic _____.

Ans :

participation

89. In a major feminist conference held in Pune, demands were put forward by industrial working class women, teachers, writers, and women involved in the _____ sector.

Ans :

unorganised

90. To combat the social evils of marriage, various feminist groups encouraged both men and women to make a _____ that they would neither take nor give dowry.

Ans :

pledge

91. Ramesh forced his highly educated daughter, Priya, to give up her career ambitions and conform strictly to unjust family pressures after her marriage. The landmark 1974 document assessing female status in India failed to consider the plight of women in Priya's exact situation.
Identify the specific limitation of the report being referred to in this scenario.

Ans :

It failed to take into consideration the status of women who received high education but were forced to follow unjust policies.

92. Sunita faced severe mental and physical harassment from her husband's family because her parents could not provide the luxury household furniture demanded during the wedding. This age-old practice often causes great financial stress to the bride's family.
Name the traditional custom described above.

Ans :

Dowry system

93. After noticing a sharp rise in domestic abuse cases within households during the 1970s, a group of activists in a major South Indian city initiated a mass campaign in 1975. They focused heavily on protesting against dowry and marital violence.
Identify the specific organisation that launched this campaign in Hyderabad.

Ans :

Progressive Organisation of Women

NODIA

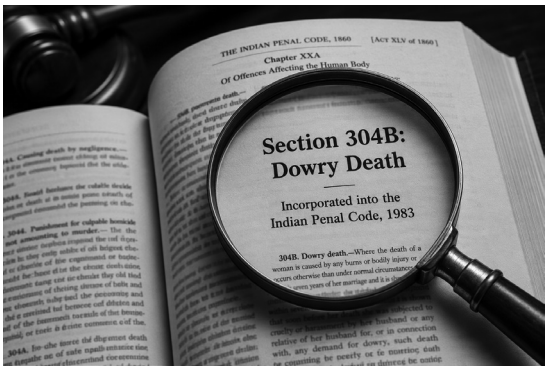
To strengthen the original 1961 legislation, the Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act of 1984 introduced stricter penalties. Under this amendment, what specific punishment was prescribed for a person who gives, takes, or helps in the giving or taking of dowry?

(a) Sentenced to jail for a period of 5 years.
(b) Minimum punishment of seven years imprisonment.
(c) Three years imprisonment and a monetary fine.
(d) Complete forfeiture of all inherited family property.

Ans :

(a) Sentenced to jail for a period of 5 years.
To strengthen the initial laws, the Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act of 1984 introduced stricter penalties. Under this specific act, a person who gives, takes, or helps in the giving or taking of dowry can be sentenced to jail for a period of 5 years, addressing major loopholes in the earlier legislation.

44. Observe the illustrated legal manuscript extract below and answer the question.



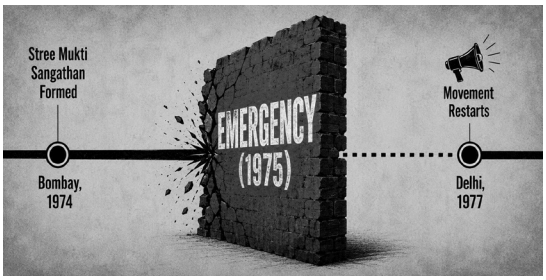
To address the loopholes in the 1961 Act, the Indian government incorporated Section 304B into the Indian Penal Code in 1983. What was the mandated legal consequence for an individual convicted under this specific section?

(a) A financial penalty equivalent to fifteen thousand rupees.
(b) A cognizable and bailable offense with three years of jail time.
(c) Mandatory dissolution of the marriage without remuneration.
(d) Imprisonment for a term that shall not be less than 7 years.

Ans :

(d) Imprisonment for a term that shall not be less than 7 years.
As the campaign against dowry intensified, legal frameworks were updated. Section 304B was incorporated into the Indian Penal Code in 1983 to deal specifically with 'Dowry Death'. The law mandates that whoever is involved in a Dowry Death shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not less than 7 years.

45. Examine the historical time line graphic below and answer the following question.



The graphic references the trajectory of the 'Stree Mukti Sangathan'. Why did the formal protests organized by this Bombay-based group fail to grow into full-fledged campaigns immediately after its formation in 1974?

(a) The campaign's focus shifted entirely to the unorganized labor sector.
(b) The leaders of the movement were absorbed into the ruling government.
(c) The imposition of the Emergency by the government suppressed their activities.
(d) The movement was strictly confined to literary and artistic circles.

Ans :

(c) The imposition of the Emergency by the government suppressed their activities.
The 'Stree Mukti Sangathan' was formed in Bombay in 1974 to organize formal protests against dowry. However, these protests could not immediately grow into full-fledged campaigns due to the imposition of the Emergency by the Indian government in 1975. The movement only restarted in Delhi after the Emergency was lifted in 1977.

46. Study the archival-style photograph below and respond to the question.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Section 198A was one such addition that aimed to tighten the judicial grip on offenders."
In which specific legal code was Section 198A added in the year 1973?

Ans :

Criminal Procedure Code

104. "The 1974 document was a comprehensive and historic review of all questions related to women's rights. It unravelled the non-inclusive nature of existing economic models and brought critical demographic issues to the forefront."
What specific demographic indicator, showing the proportion of females to males, was brought to the forefront by this review?

Ans :

Declining sex-ratio

105. "The decade of the 1970s saw various groups adopting different strategies like debates, conferences, and street plays. They actively protested to shame the culprits and generate mass awareness against dowry harassment."
According to the chapter, what was the single-minded agenda of these women's organisations emerging in the 1970s?

Ans :

Fostering women's rights and fighting for the formation of an equal society.

106. "A prominent feminist magazine took the initiative to organise multiple public meetings focused on the rampant domestic violence occurring between 1971 and 1979. It became a powerful voice for gender equality and awareness in urban India."
Identify the Delhi-based feminist magazine mentioned in the passage.

Ans :

Manushi

107. "Domestic violence is a form of violent or aggressive behaviour that occurs within the home. It typically involves physical, sexual, psychological, and emotional abuse of a spouse or partner, an issue that welfare organisations began mapping seriously in the post-independence era."
During which two decades did women's welfare organisations finally take notice of the raging number of domestic abuse cases?

Ans :

The decades of 1970s and 1980s

108. "The Towards Equality report was an eye-opener regarding the socio-cultural practices, political and economic processes which were gender discriminatory. It highlighted the abysmal low status of women and their unseen economic contributions."
What specific type of economic contribution or labor done by women was highlighted as an issue in the report?

Ans :

Unrecognised work

109. "Public awareness campaigns are vital to breaking down century-old thinking on gender-based violence. Following years of activism, comprehensive legislation was enacted to prevent violence within the home, helping to lower the number of such cases to a large extent."
Name the comprehensive legislation passed in 2005 as a result of these prolonged feminist movements.

Ans :

Prevention of Domestic Violence Against Women Act

110. "A major conference was highly influential, bringing together young educated women, industrial workers, and teachers. This diverse gathering culminated in the formation of a new pro-women organisation dedicated to systemic change and fighting domestic violence."
What new women's organisation was founded as a direct result of this conference held in Pune?

Ans :

Purogami Stree Sangathan

111. Examine the historical photograph given below.

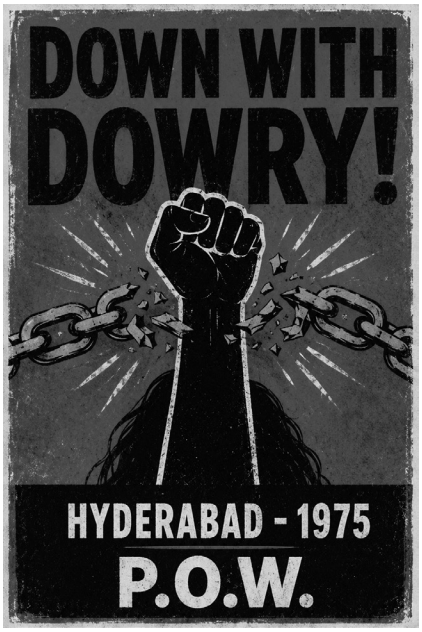
NODIA

women seeking a divorce.
(c) It drafted the foundational framework for the Towards Equality report.
(d) It conducted a nationwide door-to-door campaign in rural communities.

Ans :

(a) It organized a number of public meetings related to domestic violence.
Feminist group activities in the 1970s involved extensive awareness campaigns. 'Manushi', a prominent Delhi-based feminist magazine, went beyond publishing. Between 1977 and 1979, the magazine took an active organizational role by coordinating a number of public meetings that were specifically related to the pervasive issue of domestic violence against women.

49. Examine the illustrated protest poster below and answer the question that follows.



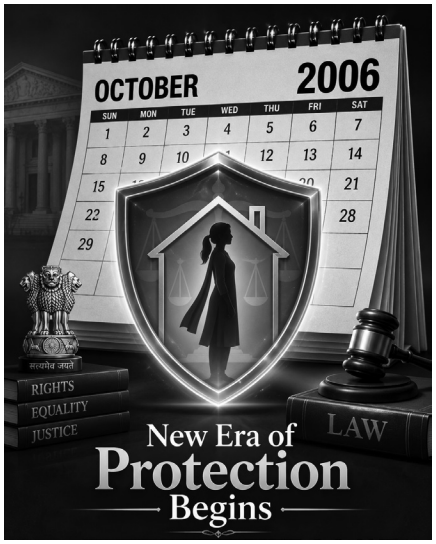
The details on the poster point to a significant milestone in the anti-domestic violence movement. Which organization was responsible for initiating this specific campaign against dowry in Hyderabad in 1975?
(a) Dahej Virodhi Chetna Mandal.
(b) Purogami Stree Sangathan.
(c) Progressive Organisation of Women.
(d) Nari Raksha Samiti.

Ans :

(c) Progressive Organisation of Women.

The earliest formal campaigns against domestic violence and dowry emerged in the mid-1970s. Specifically, a major campaign against dowry was started in Hyderabad in 1975. This pivotal movement was organized by the 'Progressive Organisation of Women', which actively protested against both dowry customs and the rising incidents of domestic violence.

50. Study the conceptual illustration below and answer the following question.



The calendar date in the image marks a critical turning point resulting from decades of feminist activism in India. What significant legal milestone regarding women's rights became effective in October 2006?
(a) The Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Act making cruelty a non-bailable offense.
(b) The constitutional amendment mandating equal political participation for women.
(c) The initial passing of the Dowry Prohibition (Maintenance of list of presents) Rules.
(d) The official implementation of the Prevention of Domestic Violence Against Women Act.

Ans :

(d) The official implementation of the Prevention of Domestic Violence Against Women Act.
Decades of public awareness campaigns and activism by feminist organizations eventually led to significant legislative reform. The Prevention of Domestic Violence Against Women Act was officially passed in 2005. This crucial legislation subsequently became effective from October 2006, helping to arrest the issue and lower the number of domestic abuse cases.

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

Identify the organization, abbreviated as 'P.O.W.' in the poster, which started the 1975 campaign against dowry in Hyderabad.

Ans :

Progressive Organization of Women.

116. Analyse the historical photograph below.

Identify the Delhi-based feminist magazine being read in this 1970s public meeting related to domestic violence.

Ans :

Manushi.

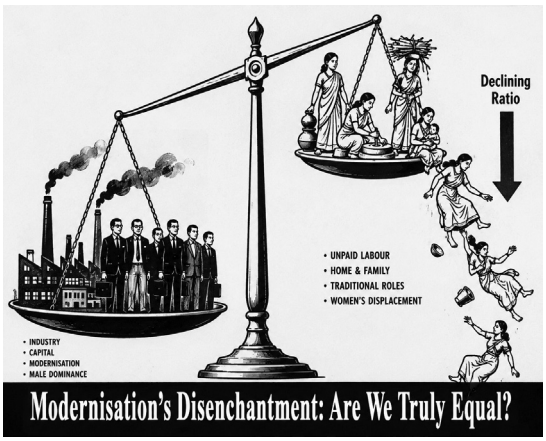
117. Carefully examine the institutional photograph provided below.

The Pune conference depicted in this image led to the foundation of which specific pro-women's organization?

Ans :

Purogami Stree Sangathan.

118. Look at the symbolic illustration below.



This symbolic image reflects findings regarding the decreasing sex-ratio and women's exclusion from the capitalist economy. Which 1974 path-breaking report highlighted these exact issues?

Ans :

Towards Equality: Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India.

119. Study the political artwork provided below.

Based on the feminist campaigns of the 1970s shown in this poster, what specific pledge were both men and women encouraged to make?

Ans :

They were encouraged to make a pledge that they would neither take nor give dowry.

120. Examine the newspaper clipping below carefully.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

them to passionately demand better legal protections and societal respect.

3. Furthermore, countless vulnerable women actively involved in the highly unregulated unorganised sector joined the massive coordination committee to ensure their deeply ignored socio-economic struggles were finally brought to the nation's immediate attention.
4. Finally, highly articulate professional teachers and prolific writers also attended the gathering, effectively using their immense intellectual platforms to loudly put forward their collective demands and officially found the progressive 'Purogami Stree Sangathan'.

147. The Dahej Virodhi Chetna Mandal was formed for creating consciousness about social malpractices. Mention any four other regional or political women's organisations that emerged to protest against domestic violence and dowry.

Ans :

The 1970s witnessed a rapid proliferation of highly dedicated regional organisations fighting against dowry.

1. The 'Stree Mukti Sangathan' was officially formed in the city of Bombay in 1974, dedicating itself entirely to organising widespread formal protests against the deeply entrenched dowry system and subsequent domestic violence.
2. The 'Mahila Dakshata Samiti' was strategically formed primarily by the politically active socialist women residing within the Janata Party, playing a incredibly major role in successfully initiating the national campaign against dowry.
3. Another highly active group was 'Stree Sangharsh', which successfully drew the undivided attention of the general public to dowry crimes by organising massive protest demonstrations specifically against domestic violence and horrific dowry deaths.
4. The 'Nari Raksha Samiti', also known as the Women's Rescue Committee, fearlessly led incredibly large-scale public demonstrations across the country that successfully sparked off intense and widespread public debates on dowry-related crimes.

148. Different feminist groups adopted different strategies like debates and conferences to fight for an equal society. Explain any four ways street plays were utilised by these organisations to disseminate their pro-women ideology.

Ans :

Street plays functioned as powerful, visceral tools for public education rather than mere entertainment.

1. Feminist organisations highly utilised dramatic street plays as incredibly effective grassroots organs to widely disseminate the progressive ideas and pro-women ideologies of these diverse groups directly to the rural and urban masses.
2. These highly emotional plays specifically and graphically depicted the horrific, real-life incidents of dowry deaths and severe dowry harassment that were secretly occurring within the private confines of traditional marital households.
3. The activists strictly ensured that these intense public performances were absolutely not viewed as a casual source of community entertainment, but rather as a grim reflection of the severe gender injustices pervading society.
4. Ultimately, the primary and single-minded objective of staging these confrontational plays outside in the open streets was to successfully create massive public awareness and deeply shame the societal acceptance of the oppressive dowry system.

149. A prominent Delhi-based feminist magazine organised a number of public meetings related to domestic violence between 1971 and 1979. Highlight any four actions taken by 'Manushi' and various regional groups to encourage societal pledges.

Ans :

Feminist groups launched highly coordinated public campaigns and secured strict personal pledges against dowry.

1. The highly influential Delhi-based feminist magazine, 'Manushi', actively took the lead by meticulously organising a massive number of vocal public meetings specifically related to combating domestic violence between the years 1971 and 1979.
2. Simultaneously, various other highly dedicated women's groups rapidly emerged across major Indian cities, including Delhi, Bombay, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Madras, and Pune, to form a

NODIA

BETTER THAN BOOK IN THE MARKET

Why students are choosing this book 👉

School teachers already use this content to set papers.

Still not sure?

- 👉 Match this PDF with your question papers
- 👉 See the similarity yourself

Why does this happen?

- ✓ Teachers have its PDF & Word files
- ✓ Easy access
- ✓ Direct copy-paste questions
- ✓ Same pattern followed

Don't miss out—get the advantage today!

3. The comprehensive review heavily focused on the undeniable reality that women had severely limited political participation and restricted economic opportunities, preventing them from achieving self-sufficiency in a rapidly modernising capitalist economy.
4. The document clearly observed that women were consistently not assigned an equal social status when directly compared to their male counterparts and were consequently rendered significantly less financially viable within the broader societal framework.

124. Mention any four specific socio-demographic highlights brought forward by the Towards Equality report regarding women's societal status.

Ans :

The report elucidated several distressing socio-demographic realities regarding women's status in society.

1. The extensive report prominently highlighted the widespread issue of women's entirely unrecognised domestic and manual work, which continuously remained undocumented and financially uncompensated within the broader economic framework of the contemporary Indian society.
2. It brought the nation's immediate attention to the alarmingly high female infant mortality rate and the persistently low female literacy rate, both of which severely stunted the educational and physical development of women.
3. The committee critically underscored the rising incidents of regressive social practices, specifically pointing out the widespread occurrence of child marriage and the deeply entrenched dowry system that plagued families across the diverse nation.
4. It also brought forward crucial statistical evidence regarding the highly adverse and declining sex-ratio in the country, alongside documenting the increasing incidents of physical violence directed against women in both rural and urban areas.

125. Examine any four ways the Towards Equality report critiqued the structural and institutional frameworks of multi-diverse Indian society.

Ans :

The report critically analysed the discriminatory practices embedded within societal and religious institutions.

1. The document successfully brought forward the abysmal low status of women in modern India by thoroughly questioning all aspects related to the fundamental rights and socio-economic status of women within the existing constitutional framework.
2. It heavily critiqued the deeply entrenched socio-cultural practices, as well as the contemporary political and economic processes, which were fundamentally gender discriminatory and actively prevented the holistic emancipation of women in society.
3. The committee meticulously examined the restrictive socio-cultural settings that rigidly governed traditional religious customs, strict family descent rules, and various marriage-related practices that continuously subordinated women to their male family members.
4. It deeply inquired into the core values of foundational social institutions, specifically focusing on the dynamics of family and marriage within the highly complex and multi-diverse society that characterised post-independent India.

126. Discuss any four evaluative observations made by the Towards Equality report regarding the non-inclusive nature of development models.

Ans :

The report evaluated how modern economic frameworks and state policies failed Indian women.

1. The evaluation mentioned that the rapidly increased disparity between the two genders in India was directly due to the structural changes occurring within the broader economic system of the modernising developing state.
2. It unravelled the highly non-inclusive nature of the then existing models of national development, which subsequently led to the widespread disenchantment of women towards the socio-political systems that continually excluded them.
3. The document conclusively proved exactly how state policy had completely failed to live up to the constitutional promises of

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

unfortunately remains highly common and deeply embedded in many rural and urban parts of India.
2. There are still many structural loopholes in the complex laws devised to punish those taking or giving dowry, allowing most guilty culprits to easily manage to get away entirely without any police detection.
3. To combat this, the crucial Prevention of Domestic Violence Against Women Act was successfully passed in 2005 and became legally effective from October 2006, directly resulting from the relentless pressure of feminist movements.
4. As a direct result, though the tragic incidents of domestic violence still occur, this specific act has been highly able to arrest this issue and significantly lower the number of such cases to a large extent.

141. In 1947, when India became independent, one of its primary objectives was to ensure the welfare of its people. Enumerate any four age-old religious customs and biases that plagued Indian women during this period.

Ans :

Post-independence India faced immense challenges in eradicating deep-rooted patriarchal traditions and customs.
1. The society was heavily burdened by the widespread and highly oppressive practice of the dowry system, which caused immense financial ruin and severe psychological trauma to the bride's family during marital negotiations.
2. Another devastating religious and cultural custom that plagued the nation was the pervasive practice of child marriage, which violently stripped young girls of their fundamental childhood rights and completely ruined their educational prospects.
3. The regressive tradition of polygamy was also deeply entrenched within various cultural communities, fundamentally denying women any semblance of marital equality and forcing them into highly subservient and emotionally degrading household roles.
4. Overall, the broader socio-cultural and religious biases embedded in the system actively prevented the immediate building of an equal society, forcing early voluntary organisations to fight relentlessly for the fundamental upliftment of women.

NODIA

142. The Towards Equality report offered a comprehensive critique of the role of the state vis-a-vis women's development. Highlight any four observations from the report regarding the failure of constitutional promises and changing economic structures.

Ans :

The report documented how modern state frameworks structurally excluded women from equal participation.
1. The committee explicitly proved exactly how the prevailing state policy had completely and systematically failed to live up to the grand constitutional promises of ensuring absolute equality in every single field for men and women.
2. It thoroughly unravelled the highly non-inclusive nature of the then existing models of national development, which actively alienated women and caused their widespread disenchantment towards the government's highly touted socio-economic advancement programmes.
3. The evaluation clearly mentioned that the rapidly increased disparity between the two genders in modern India was directly due to the massive structural changes occurring within the broader capitalist economic structure of the nation.
4. Consequently, it brought forth the highly dismal picture of women's systematic exclusion from the various new infrastructural facilities and financial benefits that rapid modernisation and a growing capitalist economy had ostensibly offered.

143. Regarding education, the Towards Equality report took into account the status of women who did not get proper education. Discuss any four limitations of the report concerning how it addressed highly educated women and mothers.

Ans :

The committee's methodological focus entirely overlooked the unique struggles of educated women and housewives.
1. While focusing on the impoverished, the report completely failed to take into careful consideration the tragic status of women who had actually received high education but were still brutally suppressed by society.
2. These highly educated women were routinely forced to follow entirely unjust patriarchal

130. Analyse any four characteristics and financial implications of the traditional dowry system prevalent in Indian society.

Ans :

The dowry system remains a severe socio-economic burden embedded in cultural practices.

1. The dowry system is an age-old regressive custom highly prevalent in Indian society, referring directly to the practice where valuable property or assets are forcefully given by the bride's family to her husband.
2. Historically, the exchange of physical money was the most common and widespread means by which this dowry was given to the groom's family at the exact time of the woman's formal marriage ceremony.
3. This extorted money could then be conveniently used by the groom's family to seamlessly cover extravagant marriage expenses, to quickly expand their private business ventures, or to purchase highly expensive luxury articles.
4. Apart from liquid cash, dowry could also explicitly mean the demanding of luxury items, essential household articles, expensive furniture, heavy jewellery, and even a demanded share in the bride's father's ancestral property.

131. Examine any two features each of the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 and the legal amendments introduced in 1973.

Ans :

Dowry Prohibition Act 1961:

1. This legislation officially came into force from July 1, 1961, and marked the historic beginning of a brand new legal framework specifically designed for addressing dowry harassment laws in post-colonial India.
2. It effectively aimed at prohibiting the regressive practice of demanding, giving, and taking of dowry, although it contained many structural loopholes where the punishment prescribed for these offences remained very minimal.

Legal Amendments in 1973:

1. To aggressively put an end to the rising incidents of cruelty perpetrated on vulnerable women by their husbands or in-laws on account of dowry, strict new sections were rapidly introduced to the penal system.
2. Specifically, section 498A was formally added to the Indian Penal Code, and simultaneously, section 198A was incorporated into the Criminal Procedure Code to ensure better legal protection against this widespread domestic cruelty.

132. Discuss any four punitive provisions introduced under the Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act of 1984.

Ans :

The 1984 Amendment significantly increased the strictness and penalties of anti-dowry legislation.

1. This specific amendment was aggressively passed to further strengthen the existing anti-dowry law and to permanently stop the severe infliction of cruelty by the husband or his relatives upon the vulnerable wife.
2. It strictly prescribed a mandatory minimum punishment consisting of two full years of rigorous imprisonment, alongside an additional monetary fine, applicable to absolutely anyone found guilty of demanding a dowry payment.
3. According to this updated Act, any individual who actively gives, takes, or even temporarily helps in the giving or taking of dowry can be legally sentenced to jail for a period of 5 years.
4. Furthermore, the legislation mandated that a severe fine of Rs. 15,000, or an amount exactly equal to the total value of the dowry, whichever amount is more, must be promptly paid by the offender.

133. Highlight any four legal advancements made in the year 1985 to make dowry prevention and anti-cruelty laws more stringent.

Ans :

The year 1985 saw crucial additions to the legal framework protecting married women.

1. The government officially introduced the comprehensive Dowry Prohibition (Maintenance of list of presents to the bride and bridegroom) Rules in 1985 to meticulously document exchanges and prevent hidden dowry transactions during weddings.
2. These specific rules were strategically implemented by the central government in order to make the existing dowry prevention law even more phenomenally strict and

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

The Daily Chronicle
India's National English Daily
Vol. CXXXVII No. 286 NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1984 30 PAISE
SAREEN WATCHES
PARLIAMENT TIGHTENS THE NOOSE
Anti-Dowry Laws Strengthened: Minimum 2-Year Jail Term Mandated
NEW DELHI, Nov. 22. In a desperate effort to finally stop the continuous infliction of cruelty upon wives, the government has officially passed a brand new amendment to the original 1961 legislation.
Anyone caught demanding property or valuables will now face strict mandatory imprisonment and heavy monetary fines.
NEW AMENDMENT AT A GLANCE
• Minimum imprisonment
The Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Bill was passed in both Houses of Parliament yesterday after intense debate. The amended law empowers
DOWRY DEMAND LEDGER
Talks on Punjab Stalema

Which specific Act was passed by the government to strengthen the anti-dowry law as mentioned in this 1984 newspaper clipping?

Ans :

The Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act of 1984.

FOUR MARKS QUESTIONS

121. Highlight any four socio-cultural objectives and developments in India immediately after independence in 1947.

Ans :

The immediate post-independence era focused on building a welfare-driven and equitable society.

1. Following years of severe colonial exploitation, one of the primary objectives of the newly independent Indian government in 1947 was to ensure the comprehensive welfare of its people and provide highly effective good governance.
2. The nation aimed to build a completely equal society that would seamlessly move forward by remaining entirely free from all sorts of prevalent socio-cultural prejudices and deep-rooted religious biases that hindered progress.
3. To serve these specific egalitarian ends, there emerged various dedicated voluntary organisations across the country, especially those which actively worked towards the significant upliftment of the position and social standing of Indian women.
4. The relentless movements organised by these voluntary committees during the 1970s and 1980s successfully prompted the Indian government to pass certain crucial legislations specifically designed for the absolute welfare and protection of women.

122. State any four primary foundational details regarding the formation of the Committee on the Status of Women in India.

Ans :

The Committee was established to comprehensively evaluate the condition of Indian women.

1. In the year 1972, under the dedicated leadership of Dr. Phulrenu Guha, a specialised Committee on the Status of Women in India was officially formed to thoroughly examine and analyse the societal position of women.
2. The core mandate of this committee was to meticulously chart out the various complex problems faced by women across different stratas of society during the challenging post-independence days of the developing Indian nation.
3. After extensive research, the highly detailed report entitled 'Towards Equality: Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India' was formally published and released to the general public in the year 1974.
4. The basic motto driving the committee was to firmly offer practical recommendations which would successfully enable women to play a highly significant role, equal in stature, in the ongoing process of building up the nation.

123. Analyse any four aspects of civic and economic deprivation faced by women as revealed in the Towards Equality report.

Ans :

The 1974 report exposed the severe civic and economic inequalities burdening Indian women.

1. The well-documented and historic report explicitly revealed exactly how starkly unequal the contemporary Indian society was, particularly concerning the daily lived experiences and systemic marginalisation of women across various different cultural and social communities.
2. It highlighted that women were systematically deprived of the most basic and essential civic rights necessary for survival, such as access to formal education and fundamental health facilities required for their overall well-being.

NODIA

137. Examine any two features each of the 'Mahila Dakshata Samiti' and the 'Stree Sangharsh' organisations.

Ans :

Mahila Dakshata Samiti:

1. This prominent organisation was strategically formed primarily by the politically active women residing within the Janata Party, most of whom were deeply dedicated socialists fighting for broader societal equality and justice.
2. These socialist women ultimately played a incredibly major and foundational role in successfully initiating the widespread public campaign against the oppressive dowry system that plagued families across the entire Indian nation.

Stree Sangharsh:

1. This was another highly influential women's organisation that successfully drew the undivided attention of the general public directly to the severe problems of horrific dowry-related crimes occurring within private marital households.
2. The dedicated members of this organisation actively planned and effectively organised numerous powerful protest demonstrations explicitly targeting the rising tide of domestic violence and the tragic occurrences of dowry deaths in society.

138. Examine any two features each of the 'Nari Raksha Samiti' and the 'Janwadi Mahila Samiti'.

Ans :

Nari Raksha Samiti:

1. Also formally known as the Women's Rescue Committee, this proactive organisation fearlessly led incredibly large-scale public demonstrations across the country to visibly challenge the deeply entrenched patriarchal norms protecting domestic abusers.
2. These massive and highly visible demonstrations successfully sparked off intense and widespread public debates concerning the morality of dowry and the various horrific dowry-related crimes devastating women in contemporary Indian society.

Janwadi Mahila Samiti:

1. This specific organisation operated effectively as a dedicated branch of the CPM women's wing, functioning as the highly active and ideologically driven All India Democratic Women's Association during the late twentieth century.
2. To ensure maximum grassroots penetration, this dedicated association relentlessly conducted an extensive and highly exhaustive door-to-door campaign to directly educate families on the pressing issue of dowry and domestic violence eradication.

139. Discuss any four innovative strategies adopted by feminist groups in the 1970s to create public awareness against social evils.

Ans :

Feminist groups utilised dynamic public interventions to highlight gender-based oppression and violence.

1. In the decade of the 1970s, different feminist groups adopted various highly visible strategies, including organising public debates, academic conferences, and loud public demonstrations directly outside the private houses of known dowry victims.
2. They specifically executed these confrontational tactics to successfully create massive public awareness regarding the deeply ignored problem of dowry demands, daily dowry harassment, and the tragic resulting dowry deaths in the community.
3. Innovative street plays were also highly utilised as powerful organs to widely disseminate the pro-women ideas of these organisations, depicting horrific incidents of dowry deaths strictly for awareness rather than for entertainment.
4. Furthermore, various regional groups heavily encouraged both ordinary men and women to publicly make a solemn and binding pledge that they would absolutely neither take nor give dowry during any marriage ceremonies.

140. Analyse any four contemporary realities regarding the implementation of anti-dowry laws and the impact of the 2005 Domestic Violence Act.

Ans :

Despite legal advancements, societal implementation remains flawed but is slowly improving through modern acts.

1. Although strict Indian laws against the regressive practice of dowry have been in effect for several decades, the custom

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

providing absolute equality in every single field for both men and women alike.
4. It brought forth the highly dismal picture of women's systematic exclusion from the various new facilities and economic benefits that rapid modernisation and a growing capitalist economy had ostensibly offered to the general population.

127. Enumerate any four ways the Towards Equality report served as a historic review for formulating egalitarian social policies.

Ans :

The publication functioned as a groundbreaking foundational document for women's societal emancipation.
1. The comprehensive document is widely regarded as a historic and unprecedented review of all complex questions related to the fundamental rights, societal status, and overall well-being of women in post-independent India.
2. It successfully provided highly useful and practical guidelines for the future formulation of egalitarian social policies that aimed to bridge the severe socio-economic gaps existing across different cultural and social communities.
3. The report strongly proposed immediate structural changes that would finally enable women to actively play their full and proper role in the ongoing monumental task of building up the newly independent nation.
4. Ultimately, this path-breaking attempt to evaluate the contemporary condition of women definitively indicated the successful beginning of an entirely new and progressive phase in the broader woman's movement within independent India.

128. Highlight any four limitations of the Towards Equality report concerning its narrow emphasis on specific demographics and innovations.

Ans :

Despite its historic significance, the report suffered from several demographic and methodological limitations.
1. A major drawback of the committee was that its primary emphasis was laid exclusively on the upliftment of social status, formal education, and economic employment, ignoring other vital aspects of women's daily existence.
2. Regarding its educational focus, the report only took into account the dismal status of impoverished women who completely failed to get access to any form of proper or formal academic education in society.
3. It entirely failed to take into consideration the severe struggles of women who received high education but were forcefully compelled to follow unjust policies and eventually succumbed to overwhelming traditional family pressure.
4. Methodologically, the evaluative report heavily confined itself strictly within the limited spheres of social innovation, failing to offer comprehensive practical solutions to several of the deeply entrenched problems it had successfully highlighted.

129. State any four critical omissions made by the Towards Equality committee regarding widespread violence and harassment against women.

Ans :

The committee neglected critical physical and health-related abuses prevalent in Indian society.
1. The committee completely failed to include the severe and pervasive problem of the traditional dowry system, which continued to cause immense financial stress and psychological trauma to brides across the entire country.
2. It also ignored the rampant issues of daily harassment, brutal physical torture, and systemic domestic violence which were unfortunately prevalent not only in remote rural areas but also widespread in modern urban areas.
3. Although the committee briefly referred to the broader family programme concerning women's status, they remained completely silent about the crucial and pressing issues directly related to women's physical and reproductive health.
4. Furthermore, their surveys were strictly limited to studying discrimination in employment and remuneration, alongside the specific problems faced by housewives and mothers solely with respect to their roles in family education.

NODIA

policies and ultimately succumbed to overwhelming traditional family pressure, a critical socio-cultural issue that the committee completely ignored in its findings.
3. Furthermore, although the committee briefly referred to a broader family programme concerning women's status, they remained completely and surprisingly silent about the crucial, life-threatening issues directly related to women's physical and reproductive health.
4. Their narrow research methodology meant they surveyed exclusively about workplace discrimination in employment and remuneration, alongside observing the highly specific problems of housewives and mothers solely with respect to their family education duties.

144. Apart from money, dowry could also mean giving of luxury items and household articles. Trace any four severe consequences that the bride and her family face due to the extreme demands of this system.

Ans :

The dowry system inflicts devastating financial and physical tolls on the bride and her family.
1. The relentless and escalating demands for expensive luxury items, cash, and heavy jewellery inherently puts an incredibly great and often insurmountable financial stress directly upon the vulnerable bride's family during the marriage process.
2. When these exorbitant demands are not fully met by the family, the oppressive dowry system frequently and tragically leads to horrific crimes committed against women within the highly secretive confines of their marital homes.
3. These specific crimes range from severe daily mental abuse and psychological torment, explicitly designed to completely break the bride's spirit and forcefully extort more ancestral property or business capital from her helpless parents.
4. In the most extreme and devastating cases, this unrelenting harassment escalates into brutal physical torture inflicted by the husband or his relatives, which often tragically culminates in the horrifying death of the young bride.

NODIA

145. In order to put an end to the incidents of cruelty perpetrated on women, new legal sections were added. Discuss any four specific penal code additions made in 1973 and 1983 to combat dowry harassment and death.

Ans :

The Indian legal framework was aggressively updated to criminalise domestic cruelty and dowry deaths.
1. To effectively combat the rising tide of domestic abuse, section 498A was explicitly and permanently added to the comprehensive Indian Penal Code starting in the year 1973 to specifically target marital cruelty.
2. Simultaneously, to ensure proper judicial processing of these horrific crimes, section 198A was successfully incorporated into the Criminal Procedure Code in 1973, granting law enforcement better tools to actively prosecute abusive husbands and in-laws.
3. In response to the horrifying rise in bride burnings, the highly strict Section 304B was formally and urgently incorporated into the Indian Penal Code exactly a decade later, in the year 1983.
4. This crucial 1983 addition specifically deals with the distinct crime of 'Dowry Death', legally stating that absolutely whoever is involved in such a death shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not less than 7 years.

146. The Women's Liberation Movement Coordination Committee was organised in Pune to address gender injustices. State any four specific groups of women who participated in this conference to put forward their demands.

Ans :

The historic Pune conference successfully united diverse demographics of women against patriarchal oppression.
1. The highly impactful conference saw the enthusiastic and vocal participation of numerous young educated women who were deeply frustrated by the systemic gender inequalities and domestic violence prevalent in modern Indian society.
2. It also successfully drew massive crowds of hardworking industrial working-class women who faced severe economic exploitation and simultaneous domestic abuse, prompting

easily enforceable for local law enforcement agencies nationwide.
3. In that exact same year, the highly significant Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Act was successfully passed by the legislature to heavily penalise abusive behaviours directed towards women within their marital homes.
4. This crucial Act firmly made any form of cruelty directed towards a wife a strictly cognizable and non-bailable criminal offence, which became heavily punishable with 3 years of imprisonment and an additional monetary fine.

134. State any four aspects detailing the nature and early sociological reporting of domestic violence in post-independence India.

Ans :

Domestic violence emerged as a widely reported issue involving multifaceted abuse within households.
1. Domestic violence is explicitly defined as a dangerous form of violent or highly aggressive behaviour that systematically occurs within the private confines of the home, deeply affecting the safety of the household.
2. This domestic abuse typically involves a destructive combination of severe physical, sexual, psychological, and deep emotional abuse perpetrated directly against a vulnerable spouse or an intimate partner living in the same residence.
3. In the post-independence era, ever since the formal sociological mapping of humans officially started in India, shocking incidents of domestic violence inflicted on women began to be officially reported in extremely large numbers.
4. It was specifically during the transformative decades of the 1970s and 1980s that various dedicated women welfare organisations finally took serious notice of the raging number of domestic abuse cases affecting Indian women.

135. Analyse any four early steps taken during 1975 in Hyderabad and Pune to campaign against domestic violence and dowry.

Ans :

The mid-1970s witnessed powerful regional campaigns uniting women against entrenched domestic injustices.
1. A highly significant and vocal public campaign directed strictly against the oppressive dowry system was successfully started in the southern city of Hyderabad during the politically turbulent year of 1975.
2. This impactful Hyderabad campaign was meticulously organised by the 'Progressive Organisation of Women', which actively protested both against the traditional dowry system and the rising incidents of domestic violence in society.
3. Around the exact same time, a massive and highly coordinated conference of the 'Women's Liberation Movement Coordination Committee' was successfully organised in the city of Pune to unite various struggling factions.
4. This historic Pune conference successfully led to the formal foundation of the 'Purogami Stree Sangathan', where young educated women, industrial workers, teachers, and unorganised sector workers passionately put forward their collective demands.

136. Trace any four developments related to the formation and activities of the 'Stree Mukti Sangathan' during the 1970s.

Ans :

The Stree Mukti Sangathan evolved through formal protests despite facing severe political interruptions.
1. The highly vocal 'Stree Mukti Sangathan' was officially formed in the city of Bombay in the year 1974, dedicating itself entirely to organising widespread formal protests against the deeply entrenched dowry system.
2. Unfortunately, these initial protests could not successfully grow into full-fledged national campaigns against the dowry system and domestic violence because there was the sudden imposition of the Emergency by the Indian government in 1975.
3. However, in the year 1977, immediately when the national Emergency was finally lifted by the government, a powerful new movement vigorously restarted in Delhi to aggressively campaign against the evils of dowry.
4. This renewed movement heavily focused its undivided attention upon the extreme physical violence inflicted upon women for dowry, specifically highlighting horrific incidents involving cruel bride burning and the tragic abatement to suicide.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

truly united national front against gender oppression.
3. Together, these widespread regional groups tirelessly worked to meticulously organise highly visible protest activities and loud public demonstrations aggressively targeting the horrifying rise in dowry murder and systemic domestic violence cases.
4. During these massive public gatherings, they successfully encouraged both men and women from all walks of life to make a solemn, binding pledge that they would absolutely neither take nor give dowry ever again.

150. Public awareness campaigns are vital to the breaking down of century-old thinking on the topic of gender violence. Discuss any four ways feminist organisations paved the way for modern legislative success, including the 2005 Act.

Ans :

Relentless feminist activism directly resulted in powerful modern legislations and sustained societal awareness.
1. Through their highly visible and confrontational protests, these dedicated feminist organisations successfully helped create massive public awareness, especially empowering vulnerable women to finally speak out against the century-old thinking that protected domestic abusers.
2. By relentlessly keeping the issue in the public eye, they effectively paved the way for the successful passages of strict modern legislations that significantly helped to uplift the overall position of women in Indian society.
3. As a direct and monumental result of these sustained movements, the crucial Prevention of Domestic Violence Against Women Act was finally passed in 2005 and became legally effective from October 2006 across the nation.
4. Consequently, although tragic incidents still occur due to lingering loopholes, this specific powerful act has been highly able to aggressively arrest this issue and significantly lower the total number of such violent cases.

151. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The report brought forward the abysmal low status of women in modern India, all questions related to the rights and status of women in India, the socio-cultural practices, political and economic processes which were gender discriminatory."
Analyse any four ways the report evaluated the marginalisation of women in the capitalist economy and political empowerment.

Ans :

The report exposed the stark economic and political failures of the modernising Indian state.
1. The committee explicitly observed that women were consistently not assigned an equal social status when directly compared to their male counterparts and were consequently rendered significantly less financially viable in the modern economy.
2. It completely unravelled the highly non-inclusive and discriminatory nature of the then existing models of national development, which actively alienated women and caused their widespread disenchantment towards the government's highly touted advancement programmes.
3. The evaluation clearly mentioned that the rapidly increased disparity between the two genders in modern India was directly due to the massive structural changes occurring within the broader capitalist economic structure of the nation.
4. Furthermore, the report brought to the fore the incredibly little success which was actually achieved in the political empowerment of women, proving that the state policy completely failed its constitutional promises of equality.

NODIA

152. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"It offered a critique of the role of the state vis-a-vis women's development. It examined the matters to improve various aspects associated with women's life, especially their economic, social, political and educational development."
Explain any four ways the report's evaluation served as a path-breaking foundation for the women's movement in independent India.

Ans :

The comprehensive findings fundamentally altered the trajectory of gender equality movements in the country.
1. The incredibly detailed document is widely regarded as a historic and unprecedented review of all complex questions deeply related to the fundamental rights, societal

Ans :

The legislative actions of 1985 drastically tightened the legal net around domestic abusers and dowry demanders.

1. In 1985, the government officially introduced the highly comprehensive Dowry Prohibition (Maintenance of list of presents to the bride and bridegroom) Rules to meticulously document exchanges and permanently prevent hidden dowry transactions during weddings.
2. These specific and highly detailed rules were strategically implemented by the central government in order to finally make the existing, previously loophole-ridden dowry prevention law even more phenomenally strict and easily enforceable nationwide.
3. In that exact same pivotal year, the highly significant Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Act was successfully passed by the legislature to heavily penalise abusive and violent behaviours directed towards women within their private marital homes.
4. This crucial Act firmly made any form of cruelty directed towards a wife a strictly cognizable and entirely non-bailable criminal offence, which became heavily punishable with a mandatory 3 years of imprisonment and an additional monetary fine.

164. Read the extract given below carefully.
"Domestic violence is a form of violent or aggressive behaviour that occurs within the home, typically involving physical, sexual, psychological and emotional abuse of a spouse or partner. In India, large number of women are subjected to domestic violence. Ever since sociological mapping of humans started in India, incidents began to be reported."
Enumerate any four distinct regional women's organisations from places like Bombay, Delhi, and Pune that actively formed to combat these mapped incidents of violence.

Ans :

The escalating reports of domestic violence triggered the rapid formation of highly militant regional women's organisations.

1. In response to these horrific incidents, the 'Stree Mukti Sangathan' was officially formed in the city of Bombay in 1974, dedicating itself entirely to organising widespread formal protests against the deeply entrenched dowry system.
2. During the historic Pune conference, young educated women, unorganised sector workers, and progressive writers successfully came together to put forward their collective demands and officially found the highly vocal 'Purogami Stree Sangathan'.
3. The 'Mahila Dakshata Samiti' was strategically formed primarily by the politically active socialist women residing within the Janata Party, playing a incredibly major and foundational role in successfully initiating the national campaign against dowry.
4. Furthermore, the 'Janwadi Mahila Samiti', acting effectively as a dedicated branch of the CPM women's wing and the All India Democratic Women's Association, relentlessly conducted an exhaustive door-to-door campaign to combat this violence directly.

165. Read the extract given below carefully.
"Different feminist groups adopted different strategies to create public awareness regarding the problem of dowry, dowry harassment and dowry deaths. They did this to disseminate the ideas of these organisations. Various women's groups emerged in Delhi, Bombay, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Madras and Pune to organise protest activities against dowry murder."
Evaluate any four specific ways feminist magazines and regional groups engaged both men and women to pledge against these pervasive social injustices.

Ans :

Feminist groups utilised mass mobilisation and highly visible public interventions to enforce societal accountability against dowry.

1. Highly influential publications, specifically the prominent Delhi-based feminist magazine 'Manushi', actively took the lead by meticulously organising a massive number of vocal public meetings specifically related to combating domestic violence between 1971 and 1979.
2. Simultaneously, various other highly dedicated women's groups rapidly emerged across major Indian cities, including Hyderabad, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, and Madras, to form a truly united, nationwide front against the horrifying rise in dowry murders.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Ans :

The initial 1961 legislation was structurally weak and failed to deter dowry-related crimes effectively.

1. Although the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 officially came into force to prohibit the regressive practice of demanding, giving, and taking of dowry, it unfortunately contained many severe structural loopholes in its legal framework.
2. The primary weakness of this specific Act was that the actual punishment legally prescribed for the severe offences of demanding, taking, and giving of dowry were incredibly minimal and failed to deter wealthy culprits.
3. Due to these weak penalties, the law completely failed to put a permanent end to the rapidly rising incidents of extreme cruelty and physical violence perpetrated on vulnerable women by their abusive husbands and in-laws.
4. Consequently, the glaring failures of this weak 1961 framework necessitated the urgent addition of highly strict sections, such as 498A to the Indian Penal Code and 198A to the Criminal Procedure Code, in 1973.

156. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"To further strengthen the anti-dowry law and to stop infliction of cruelty by the husband or his relatives upon the wife, strict amendments were passed which prescribed minimum punishments and heavy fines."
Enumerate any four exact penalty provisions and fines stipulated under this amended 1984 legislation.

Ans :

The 1984 amendment drastically escalated the judicial punishments for all parties involved in dowry exchanges.

1. This specific amendment strictly prescribed a mandatory minimum punishment consisting of two full years of rigorous imprisonment for absolutely anyone found legally guilty of demanding a dowry payment from the bride's family.
2. The updated legislation firmly mandated that a severe monetary fine must also be additionally imposed on the offender demanding the dowry, significantly increasing the financial risk associated with this deeply entrenched patriarchal crime.
3. Furthermore, according to this highly strict Act, any individual who actively gives, takes, or even temporarily helps in the giving or taking of dowry can be legally sentenced to jail for a period of 5 years.
4. The law also clearly stipulated that a heavy fine of Rs. 15,000, or an exact amount strictly equal to the total value of the dowry, whichever amount is more, must be promptly paid by the convict.

157. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"It was in the decades of 1970s and 1980s that women welfare organisations took notice of the raging number of cases of domestic abuse that women were being subjected to in large numbers."
Trace any four details regarding the initial 1975 Hyderabad campaign and the subsequent Progressive Organisation of Women's protests.

Ans :

The mid-1970s marked the explosive beginning of highly organised regional resistance against domestic abuse.

1. A highly significant and vocal public campaign directed strictly against the oppressive dowry system was successfully started in the southern city of Hyderabad during the politically turbulent and highly active year of 1975.
2. This incredibly impactful early campaign was meticulously organised and passionately led by the dedicated members of the 'Progressive Organisation of Women', who refused to remain silent about the raging gender injustices in society.
3. Under their strong leadership, the organisation actively and fearlessly protested both against the deeply entrenched traditional dowry system and the rapidly rising, horrific incidents of domestic violence occurring behind closed household doors.
4. Their pioneering efforts directly inspired further massive regional coordination, perfectly coinciding with a massive conference of the 'Women's Liberation Movement Coordination Committee' that was successfully organised around the exact same time in Pune.

158. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"These protests could not grow into full-fledged campaigns against dowry system and domestic

NODIA

violence as there was the imposition of the Emergency by the government of India in 1975." Highlight any four developments that occurred when this specific movement restarted in Delhi after the Emergency was lifted in 1977.

Ans :

Following the Emergency, the movement aggressively refocused its attention on the deadliest aspects of dowry.

1. Exactly in the year 1977, immediately when the national Emergency was finally lifted by the Indian government, a powerful and highly vocal new movement vigorously restarted in the capital city of Delhi.
2. This renewed and highly energetic movement in Delhi specifically aimed its undivided attention and massive public campaigns entirely against the deeply entrenched and highly oppressive evils of the traditional dowry system.
3. The activists heavily focused their intense public outrage upon the extreme and brutal physical violence that was constantly being inflicted upon helpless young women strictly for the extortion of dowry from their parents.
4. Furthermore, their fierce campaigns explicitly targeted and publicly highlighted the most horrific and deadly incidents of domestic abuse, specifically bringing massive national attention to cruel bride burning and the tragic abatement to suicide.

159. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"In the decade of 1970s, a large number of women's organisations began to raise their heads with the single-minded agenda of fostering women's rights and fighting for the formation of an equal society."
Discuss any four methods, excluding street plays, used by feminist groups to publicly demonstrate and create awareness for victims.

Ans :

Feminist groups deployed multifaceted public engagement strategies to break the societal silence surrounding domestic abuse.

1. Different feminist groups successfully adopted various highly visible strategies, including meticulously organising intense public debates and large academic conferences to thoroughly dissect and expose the severe gender inequalities plaguing the contemporary Indian society.
2. They fearlessly executed highly confrontational tactics by organising loud public demonstrations directly outside the private houses of known dowry victims to successfully shame the abusers and create massive public awareness regarding dowry harassment.
3. Prominent organisations, like the Delhi-based feminist magazine 'Manushi', actively took the lead by meticulously organising a massive number of vocal public meetings specifically related to combating domestic violence between 1971 and 1979.
4. During these massive public gatherings across various regional cities, they successfully encouraged both men and women to make a solemn, binding pledge that they would absolutely neither take nor give dowry ever again.

160. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"As a result of these movements, specific prevention acts were passed in 2005 and became effective from October, 2006. As a result, though the incidents still occur, the act has been able to arrest this issue."
State any four persisting challenges in the legal system regarding culprit detection and the ongoing need for social media awareness.

Ans :

Despite powerful modern legislations, systemic enforcement issues and entrenched societal attitudes continue to protect abusers.

1. Although strict Indian laws against the regressive practice of dowry have been in effect for several decades, the custom unfortunately remains highly common and deeply embedded in many rural and urban parts of India.
2. There are still many severe structural loopholes in the complex laws devised to punish those taking or giving dowry, which actively hinder the complete eradication of these deeply entrenched patriarchal crimes.
3. Due to these persistent legal loopholes and societal silence, most guilty culprits easily manage to get away entirely without any police detection, continuously perpetuating the dangerous cycle of domestic violence and dowry harassment.
4. Consequently, massive public awareness campaigns and the highly active utilisation of modern social media remain absolutely

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

vital to the breaking down of century-old regressive thinking and ensuring the actual enforcement of the 2005 Act.

161. Read the extract given below carefully.
"In 1947, when India became independent after years of colonial exploitation, one of its primary objective was to ensure welfare of its people and provide good governance. Building an equal society, free from all sorts of socio-cultural and religious bias seemed to be the path forward. To serve them to this end, there emerged various voluntary organisations, especially ones which worked for the upliftment of the position of women."
Analyse any four core objectives and immediate social challenges that voluntary committees aimed to address through government legislation in the 1970s and 1980s.

Ans :

Voluntary organisations fundamentally targeted the eradication of deep-rooted patriarchal customs to build an equitable nation.

1. The primary objective of these newly emerged voluntary organisations was to actively support the independent government's broader mission to ensure the comprehensive welfare of its people and provide highly effective, equitable good governance.
2. They specifically aimed to build a completely equal society that would seamlessly move forward by remaining entirely free from all sorts of prevalent socio-cultural prejudices and deep-rooted religious biases that hindered women's progress.
3. These dedicated committees relentlessly fought against age-old, highly oppressive religious customs that plagued Indian women, explicitly targeting devastating social practices such as the dowry system, child marriage, and the deeply degrading practice of polygamy.
4. Ultimately, the relentless and highly coordinated movements organised by these voluntary committees during the 1970s and 1980s successfully prompted the Indian government to pass certain crucial, strict legislations specifically designed for the welfare of women.

162. Read the extract given below carefully.
"The primary focus of the committee was to build up a comprehensive review of the status and rights of women in India with special reference to education and employment. The basic motto of the committee therefore was, to offer recommendation which would enable women to play a role equal in stature in the process of building up of the nation."
Discuss any four key observations made by this committee regarding the socio-cultural settings, religious traditions, and family descent practices that governed women's lives.

Ans :

The committee systematically exposed how traditional societal structures fundamentally stripped women of their basic equality.

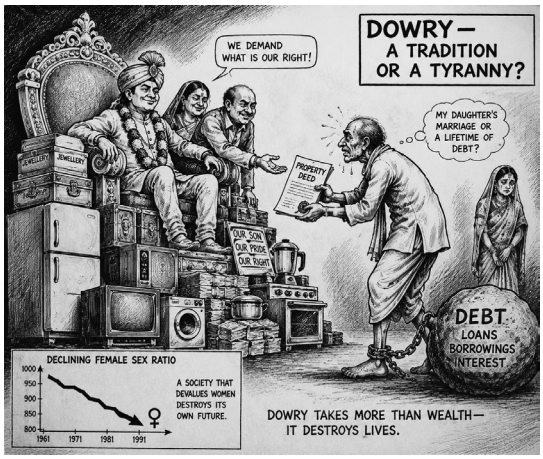
1. The comprehensive report meticulously examined the highly restrictive socio-cultural settings that rigidly governed traditional religious customs, which continuously and systematically subordinated women to the patriarchal authority of their male family members.
2. It deeply inquired into the core values of foundational social institutions, specifically focusing on the highly discriminatory rules of family descent and various marriage-related practices within the highly complex and multi-diverse Indian society.
3. The committee explicitly brought forward the abysmal low status of women by highlighting how these entrenched socio-cultural practices and accompanying political and economic processes were fundamentally gender discriminatory and actively prevented holistic emancipation.
4. The document clearly observed that due to these severe traditional restrictions, women were consistently not assigned an equal social status when directly compared to their male counterparts and were consequently rendered significantly less financially viable.

163. Read the extract given below carefully.
"The Dowry Prohibition (Maintenance of list of presents to the bride and bridegroom) Rules were introduced in 1985 by the government in order to make the dowry prevention law even more strict. In the same year, another crucial Act was passed which fundamentally changed how cruelty was treated in the judicial system."
Examine any four strict legal provisions introduced in 1985, including the nature of offences under the Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Act.

NODIA

1. The comprehensive report prominently highlighted crucial issues such as women's unrecognised work, high female infant mortality rates, low female literacy rates, and frequent incidents of child marriage and dowry, which showcased how deeply unequal the contemporary Indian society remained.
2. It brought to the forefront the pressing issues of an adverse and declining sex-ratio, alongside rampant violence against women, emphasizing that women were severely deprived of the most basic civic rights like education, health, and equal political participation.
3. The document extensively critiqued the gender discriminatory socio-cultural practices, political and economic processes, and socio-cultural settings that firmly governed religious traditions, family descent, and marriage-related practices, inquiring deeply into the core values of social institutions within a multi-diverse society.
4. The committee observed that women were not assigned equal status as their male counterparts, were financially less viable, and suffered exclusion from the facilities that modernisation and a capitalist economy offer, despite many progressive social legislation and constitutional guarantees.

168. Observe the editorial cartoon below carefully and answer the question that follows.



An age-old custom prevalent in Indian society places immense financial and emotional burdens on families during marriage.
Discuss the four ways in which the practice of the dowry system is executed and impacts families in Indian society.

Ans :

The dowry system is an age-old social evil that places severe stress upon the bride's family.

1. Dowry primarily refers to the prevalent custom where property or valuable assets are given by the bride's family to her husband at the time of her marriage, often serving as a significant prerequisite for the finalisation of the wedding alliance.
2. Money is the most common means by which dowry is given, which the groom's family subsequently uses to cover various marriage expenses, to expand their business ventures, or to purchase highly expensive articles for their own personal lifestyle upgrades.
3. Apart from demanding cash, dowry also encompasses the obligatory giving of luxury items, essential household articles, furniture, and expensive jewellery, while demanding a share in the bride's father's property serves as another major method of extracting wealth from the bride's family.
4. This pervasive system puts immense financial stress upon the bride's family, and in extreme cases, this cruel practice directly leads to horrific crimes against women, ranging from severe mental abuse and physical torture to even tragic dowry-related deaths.

169. Read the front page clipping given below carefully and answer the question that follows.

The National Herald

LATE CITY EDITION

Freedom Of The Press Is The Guardian Of Liberty — T. Jefferson

An Independent Daily Published from New Delhi

VOL. LVIII NO. 296 NEW DELHI: FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1981 20 PAGES Price 40 P.

STATE STEPS IN: NEW SECTIONS ADDED TO PENAL CODE TO COMBAT MARITAL CRUELTY!

1961 Act Found Wanting; Parliament Enacts Tougher Measures to Protect Wives

By Our Legal Correspondent

NEW DELHI, Aug. 13—In a major and long-overdue move, Parliament today passed the Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Act, 1981, which substantially amends the Indian Penal Code to deal specifically with cruelty by husbands and their relatives.

The move comes in the wake of mounting evidence that the existing Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, and other general provisions were inadequate to check the growing menace of harassment, cruelty and violence against married women.

The new Section 498A IPC makes cruelty by husband or his relatives a cognizable and non-bailable offence. A new Section 304A IPC relating to abetment of suicide by married women has also been added.

The Act will come into force from October 1, 1981.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, NEW DELHI: The Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Bill, 1981, was passed today after a lengthy debate in both Houses.

Cruelty Cases Rise Sharply: Thousands of Women Suffer Behind Closed Doors

NEW DELHI, Aug. 13— Government data placed in Parliament reveals a disturbing rise in cases of cruelty and dowry-related harassment. Over 4,000 cases were reported in 1980—an increase of 25% over the previous year.

Women's organizations across the country have welcomed the amendment but maintain that enforcement and social change are equally essential.

The Law Minister stated that the Amendment "is a step towards justice and equality in marriage."

KEY PROVISIONS OF THE AMENDMENT

- Section 498A IPC: Cruelty by husband or his relatives is now a cognizable, non-bailable and non-compoundable offence.
- Section 306A IPC: Abetment of suicide by a married woman.
- Magistrates empowered to take suo motu cognizance in appropriate cases.
- Provision for imprisonment up to 3 years and fine.
- Protection to be extended to all married women, irrespective of age.

Opposition Urges Strict Implementation

Several Opposition members supported the Bill but stressed the need for fast-track courts and speedy trial courts for women.

"Laws alone cannot change society, but without strict laws society will never change," said Smt. Renuka Chowdhury, MP.

A Women's Victory

Leaders of women's groups described the passage of the Bill as "a hard-earned victory of every sister who has suffered in silence."

They demand awareness campaigns and training of police and magistrates to ensure the law reaches every woman in need.

Law Follows Long Struggle

The demand for stronger legal protection has been raised for over a decade by women's movements, following the infamous Mathura case. The 1961 Act, they argued, failed to address mental cruelty, violence and harassment within the home.

Today's decision, they say, marks the beginning of a new chapter in the fight for women's dignity and rights.

The first All India Legislative Enactment regarding marital financial demands contained loopholes that necessitated further penal additions.
Analyse the limitations of the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 and the subsequent additions made to the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code to protect women.

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

3. Together, these widespread regional groups tirelessly worked to meticulously organise highly visible protest activities and loud public demonstrations aggressively targeting the homes of abusers to successfully shame the societal acceptance of the oppressive system.
4. During these massive and highly energetic public gatherings, they successfully encouraged both men and women from all walks of life to make a solemn, binding pledge that they would absolutely neither take nor give dowry.

166. Examine the historical photograph below carefully and answer the question that follows.

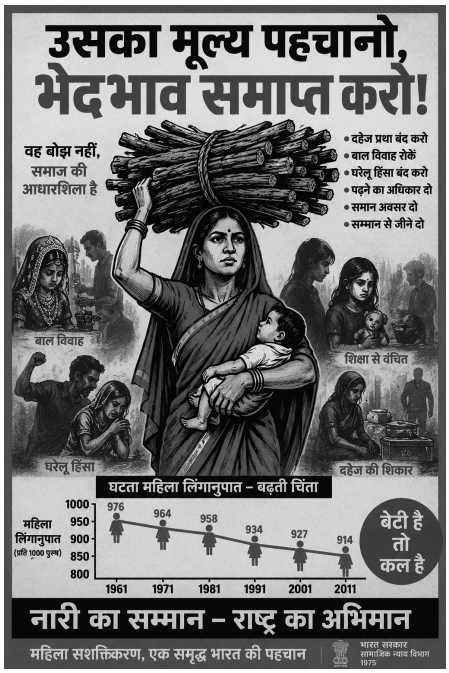
Women activists adopted various methods in the 1970s to raise awareness about crimes occurring within homes and marriages.
Analyse any four strategies adopted by feminist groups in the 1970s to fight for the formation of an equal society and create public awareness against dowry.

Ans :

In the decade of the 1970s, feminist groups adopted several strategies to fight for an equal society.

1. These groups organised debates, conferences, and public demonstrations outside the houses of dowry victims to create widespread public awareness regarding the severe problems of dowry demands, dowry harassment, and the increasing number of dowry deaths occurring in society.
2. Street plays were widely used as powerful organs to actively disseminate the ideas of these progressive organisations, depicting harrowing incidents of dowry deaths and dowry harassment not merely as a source of entertainment but specifically to generate critical public awareness.
3. A Delhi-based feminist magazine named 'Manushi' played a crucial role by organising a significant number of public meetings related to domestic violence between 1971 and 1979, further amplifying the voices of women protesting against gender injustices across India.
4. Various women's groups emerged in major cities like Delhi, Bombay, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Madras, and Pune, where they organised protest activities and actively encouraged both men and women to make a solemn pledge to neither take nor give dowry.

167. Study the political poster given below carefully and answer the question that follows.



Comprehensive investigations in the early 1970s elucidated the dismal condition and abysmal low status of women in modern India.
Based on the findings of the 1974 'Towards Equality' report, highlight four key aspects of women's status in society that this report brought forward.

Ans :

The 'Towards Equality' report published in 1974 brought forward several dismal aspects regarding women's abysmal low status in modern India.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

status, and overall well-being of women in post-independent India.
2. It successfully provided highly useful and practical guidelines for the future formulation of egalitarian social policies that specifically aimed to bridge the severe socio-economic gaps existing across various different cultural and social communities.
3. The report strongly proposed immediate structural changes that would finally enable women to actively play their full, proper, and equal role in the ongoing monumental task of building up the newly independent nation.
4. Ultimately, this path-breaking attempt to thoroughly evaluate the contemporary condition of women definitively indicated the successful beginning of an entirely new and highly progressive phase in the broader woman's movement within independent India.

153. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Although the committee referred to family programme on women's status they remained silent about the issues of women's health. They surveyed only about discrimination in employment and remuneration."
State any four specific areas of physical abuse and domestic violence that the committee failed to include in their urban and rural surveys.

Ans :

The committee severely neglected the pervasive and violent crimes committed against women in households.
1. Despite its exhaustive economic research, the committee completely failed to include the severe and pervasive problem of the traditional dowry system, which continued to cause immense financial stress and psychological trauma nationwide.
2. The report entirely ignored the rampant and highly destructive issues of daily harassment that vulnerable women continuously faced from their husbands and oppressive in-laws within the highly secretive confines of their private marital homes.
3. It similarly excluded any investigation into the brutal physical torture and severe beatings inflicted upon helpless brides, a horrific reality that was completely ignored in their otherwise comprehensive socio-economic surveys.
4. Consequently, they turned a blind eye to the systemic domestic violence which was unfortunately highly prevalent and rapidly increasing not only in remote rural areas but also widespread in modern, educated urban areas.

154. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"This money could then be used by the groom's family to cover marriage expenses or to expand business or to buy expensive articles. Share in the bride's father's property was also another way of demanding dowry."
Discuss any four underlying reasons why the dowry system placed immense financial and psychological stress on the bride's family.

Ans :

The dowry system functioned as a brutal tool of economic extortion and domestic terror.
1. The deeply entrenched system placed an incredibly great and often insurmountable financial stress directly upon the vulnerable bride's family, who were constantly forced to provide cash and valuable property during the marriage ceremony.
2. The groom's family relentlessly demanded not just liquid cash, but also completely exhausted the bride's parents by continuously extorting highly expensive luxury items, essential household articles, heavy furniture, and costly traditional jewellery.
3. When these exorbitant financial demands were not fully met, the oppressive system tragically led to horrific crimes ranging from severe daily mental abuse and psychological torment directed against the helpless young bride.
4. In the most extreme and devastating cases, this relentless financial extortion escalated into brutal physical torture inflicted by the greedy husband or his relatives, which often tragically culminated in the horrifying death of the woman.

155. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The first All India Legislative Enactment related to eradication of dowry was passed in the mid-twentieth century. It marked the beginning of a new legal framework for dowry harassment laws effectively prohibiting the practice."
Identify any four loopholes or initial weaknesses of this 1961 legislation before the subsequent amendments were introduced.

NODIA

Ans :

In post-colonial India, women's groups campaigned strongly against dowry, leading to progressive legislative enactments and penal amendments.

1. The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 marked the beginning of a new legal framework effectively prohibiting the practice of demanding, giving, and taking dowry, but it contained many loopholes as the prescribed punishment for these offenses was very minimal.
2. To put an end to the horrific incidents of cruelty perpetrated on women by their husbands or in-laws on account of dowry, Section 498A was purposefully added to the Indian Penal Code to penalise such widespread and brutal domestic harassment.
3. Concurrently, to ensure that the legal machinery could effectively process and prosecute these specific marital crimes, Section 198A was officially added into the Criminal Procedure Code since the year 1973, thereby strengthening the judicial response against abusive dowry practices.
4. Furthermore, to address the most extreme outcomes of dowry harassment, Section 304B was incorporated into the Indian Penal Code in 1983, explicitly dealing with 'Dowry Death' and mandating imprisonment for a term not less than seven years for offenders.

170. Inspect the official photograph below carefully and answer the question that follows.

Dr. Phulrenu Guha (Chairperson) presiding over the Committee meeting on the Status of Women in India, New Delhi, 1971.
The Committee was set up by the Government of India to examine and evaluate the social, educational, economic and legal position of women and to make recommendations for their advancement. The Report submitted in 1974 laid the foundation for subsequent policy and legislative reforms concerning women's rights and welfare.
(Photo: Press Information Bureau)

A Committee was formed in 1972 to examine and chart out the problems faced by women in post-independence India.
Name the leader under whose leadership this committee was formed, and point out any three limitations of the path-breaking report they published.

Ans :

The Committee on the Status of Women was formed in 1972 under the leadership of Dr. Phulrenu Guha.

1. Despite being a historic review, a major limitation of this report was that its emphasis was laid exclusively on the upliftment of women's social status, educational advancement, and employment opportunities, largely ignoring other critical spheres of their lives.
2. Regarding education, the report only took into account the status of women who did not get proper education, failing to consider the plight of highly educated women who were forced to follow unjust policies and succumbed to immense family pressure.
3. The committee completely failed to include the severe problems of dowry, ongoing harassment, physical torture, and domestic violence, which were highly prevalent and destroying women's lives not only in traditional rural areas but also extensively in modern urban areas.
4. Although the committee extensively referred to family programmes regarding women's status, they remained completely silent about crucial issues of women's health, confining themselves to surveying discrimination in employment and remuneration, thus limiting their findings strictly within the spheres of social innovation.

171. Look at the archival image provided below carefully and answer the question that follows.

In the decades of the 1970s and 1980s, welfare organisations finally took notice of the raging number of cases of domestic abuse.
Discuss the early campaigns and organisational efforts made in Hyderabad and Pune during the 1970s to combat domestic violence.

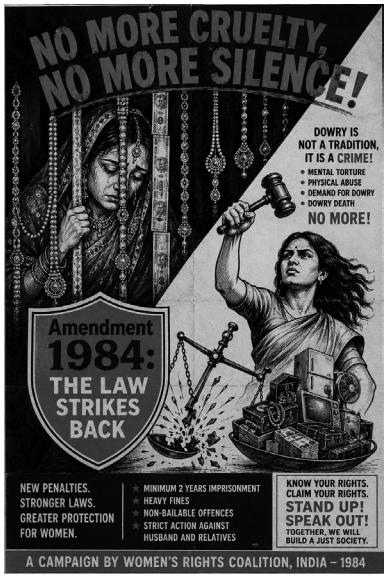
Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Ans :

In the 1970s, as incidents of domestic violence were reported in large numbers, targeted campaigns and feminist organisations emerged.

1. A significant organised campaign against the pervasive evils of dowry and domestic violence officially started in Hyderabad in 1975, initiating vital grassroots activism aimed at protecting vulnerable women from physical and emotional abuse within their own homes.
2. This pioneering Hyderabad campaign was successfully organised by the 'Progressive Organisation of Women', which vigorously protested against the deeply entrenched dowry system and domestic violence, bringing previously private household matters into the forefront of public discourse.
3. Around the same time, a significant conference of the 'Women's Liberation Movement Coordination Committee' was organised in Pune, which successfully led to the historic foundation of the militant and highly influential women's rights group known as 'Purogami Stree Sangathan'.
4. During this pivotal Pune conference, a diverse coalition of young educated women, industrial working-class women, women in the unorganised sector, alongside dedicated teachers and writers, powerfully put forward their collective demands to combat prevailing gender injustices.

172. Scrutinise the campaign poster shown below carefully and answer the question that follows.


NO MORE CRUELTY, NO MORE SILENCE!
DOWRY IS NOT A TRADITION, IT IS A CRIME!
• MENTAL TORTURE
• PHYSICAL ABUSE
• DEMAND FOR DOWRY
• DOWRY DEATH
NO MORE!
Amendment 1984: THE LAW STRIKES BACK
NEW PENALTIES. STRONGER LAWS. GREATER PROTECTION FOR WOMEN.
• MINIMUM 2 YEARS IMPRISONMENT
• HEAVY FINES
• NON-BAILABLE OFFENCES
• STRICT ACTION AGAINST HUSBAND AND RELATIVES
KNOW YOUR RIGHTS. CLAIM YOUR RIGHTS. STAND UP! SPEAK OUT! TOGETHER, WE WILL BUILD A JUST SOCIETY.
A CAMPAIGN BY WOMEN'S RIGHTS COALITION, INDIA – 1984

To further strengthen the anti-dowry framework and stop the infliction of cruelty upon wives, new amendments were passed in the mid-1980s. Enumerate the strict legal provisions introduced by the Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act of 1984 and the subsequent rules passed in 1985.

Ans :

The 1984 Amendment Act and 1985 legislations were passed to severely punish the infliction of marital cruelty.

1. The 1984 Amendment Act strictly prescribed a minimum punishment of two years of imprisonment, along with a monetary fine, to anyone found guilty of demanding dowry, ensuring that the previously lenient loopholes in the dowry prevention law were effectively closed.
2. According to this robust Act, any person who gives or takes dowry, or actively helps in the giving or taking of dowry, can be severely sentenced to jail for a substantial period of 5 years to deter the practice.
3. The law also imposed severe financial penalties on offenders, stipulating that a heavy fine of Rs. 15,000, or an amount equal to the total value of the dowry, whichever is more, is to be mandatorily paid by the convicted party.
4. Furthermore, the government introduced Rules in 1985 for maintaining lists of presents, alongside the Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Act which finally made cruelty to a wife a cognizable, non-bailable offence strictly punishable with 3 years imprisonment and a monetary fine.

173. Evaluate the editorial illustration provided below carefully and answer the question that follows.

NODIA

A well-documented 1974 report proved to be a path-breaking attempt to evaluate the condition of women in post-independent India.
Discuss any four important observations brought forward during the evaluation of the path-breaking 'Towards Equality' report.

Ans :

The 'Towards Equality' report laid the foundation of the women's movement in independent India by bringing forward several groundbreaking observations.

1. The report served as a comprehensive and historic review of all crucial questions related to the rights and status of women in India, meticulously highlighting a wide variety of systemic socio-economic and cultural discrimination that women faced daily.
2. It insightfully mentioned that the increasingly visible disparity between the two genders in India was directly due to the profound changes in the economic structure, bringing the alarming issues of a declining female sex-ratio straight to the national forefront.
3. It unraveled the entirely non-inclusive nature of the then-existing models of development, explaining the consequent disenchantment of women, and conclusively proved how state policy had completely failed to live up to the constitutional promises of equality in every field.
4. Ultimately, it provided highly useful guidelines for the formulation of egalitarian social policies, powerfully suggesting that through education and social transformation, the emancipation of women and their inclusion into the mainstream socio-political sphere could become completely possible.

174. Review the reproduced newspaper front page below carefully and answer the question that follows.

The People's Paper In A Democracy

THE INDIAN HERALD

An Independent National Daily

Today's Issue
• Women and Law: Page 3
• Emergency: A Year After: Page 6
• Reports From The States: Page 9
• Editorial: People's Agenda: Page 10

Vol. XXXV No. 196 NEW DELHI: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1977 40 Paise

WOMEN UNITE AGAINST DOWRY DEMONS!

From Janata Party to CPM, Political Wings Join the Fight

Protests Spark Public Debates Across the Capital

By Our Staff Reporter

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23—Hundreds of women belonging to different political parties, cultural groups, students' bodies and voluntary organisations took out processions in several parts of the capital today to protest against the scourge of dowry and the rising incidents of cruelty and harassment of married women.

The demonstrations, held under the banner of the All India Women's Coordination Committee, saw participation from women associated with the Janata Party, the Communist Party of India (Marxist), Socialists, Kisan Sabha, Mahila Dakshata Samiti and a large number of independent groups.

Speakers at the Ramlila Maidan rally condemned the silence of society and the failure of existing laws to check dowry deaths.

(Contd. on Page 8 Col. 1)

Marchers Demand Stronger Laws, Social Change, and Equal Dignity

Addressing the gathering, representatives from various women's groups demanded immediate amendments to the Dowry Prohibition Act, strict punishment for offenders and adequate legal protection for victims.

"Dowry is not a custom, it is violence. Dowry is not a gift, it is demand and exploitation," said Smt. Usha Mehta of the Mahila Dakshata Samiti.

A resolution adopted at the rally urged the government to constitute special courts for dowry deaths and ensure speedy trials.

Similar meetings and marches were reported from several parts of the country.

(Contd. on Page 8 Col. 2)

Women activists take out a procession in New Delhi on Friday. (Photo: Harish Tyagi)

WOMEN RISE ACROSS INDIA

Reports from Our Correspondents

BOMBAY: Over 1,000 women participated in a march from Azad Maidan to Raj Bhavan. Mukti Sangathan and trade union women's committees. A "Dowry Mukti Pledge" was administered.

DELHI: Students, lawyers and working women marched from Connaught Place to Janpath Market. They demanded amendment of the law and punishment of in-laws who abet cruelty.

PUNE: A massive rally in Deccan attracted participants from as far as Satara and Sangli. Women's groups announced a campaign across Maharashtra.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LUCKNOW AND PATNA also reported similar protests and public meetings.

Dowry Deaths Continue Despite Law: Alarming Rise in Cruelty Cases

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23—Official figures laid on the table in Parliament earlier this week reveal a disturbing increase in dowry deaths and cases of cruelty by husbands and their relatives.

According to the data, 1,587 cases of dowry deaths were reported in 1976—an increase of nearly 16 per cent over the previous year. Women's organisations declare the figures only "the tip of the iceberg."

They point out that in thousands of cases, women are forced to compromise due to social pressure, economic dependence and the lack of effective legal remedies.

(Full Report on Page 7)

SPECIAL REPORT
Women's Movement: The Road Ahead
Pages 6 and 7

In view of the prevalent gender injustices that pervaded contemporary Indian society, a number of pro-women's organisations came into being.
Identify and describe the roles of any four women's organisations that emerged in the 1970s to combat the social evils of dowry and domestic violence.

Ans :

To combat the prevalent gender injustices in contemporary Indian society, numerous pro-women organisations emerged with focused campaigns.

1. In 1974, 'Stree Mukti Sangathan' was formed in Bombay to organise formal protests against dowry; although interrupted by the 1975 Emergency, it successfully restarted its movement in Delhi in 1977, strictly focusing on violence inflicted upon women, including bride burning.
2. The women belonging to the Janata Party, who were mostly Socialists, took active political steps by forming the 'Mahila Dakshata Samiti', an influential organisation which played a major, pioneering role in initiating the nationwide public campaign against the dowry system.
3. Another highly significant women's organisation was the 'Stree Sangharsh', which effectively drew the attention of the general public to the severe problems of dowry-related crimes by organizing massive protest demonstrations against rampant domestic violence and tragic dowry deaths.
4. The 'Janwadi Mahila Samiti', functioning as a dedicated branch of the CPM women's wing and serving as the All India Democratic Women's Association, aggressively combated these social malpractices by conducting an extensive, grassroots door-to-door campaign on the dowry issue.

175. Examine the informational photograph provided below carefully and answer the question that follows.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Arthur and a highly privileged portion in South Manchuria.

13. Which of the following statements correctly describes the period known as the 'Phoney War'?
(a) A brutal six-month campaign where the Germans relentlessly bombed the city of London.
(b) A period marked by massive tank battles between the Allied forces and Japanese troops in Asia.
(c) A naval confrontation where the British destroyed the entire Italian fleet in the Mediterranean Sea.
(d) A time of comparative calmness and no major hostilities or land operations by the Allies or Germans.

Ans :

(d) A time of comparative calmness and no major hostilities or land operations by the Allies or Germans.
Following the Polish war, very little military action occurred in the west for six months. The American press termed this period of comparative calmness the 'phoney war'. It was uniquely marked by a lack of major hostilities and no significant land operations by either the Allies or the Germans, primarily due to the approaching winter.

14. What was a key provision of the Anglo-German Naval Agreement of 1935?
(a) It allowed the German government to freely construct large naval bases in the Pacific Ocean.
(b) It required Germany to unconditionally surrender all its military submarines to the French government.
(c) It limited the German navy to thirty-five percent of the total strength of the British navy.
(d) It forced Great Britain to dismantle all its newly built radar stations along the English Channel.

Ans :

(c) It limited the German navy to thirty-five percent of the total strength of the British navy.
In 1935, Britain signed the Anglo-German Naval Pact without consulting its western allies. Hitler gave a firm assurance to Britain to limit the German navy to just thirty-five percent of the strength of the British navy. This agreement assured Britain of Germany's peaceful intentions, though it ultimately encouraged Hitler's quiet re-armament programme.

15. How did the combined resources of the Allied powers give them a distinct advantage over the Axis powers?
(a) The USA manufactured over seventy thousand tanks and one lakh twenty thousand aircrafts in a single year.
(b) The Axis powers possessed vastly superior raw materials like rubber, cotton, nickel, and oil reserves.
(c) Mussolini's high political competency allowed Germany to focus entirely on the Soviet military invasion.
(d) The Japanese air force developed an invincible fleet of advanced jet aircrafts to dominate the skies.

Ans :

(a) The USA manufactured over seventy thousand tanks and one lakh twenty thousand aircraft in a single year.
The combined resources of the USA, USSR, and the British empire vastly exceeded those of the Axis powers. A prime example of this industrial supremacy was the USA, which manufactured over seventy thousand tanks and one lakh twenty thousand aircraft in just a year. The Germans and the Japanese simply could not match this massive production capacity.

NODIA

16. Which of the following points highlights a major SIMILARITY between the military operations of Germany and Japan during the Second World War?
(a) Both nations actively promoted democratic institutions in their newly conquered territories to gain public support.
(b) Both countries formed alliances with communist nations to secure the eastern front from American attacks.
(c) Both nations became stretched out far beyond their basic capacity for holding their territorial gains.
(d) Both countries heavily relied on the League of Nations to legitimize their aggressive foreign policies.

Ans :

(c) Both nations became stretched out far beyond their basic capacity for holding their territorial gains.

institutions perpetuated gender inequality and suppressed women's empowerment.
7. The findings offered a strong critique of the role of the state vis-a-vis women's development, explicitly examining necessary matters required to improve various aspects associated with women's economic, social, political, and educational progression in the country.
8. Ultimately, the report brought forth the dismal picture of women's exclusion from the modern facilities that a capitalist economy offered, showing that despite progressive constitutional guarantees, legislative reforms achieved very little success in actual political empowerment.

177. "In the decade of 1970s, a large number of women's organisations began to raise their heads with the single-minded agenda of fostering women's rights and fighting for the formation of an equal society."
With reference to the above statement, analyse any eight strategies and activities adopted by feminist groups to combat social evils.

Ans :

The feminist groups in the 1970s adopted dynamic and varied public strategies to fight for women's rights and establish an egalitarian society.
1. Various feminist groups deliberately adopted different public strategies which included organising wide-scale debates, hosting regional conferences, and staging loud public demonstrations directly outside the houses of dowry victims to demand immediate justice and societal intervention.
2. The primary objective of these direct actions was to create widespread public awareness among the masses regarding the deeply rooted problem of dowry, the resulting continuous dowry harassment, and the tragic increase in horrific dowry deaths.
3. Activists effectively utilised street plays as powerful organs to publicly disseminate the core ideas and ideologies of these emerging women's organisations, ensuring their message reached both urban and rural populations regardless of local literacy levels.
4. These street plays graphically depicted true incidents of dowry deaths and severe dowry harassment, presenting them not as a source of casual entertainment, but as a stark reality check designed to create profound public awareness and outrage.
5. The prominent Delhi-based feminist magazine named 'Manushi' took a leading role by organising a significant number of targeted public meetings specifically related to tackling the hidden menace of domestic violence between the years 1971 and 1979.
6. Rapidly, various dedicated women's groups emerged across major Indian cities including Delhi, Bombay, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Madras, and Pune to systematically organise protest activities against brutal dowry murders and rising domestic violence cases.
7. As part of their grassroots campaigning, these groups proactively encouraged both men and women across different social strata to publicly make a solemn pledge that they would neither take nor give dowry during their own marriages.
8. Ultimately, the relentless campaigns by these feminist organisations successfully helped create lasting public awareness, especially among young women, and paved the necessary way for the passage of crucial legislations that uplifted the overall position of women.

178. "Indian society is inflicted with numerous problems like illiteracy, caste system, superstition and dowry system."
Give an account of any eight aspects that describe the nature of the dowry system and its devastating impact on the bride's family.

Ans :

The dowry system remains a severe social evil that deeply plagues Indian society and negatively impacts the bride and her family.
1. The dowry system is fundamentally an age-old social custom heavily prevalent in Indian society, which refers to the traditional practice where property or valuable assets are mandatorily given by the bride's family to her husband during marriage.
2. Historically and currently, hard cash or money has remained the most common and widely demanded means by which dowry is given, establishing a transactional foundation for the marriage that heavily financially burdens the bride's parents.
3. The money extracted as dowry is subsequently used by the groom's family for

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

DISTRICT LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY
In collaboration with
DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT
LEGAL AWARENESS CAMP
on
WOMEN'S RIGHTS & PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE
AWARENESS. EMPOWERMENT. JUSTICE.
चुप्पी तोड़ो, अन्याय छोड़ो
Break the Silence
• You have the Right to be safe and secure
• Domestic violence is a crime
• Help is available
Don't suffer in silence. Seek help
कानूनी सहायता
महिला हेल्पलाइन
Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, 2005
YOUR RIGHTS MATTER

Feminist organizations helped create public awareness and paved the way for the passage of crucial legislations in the twenty-first century. Define the concept of 'domestic violence' as discussed in the text, and state the outcome of the Prevention of Domestic Violence Against Women Act passed in 2005.

Ans :

The tireless efforts of feminist organisations in creating public awareness paved the way for modern legislations addressing domestic abuse.

1. Domestic violence is defined as a highly destructive form of violent or aggressive behaviour that occurs strictly within the confines of the home, typically involving physical, sexual, psychological, and emotional abuse directed at a spouse or an intimate partner.
2. In India, a staggeringly large number of women are subjected to domestic violence, and it was only after post-independence sociological mapping started that these hidden incidents of abuse on women began to be reported in large numbers.
3. As a direct result of decades of persistent feminist movements, the landmark Prevention of Domestic Violence Against Women Act was successfully passed by the government in 2005, and it officially became effective and legally enforceable from October 2006 onwards.
4. As an outcome of this legislation, although tragic incidents of domestic violence still occur, the Act has been highly effective in arresting this systemic issue, managing to lower the number of such violent cases to a significantly large extent.

NODIA

EIGHT MARKS QUESTIONS

176. With reference to the 'Towards Equality' Report published in 1974, examine any eight highlights regarding the status of women in Indian society.

Ans :

The path-breaking report brought forward multiple crucial observations regarding the deeply unequal status of women in post-independence India.

1. The report elucidated on various unrecognised aspects of women's status in society, drawing attention to critical demographic and social indicators like unrecognised female labour, high female infant mortality rates, and significantly low female literacy rates across the newly independent nation.
2. It prominently highlighted rising incidents of child marriage, the widespread practice of dowry, the adverse and declining sex-ratio, and the increasing occurrences of physical and mental violence perpetrated against women across different communities in modern Indian society.
3. The comprehensive report brought forward the abysmal and low status of women in modern India, questioning all aspects related to their fundamental rights and highlighting the deeply ingrained gender discriminatory nature of both political and economic processes.
4. It deeply examined the existing socio-cultural settings which heavily governed religious traditions, patriarchal family descent rules, and various marriage-related practices, showing how these structures systematically disenfranchised women and kept them strictly bound to traditional societal roles.
5. The committee formally observed that Indian women were completely denied equal status when compared to their male counterparts in everyday life, and they remained financially less viable due to restricted access to economic independence and basic civic rights.
6. It inquired thoroughly into the inherent values of fundamental social institutions, specifically focusing on family dynamics and marriage customs within India's multi-diverse society, to understand how these

creating deep social consciousness about such malpractices, while the 'Janwadi Mahila Samiti', the CPM women's wing, conducted extensive door-to-door awareness campaigns tackling the very same issue.

180. Read the text below carefully.
"In post-colonial times, people in India realised that the curse of dowry system must be eradicated forthwith at any cost. But it was much later in the twentieth century when women's rights groups started campaigning strongly against dowry system. The first All India Legislative Enactment related to eradication of dowry was the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961. This legislation came into force from July 1, 1961."
Examine any eight legislative measures and penal code amendments enacted by the Indian government to protect women from dowry and domestic violence.

Ans :

The Indian government eventually passed several crucial legislative enactments to eradicate the curse of dowry and domestic violence.

1. The Dowry Prohibition Act was passed in 1961 to create a new legal framework effectively prohibiting the widespread practice of demanding, giving, and taking dowry, though early punishments were minimal and required further strengthening.
2. To put a definitive end to the incidents of cruelty perpetrated on women by their husbands or in-laws on account of dowry, the stringent Section 498A was successfully added to the comprehensive Indian Penal Code.
3. Further bolstering the legal fight against domestic abuse and dowry harassment, Section 198A was purposefully added to the Criminal Procedure Code in 1973 to ensure smoother and stricter prosecution of the accused family members.
4. Section 304B was specifically incorporated into the Indian Penal Code in 1983 to deal directly with 'Dowry Death', legally stating that whoever is involved in such a crime shall be punished with imprisonment not less than seven years.
5. To eliminate existing loopholes, the Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act of 1984 was passed, which strictly prescribed a minimum punishment of two years imprisonment along with a monetary fine to anyone found demanding dowry from the bride's family.
6. According to the updated 1984 Act, any person who actively gives, takes, or simply helps in the giving or taking of dowry can now be legally sentenced to a severe jail term extending up to five years.
7. The 1984 Amendment further mandated a heavy financial penalty, stating that a strict fine of Rs. 15,000, or an amount exactly equal to the total value of the dowry, whichever is more, must be strictly paid by the offenders.
8. Finally, after continuous campaigning by feminist groups, the comprehensive Prevention of Domestic Violence Against Women Act was passed in 2005, becoming effective in October 2006, significantly arresting the issue and lowering the number of domestic abuse cases.

NODIA

181. Read the text below carefully.
"In 1947, when India became independent after years of colonial exploitation, one of its primary objectives was to ensure welfare of its people and provide good governance. Building an equal society, free from all sorts of socio-cultural and religious bias seemed to be the path forward. To serve them to this end, there emerged various voluntary organisations, especially ones which worked for the upliftment of the position of women."
(i) Analyse any four points that highlight the historical evaluation and significance of the 'Towards Equality' Report in this context.
(ii) Analyse any four limitations of this report regarding its failure to address certain vital women's issues.

Ans :

(i) The evaluation of the 'Towards Equality' Report reveals its historic importance in shaping future women's movements.
   1. It stands as a comprehensive and historic review of all fundamental questions related to the rights and status of women in India, laying the ultimate foundation for the modern women's movement in the independent nation.
   2. The report highlighted a wide variety of socio-economic and cultural discrimination, clearly mentioning that the increasing disparity between the two genders in India was primarily due

to sweeping changes in the overarching economic structure.

3. It unravelled the non-inclusive nature of the then-existing models of national development, logically explaining the growing disenchantment of Indian women towards state policies that completely failed to live up to constitutional promises of absolute equality.
4. The document proposed necessary structural changes that would enable women to play their full role in the nation-building process, suggesting that true emancipation was possible through education and ongoing processes of broader social transformation.

(ii) Despite its path-breaking observations, the report suffered from several notable limitations in addressing everyday reality.

1. A major limitation was that the report's primary emphasis was laid exclusively on the upliftment of social status, education, and employment, failing to provide concrete solutions to many other pressing problems highlighted in its findings.
2. Regarding education, it completely failed to consider the dire status of highly educated women who were still subjected to unjust traditional policies and ultimately succumbed to overwhelming conservative family pressure despite their high academic qualifications.
3. The committee entirely overlooked and failed to include the severe problems of dowry, workplace harassment, physical torture, and domestic violence, which were highly prevalent and actively destroying women's lives in both rural and urban areas.
4. Although the committee referred to family programmes regarding women's status, they remained completely silent about crucial issues of women's health, surveying only workplace discrimination and confining the report within the limited spheres of social innovation.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

CHAPTER 07
World War II

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1. Which of the following was a primary reason for the United States adopting a policy of isolationism following the Great Depression of 1929?
(a) To prepare its military forces for a sudden attack by Japan.
(b) To focus on creating a totalitarian single-party government at home.
(c) To avoid being dragged into European politics and the world economy.
(d) To secretly fund the re-armament programme of the German army.

Ans :

(c) To avoid being dragged into European politics and the world economy.
The Great Depression of 1929 severely impacted the USA, causing a massive stock market crash and numerous bank closures. To combat this devastating economic crisis, Americans adopted a strict policy of isolationism. They isolated themselves by refusing to be dragged into European politics and the workings of the world economy, ultimately stopping foreign loans.

2. Why was the free port of Danzig a crucial target for Adolf Hitler before the outbreak of the Second World War?
(a) It was the only port capable of launching U-boat attacks against Great Britain.
(b) It housed the headquarters of the League of Nations which Hitler wanted to destroy.
(c) It was exclusively populated by the Russian military plotting against the German state.
(d) It provided easy access to the Baltic Sea and was a chief centre of Poland's trade.

Ans :

(d) It provided easy access to the Baltic Sea and was a chief centre of Poland's trade.
Danzig was a crucial target for Hitler due to its geographical and commercial importance. Situated in the delta of the Vistula river, it offered a unique advantage with its harbour and easy access to the Baltic Sea. Furthermore, it served as a chief centre for Poland's sea trade and was populated mainly by ethnic Germans.

3. What was the underlying objective of Adolf Hitler's policy of 'Lebensraum'?
(a) To forcefully convert the entire population of Europe to the Nazi political ideology.
(b) To provide sufficient food and an area for excess German population to settle and colonise.
(c) To establish a new international peacekeeping organisation replacing the League of Nations.
(d) To return all acquired territories back to the Allied powers as a gesture of peace.

Ans :

(b) To provide sufficient food and an area for excess German population to settle and colonise.
Hitler was keen to unite all German-speaking people under one country called 'GrossDeutscland'. This unification would give the Germans what he referred to as 'Lebensraum' or living space. This concept aimed to provide sufficient food for the German people and an expansive area where the excess German population could easily settle and colonise.

4. Which of the following tactical mistakes by Germany proved to be a boon in disguise for Britain during the Battle of Britain?
(a) Shifting focus to bomb London instead of British air bases and radar stations.
(b) Launching a parachute invasion on the island of Crete without prior planning.
(c) Evacuating trapped troops across the English Channel during Operation Dynamo.
(d) Attacking American naval bases while simultaneously bombing British territories.

NODIA

BETTER THAN BOOK IN THE MARKET

Why students are choosing this book 👉

School teachers already use this content to set papers.

Still not sure?

- 👉 Match this PDF with your question papers
- 👉 See the similarity yourself

Why does this happen?

- ✓ Teachers have its PDF & Word files
- ✓ Easy access
- ✓ Direct copy-paste questions
- ✓ Same pattern followed

Don't miss out—get the advantage today!

various personal benefits, such as covering extravagant marriage expenses, expanding their own family business, or purchasing highly expensive articles for their household.

4. Apart from direct monetary demands, the modern dowry system has expanded to include the forced giving of expensive luxury items, modern household articles, premium furniture, and heavy gold jewellery to satisfy the groom's family's expectations.
5. Another highly exploitative method of demanding dowry involves the groom's family legally or forcefully claiming a direct and disproportionate share in the bride's father's ancestral or acquired property as a fundamental condition for the marriage.
6. This continuous and escalating demand for dowry puts immense and unbearable financial stress upon the bride's family, often forcing parents into lifelong crippling debt or pushing them to sell off their own vital assets and homes.
7. In many extreme yet frequent cases, the failure to meet these dowry demands leads directly to severe crimes against women, initiating a cycle of continuous mental abuse, verbal harassment, and deep psychological trauma inflicted upon the bride.
8. The most horrific consequence of this system is when the ongoing harassment escalates into brutal physical torture inflicted by the husband and in-laws, which tragically culminates in the ultimate crime of dowry death or forced suicide.

179. During the 1970s and 1980s, women's welfare organisations took active notice of the raging number of domestic abuse cases and began organising formal protests.
In this context, explain:
(i) Any four campaigns or pro-women organisations formed in Hyderabad, Pune, and Bombay.
(ii) Any four organisations that sparked public debates and protests in Delhi and other regions.

Ans :

(i) Several early organisations emerged in western and southern India to combat systemic gender injustice and domestic violence.
1. A major campaign actively protesting against the practices of dowry and domestic violence was successfully started in Hyderabad in 1975, completely organised and spearheaded by the dedicated members of the Progressive Organisation of Women.
2. Around the exact same time, a highly significant conference of the 'Women's Liberation Movement Coordination Committee' was formally organised in Pune to address the rising exploitation and systemic domestic abuse faced by modern Indian women.
3. This pivotal conference in Pune directly led to the foundational establishment of the 'Purogami Stree Sangathan', which boldly put forward the urgent demands of young educated women, industrial working-class women, and those in the unorganised sector.
4. In 1974, the 'Stree Mukti Sangathan' was formally established in Bombay to organise formal protests against dowry, though their campaigns were temporarily suppressed due to the strict imposition of the National Emergency by the government in 1975.

(ii) Various groups in Delhi and other regions sparked vital public debates regarding women's safety and anti-dowry measures.
1. The politically active women belonging to the Janata Party, primarily comprising committed Socialists, established the 'Mahila Dakshata Samiti', which went on to play a major and highly influential role in initiating strong nationwide campaigns against dowry.
2. Another prominent women's organisation known as 'Stree Sangharsh' successfully drew extensive public attention to the hidden problems of dowry-related crimes by boldly organising mass protest demonstrations against domestic violence and brutal dowry deaths.
3. There were numerous large-scale public demonstrations aggressively led by the 'Nari Raksha Samiti' (Women's Rescue Committee), which successfully sparked off widespread and necessary public debates concerning the evils of dowry and severe dowry-related crimes across society.
4. Furthermore, the 'Dahej Virodhi Chetna Mandal' was specifically formed for

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

free France from German domination. Despite strong resistance, over three million Allied troops successfully landed on the Normandy beaches to liberate northern France.

9. How did the Lend-Lease Act of January 1941 impact the position of the United States in the Second World War?
(a) It forced the USA to declare immediate war against the nations of Britain and France.
(b) It empowered the US government to provide massive financial help and war materials to warring states.
(c) It strictly prohibited the USA from selling any essential oil or coal to Italy and Japan.
(d) It required the US army to completely withdraw all troops from the captured Pacific islands.

Ans :

(b) It empowered the US government to provide massive financial help and war materials to warring states.
Even while remaining neutral, the US government wished to help Britain. The US Congress empowered the government to assist the warring states with massive financial help and war materials by passing the Lend-Lease Act in January 1941. Through this crucial act, America effectively became the 'arsenal of democracy' during the Second World War.

10. Which decisive action by Mussolini improved the relationship between Italy and France between 1923 and 1934?
(a) He signed the Anti-Comintern Pact with Japan to threaten the overseas French territories.
(b) He invaded the Greek island of Corfu and demanded a massive financial compensation.
(c) He established a modern Roman Empire in the Mediterranean region by invading Abyssinia.
(d) He sent three Italian divisions to protect Austria from being captured by the German Nazis.

Ans :

(d) He sent three Italian divisions to protect Austria from being captured by the German Nazis.
During the 1923-1934 phase, Italy maintained an anti-Germany policy. When the Nazis attempted to capture Austria for the first time in 1934, Mussolini sent three Italian divisions to protect it, as Austria served as a buffer state between Italy and Germany. This decisive anti-German stand significantly improved the diplomatic relationship between Italy and France.

11. What was a significant negative consequence of the Dunkirk incident for the Allied forces?
(a) The British Prime Minister Churchill was immediately forced to resign from power.
(b) The French army managed to secure the Maginot Line against the German invasion.
(c) The evacuated troops at Dunkirk had practically lost all their arms and equipments.
(d) The German Luftwaffe completely destroyed the entire British naval fleet during the rescue.

Ans :

(c) The evacuated troops at Dunkirk had practically lost all their arms and equipments.
While the Dunkirk incident was a remarkable evacuation achievement that boosted British morale, it had a severe negative aspect. It was a serious blow for the Allies because the troops at Dunkirk had practically lost all their arms and equipments. This colossal military disaster made it impossible for Britain to properly help France.

12. Why was Japan given Port Arthur and a privileged portion in South Manchuria prior to the full invasion?
(a) The British Foreign Minister cited Japan's involvement in Manchuria at the League of Nations.
(b) Japan signed a secret treaty with the Soviet Union to partition all Chinese territories.
(c) The Chinese emperor Pu Yi gifted the territories to Japan to avoid an armed conflict.
(d) The United States lifted the strict oil embargo on Japan in exchange for securing these ports.

Ans :

(a) The British Foreign Minister cited Japan's involvement in Manchuria at the League of Nations.
Japan's early expansionist aspirations in China were inadvertently supported on the global stage. Sir John Simon, the British Foreign Minister, cited Japan's involvement in Manchuria at the League of Nations. As a direct result of this diplomatic intervention, Japan was granted Port

NODIA

Ans :

(a) Shifting focus to bomb London instead of British air bases and radar stations.
During the Battle of Britain, Hitler decided to bomb London after the British raided Berlin. This switch to bombing London was a major tactical mistake by Germany. It took the focus off British air bases and radar stations, giving the British the much-needed scope and time to protect their critical military infrastructure.

5. How did the 'island hopping' strategy assist the Allied forces in the Pacific region?
(a) It enabled them to establish forward land bases and cut off the Japanese supply line.
(b) It involved capturing all Japanese ships and converting them into American merchant vessels.
(c) It allowed them to bypass the Solomon Islands and attack the Soviet Union directly.
(d) It compelled the Japanese government to immediately surrender without any nuclear attacks.

Ans :

(a) It enabled them to establish forward land bases and cut off the Japanese supply line.
The 'island hopping' strategy was a specialised military blueprint devised by General MacArthur. By occupying specific islands with strategic value, such as an airfield or anchorage, the distance to Japan was shortened. This crucial operation enabled the Americans to establish forward land bases and effectively cut off the Japanese supply line.

6. Which policy was systematically pursued by the retreating Russians to hinder the advancing German army during Operation Barbarossa?
(a) The Blitzkrieg policy of rapid and lightning-fast counterattacks against the tanks.
(b) The appeasement policy of offering raw materials to permanently halt the invasion.
(c) The island hopping policy to systematically isolate German troops in specific cities.
(d) The scorched earth policy of intentionally destroying all bridges, factories, and crops.

Ans :

(d) The scorched earth policy of intentionally destroying all bridges, factories, and crops.

During the German invasion of Russia, the Russians retreated before the advancing German army. However, they systematically pursued the 'scorched earth' policy. They took immense care to destroy all bridges, factories, and railways, and completely damage standing crops. This strategy prevented the Germans from gaining any existing advantage, making their advance virtually impossible.

7. Which of the following was a primary reason why Britain and France adhered to the Anglo-French Appeasement Policy?
(a) They wanted to secretly form an alliance with Japan against the Soviet Union.
(b) They believed it was a sure way to avoid war and greatly feared the bombing of defenceless cities.
(c) They intended to use the policy to provoke a civil war within the German borders.
(d) They lacked any military resources and completely relied on Italian troops for defense.

Ans :

(b) They believed it was a sure way to avoid war and greatly feared the bombing of defenceless cities.
Britain and France strongly adhered to the policy of appeasement because they thought it was the right approach to avoid war at all costs. A major reason for this stance was their great fear of aerial bombing on defenceless cities. Additionally, economic crises and lack of military readiness compelled them to avoid heavy war expenses.

8. What was the main objective of 'Operation Overlord' launched by the Allied powers on 6 June 1944?
(a) To liberate France from German domination by landing troops on Normandy beaches.
(b) To drive the German armed forces out of the North African continent completely.
(c) To drop the first atomic bomb on the heavily populated Japanese city of Hiroshima.
(d) To form a military alliance with Italy and immediately overthrow Benito Mussolini.

Ans :

(a) To liberate France from German domination by landing troops on Normandy beaches.
After the fall of Italy, the Allied powers initiated 'Operation Overlord' on 6 June 1944, also known as the Normandy Landing. The primary objective of this remarkable operation was to

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

A common tactical mistake shared by both Axis powers was overextending their military operations. Hitler stretched the war on different fronts by attacking the vast British empire and Russia. Similarly, military historian Liddell Hart noted that Japan became stretched out far beyond their basic capacity, pointing out a similar flawed war outlook.

17. What was a COMMON feature of the ideologies shared by the dictatorial regimes of Germany and Italy during the inter-war period?
(a) Both strongly advocated for a totalitarian single-party government and opposed liberal democracy.
(b) Both prioritized peaceful negotiations and disarmament to settle border disputes in Europe.
(c) Both believed in maintaining the terms of the Treaty of Versailles to ensure global stability.
(d) Both championed the concept of individual freedom and universal human rights for all citizens.

Ans :

(a) Both strongly advocated for a totalitarian single-party government and opposed liberal democracy.
After the First World War, an ideological conflict divided the world. While countries like the USA and Britain followed liberal democracy, both Germany and Italy stood for a totalitarian single-party government. This core principle of Fascism united their regimes, as both leaders sought to establish absolute state control and suppress democratic philosophies.

18. Identify a crucial DIFFERENCE in the military tactics employed during the First World War compared to the Second World War.
(a) The First World War involved nuclear weapons, whereas the Second World War relied solely on naval blockades.
(b) The First World War saw extensive use of aircraft carriers, whereas the Second World War depended on cavalry charges.
(c) The First World War was fought exclusively in the Pacific, while the Second World War was confined to Europe.
(d) The First World War was characterised by static trench warfare, while the Second World War featured expedient mobility.

Ans :

(d) The First World War was characterised by static trench warfare, while the Second World War featured expedient mobility.
The two global conflicts differed fundamentally in strategy and method. The First World War was much less dynamic, with its most important feature being static trench warfare. In stark contrast, the Second World War was characterised by expedient mobility, vividly demonstrated by Hitler's lightning war that quickly struck down multiple nations.

19. This military move in April 1940 was prompted when a British naval destroyer chased a German vessel and rescued 300 prisoners. It ultimately exposed the incompetence of the British Prime Minister.
Identify the event from the following:
(a) The Dunkirk Evacuation
(b) The German Attack on Denmark and Norway
(c) The Battle of Midway Island
(d) The Invasion of Poland

Ans :

(b) The German Attack on Denmark and Norway
The German attack on Denmark and Norway was triggered when a British naval destroyer chased the German vessel 'Altmark' to rescue three hundred British prisoners. Hitler decided to act, occupying Denmark and landing at Norwegian ports. This significant failure exposed the incompetence of the British Prime Minister, forcing his immediate resignation.

20. Under the provisions of a prominent international treaty, this key industrial region producing coal, steel, and iron was strictly demilitarised. However, in March 1936, German troops successfully occupied the area.
Which region is being referred to?
(a) The Rhineland
(b) Sudetenland
(c) The Saar Basin
(d) The Polish Corridor

Ans :

(a) The Rhineland
The Rhineland was a key industrial region producing coal, steel, and iron. It formed a natural barrier between Germany and France. According to the Treaty of Versailles and the Locarno Agreement, Germany was asked to

NODIA

What was the primary objective of the specific military strategy depicted in this visual?

(a) To engage the entire Japanese naval fleet in a single decisive battle
(b) To capture every occupied territory in East Asia simultaneously
(c) To establish forward bases while bypassing heavily fortified enemy positions
(d) To rely exclusively on submarine warfare to blockade the Japanese mainland

Ans :

(c) To establish forward bases while bypassing heavily fortified enemy positions
Devised by General MacArthur, the "island hopping" strategy involved selectively capturing Pacific islands that held strategic value, such as airfields, while bypassing those that were heavily defended. This tactical approach efficiently shortened the distance to Japan, established forward land bases, and successfully severed crucial Japanese supply lines throughout the war.

49. Observe the period photograph of the amphibious military operation launched on 6 June 1944 and answer the following question:

How did the execution of this massive military undertaking fundamentally alter the strategic balance in Europe?

(a) By convincing the Soviet Union to sign a non-aggression pact with Germany
(b) By forcing the German military to fight a large-scale war on two fronts
(c) By eliminating the need for the United States to continue fighting in the Pacific
(d) By immediately halting all aerial bombardment of German industrial cities

Ans :

(b) By forcing the German military to fight a large-scale war on two fronts
Operation Overlord, or the Normandy Landing on D-Day, involved over three million Allied troops assaulting German-occupied France. This massive amphibious invasion successfully liberated northern France and forced Germany to divide its military resources. Facing the Soviets in the east and Allies in the west significantly hastened the collapse of the German military.

50. Examine the archival photograph showing the aftermath of a bombing in August 1945 and answer the question that follows:

According to American political leadership, what was the principal justification for executing the unprecedented military action shown here?

(a) To prevent the war in the Pacific zone from continuing for another year
(b) To retaliate against the Soviet Union for their invasion of Manchuria
(c) To test the effectiveness of new aerial reconnaissance technologies
(d) To force Germany into an immediate and unconditional surrender

Ans :

(a) To prevent the war in the Pacific zone from continuing for another year
The United States justified the devastating deployment of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki by arguing it was a necessary military action. The American political leadership maintained that without this catastrophic intervention, the bitter conflict in the Pacific zone would have dragged on for at least another year, costing countless more lives.

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

(a) Their inability to manufacture and deploy chemical weapons in North Africa.
(b) Their failure to coordinate and amalgamate their respective foreign policies or military strategies.
(c) Their refusal to use submarines during the naval battles in the Atlantic Ocean.
(d) Their over-reliance on democratic institutions to rule the conquered Slavic populations.

Ans :

(b) Their failure to coordinate and amalgamate their respective foreign policies or military strategies.
A major reason for the collapse of the Axis powers was their lack of coordination. Unlike the Allies, the Axis partners never developed institutions that could have helped coordinate and amalgamate their respective foreign policies or military strategies. They completely failed to operate cohesively despite sharing common interests in territorial expansion and anti-communism.

26. Before the massive attack on Pearl Harbour, Japan's primary motive was tied to improving its economic situation.
What specific action by the United States aggressively hindered Japan's economic supply lines, prompting the attack?
(a) The US government assisted China and placed an embargo on oil supplies to Japan.
(b) The US Congress banned all Japanese citizens from migrating to American territories.
(c) The US army blockaded the major ports of Tokyo and Yokohama with battleships.
(d) The US navy destroyed the entire Japanese merchant fleet near the Solomon Islands.

Ans :

(a) The US government assisted China and placed an embargo on oil supplies to Japan.
Japan anticipated running short of crucial raw materials, especially oil, to sustain its expansion. Meanwhile, the US directly assisted China, which was at war with Japan, and deliberately placed an embargo on oil supplies to Japan. This severe economic restriction heavily influenced Japan's decision to launch the retaliatory surprise attack on Pearl Harbour.

27. Analyse the strategic importance of the Battle of El Alamein fought in 1942.
Which of the following was a major outcome of the British victory in this battle?
(a) It led to the immediate unconditional surrender of Mussolini in the nation of Italy.
(b) It allowed the German army to capture the Suez Canal and the entire country of Egypt.
(c) It successfully prevented the American troops from launching their landing in Normandy.
(d) It resulted in the complete expulsion of the Axis armed forces from the continent of North Africa.

Ans :

(d) It resulted in the complete expulsion of the Axis armed forces from the continent of North Africa.
The Battle of El Alamein was a major turning point for the Allied powers. General Montgomery's decisive British victory halted the German advance towards Egypt. Consequently, it led to the complete expulsion of the Axis forces from North Africa, shattering Mussolini's African gamble and effectively ending all Axis presence on the continent.

28. In 1934, Hitler signed a ten-year non-aggression pact with a neighbouring country to make it a neutral buffer state between Russia and Germany.
Identify the country that signed this pact with Germany.
(a) France
(b) Yugoslavia
(c) Poland
(d) Belgium

Ans :

(c) Poland
In 1934, Hitler successfully signed a ten-year Non-Aggression Pact with Poland. This was a massive diplomatic triumph for Hitler, making Poland a neutral buffer state between Russia and Germany. It gave Germany a guarantee of Polish neutrality, serving Hitler's real motive to separate Poland and France to empower his future political aspirations.

29. Arrange the following international treaties and pacts in correct chronological order:
P. The Locarno Treaty
Q. The Rome-Berlin Axis
R. The Anglo-German Naval Agreement
S. The Washington Conference
Choose the correct option from below:

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

strictly demilitarise this zone. However, Hitler took a calculated risk and successfully sent troops into the Rhineland in 1936.

21. During the Spanish Civil War, Britain and France decided to remain completely aloof despite the united front presented by Germany and Mussolini.
Which of the following policies best explains this inaction by the British and French governments?
(a) The Scorched Earth Policy
(b) The Open Door Policy
(c) The Anglo-French Appeasement Policy
(d) The Island Hopping Policy

Ans :

(c) The Anglo-French Appeasement Policy
The lack of action by Britain and France during the Spanish Civil War was a direct result of the Anglo-French Appeasement Policy. As part of this diplomatic strategy, they accepted various acts of aggression and remained entirely aloof, consistently giving way to the demands of aggressive powers like Germany and Italy to avoid war.

22. Examine the events surrounding the Abyssinian Crisis. When the League of Nations applied an economic embargo on Italy, Mussolini still managed to conquer Abyssinia easily.
What fundamental weakness in the League's embargo allowed Italy to succeed?
(a) The embargo did not restrict the supply of powerful German tanks to the Italian army.
(b) The embargo was completely vetoed by the United States and the Soviet Union in the assembly.
(c) The embargo allowed Japanese aircraft carriers to freely transport Italian troops directly to Africa.
(d) The embargo specifically excluded the sale of essential resources like oil and coal to Italy.

Ans :

(d) The embargo specifically excluded the sale of essential resources like oil and coal to Italy.
When Italy attempted to annex Abyssinia, the League of Nations formally declared Italy an aggressor and applied an economic embargo. However, this ban contained a critical flaw: it did not include the sale of oil and coal to Italy. Taking advantage of the League's relaxed attitude, Mussolini's forces were able to conquer Abyssinia very easily.

23. In 1938, Hitler encouraged Nazi agitation within a neighbouring nation and compelled its Chancellor to appoint a Nazi minister. He eventually sent troops to incorporate this nation into the German empire.
Which nation was annexed through this event known as the 'Anschluss'?
(a) Czechoslovakia
(b) Austria
(c) Poland
(d) Denmark

Ans :

(b) Austria
Hitler embarked on a policy of naked aggression towards Austria, aiming for a union known as 'Anschluss'. He encouraged internal Nazi agitation and compelled the Austrian Chancellor to appoint a Nazi minister. In March 1938, Hitler sent his Nazi troops into Austria, successfully incorporating it into the German empire, completing the 'Anschluss'.

NODIA

24. This notable conference held in 1932-33 was organised in Geneva to work out policies to reduce armaments. However, alarmed by the rapid spread of Nazism, France refused to participate in the reduction programme.
What was the immediate consequence of this refusal?
(a) The United States officially joined the League of Nations.
(b) Great Britain declared an all-out war against the French republic.
(c) Germany withdrew from the conference and eventually from the League.
(d) Japan surrendered all its previously captured territories in Manchuria.

Ans :

(c) Germany withdrew from the conference and eventually from the League.
During the World Disarmament Conference, France firmly refused to disarm due to the rapid spread of Nazism. Realising that Britain and Italy shared similar sentiments as France, Germany immediately withdrew from the conference. A week later, Germany also withdrew from the League of Nations, setting the stage for Hitler's future expansionist programmes.

25. Which critical failure of the Axis powers significantly contributed to their ultimate defeat in the Second World War?

jet aircrafts that proved to be invincible.
Choose the correct option:
(a) Only P and R
(b) Only Q and S
(c) Only R and S
(d) Only P and Q

Ans :

(d) Only P and Q
Britain achieved a remarkable victory in the Battle of Britain due to specific strategic advantages. A chain of new radar stations successfully provided the British with adequate advance warning of German air raids. Moreover, the British fighter planes, namely the Spitfires and Hurricanes, proved to be far more powerful than the German aircraft.

34. Which of the following motives drove Benito Mussolini to invade Abyssinia in 1935?
P. Abyssinia possessed a vast arsenal of modern nuclear weapons.
Q. Italy wanted to wipe out the humiliation it faced due to its prior defeat at the battle of Adowa.
R. Abyssinia was rich in raw materials and mineral wealth.
S. Mussolini aimed to hand over the Abyssinian territory to the British empire.
Choose the correct option:
(a) Only P and S
(b) Only Q and R
(c) Only P and Q
(d) Only R and S

Ans :

(b) Only Q and R
Mussolini's 1935 invasion of Abyssinia was driven by multiple distinct motives. Italy desperately wanted to wipe out the deep national humiliation it had suffered previously during its defeat at the battle of Adowa in 1896. Additionally, Abyssinia was highly targeted because it was exceptionally rich in vital raw materials and vast mineral wealth.

35. Consider the following outcomes of the dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the USA:
P. It caused Hitler to immediately declare a full-scale war on the United States.
Q. It resulted in the deaths of more than a hundred and twenty thousand people combined.
R. It successfully forced the Japanese government to formally surrender on 14 August 1945.
S. It initiated the immediate collapse of the Italian fascist government under Mussolini.
Which of these statements are CORRECT?
(a) Only P and S
(b) Only Q and R
(c) Only P and Q
(d) Only R and S

Ans :

(b) Only Q and R
The devastating dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki had profound historical consequences. The massive attack killed more than eighty thousand people in Hiroshima and another forty thousand in Nagasaki, causing unprecedented casualties. Following these devastating nuclear bomb attacks, Japan was finally forced to unconditionally surrender on 14 August 1945.

36. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Munich Pact of 1938 was virtually of little value to the Czechs in the long run.
Reason (R): Just six months after the pact allowed Germany to capture Sudetenland, Hitler's territorial appetite made the Nazi army occupy Prague and the rest of Czechoslovakia.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Munich Pact allowed Hitler to capture the densely German-populated Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia. However, the pact proved completely worthless for the Czechs. Only six months later, driven by an insatiable territorial appetite, Hitler violated the agreement entirely and ordered the Nazi army to occupy Prague and the remaining parts of Czechoslovakia.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

How did the diplomatic approach captured in this historical moment inadvertently contribute to the outbreak of the Second World War?

(a) By forcing Germany to immediately demilitarize the Rhineland
(b) By creating a mutual defence pact between Britain and the Soviet Union
(c) By encouraging Hitler to aggressively pursue further territorial expansion
(d) By initiating a rapid and massive rearmament program across Europe

Ans :

(c) By encouraging Hitler to aggressively pursue further territorial expansion
The 1938 Munich Pact embodied the Anglo-French policy of appeasement. By conceding the Sudetenland to Germany without Czech or Soviet participation, Britain and France sought to prevent conflict. However, this subdued response merely emboldened Hitler's territorial appetite, proving that appeasement encouraged further bold steps and ultimately paved the way for war.

44. Analyse the historical photograph showing troops on a beach in May-June 1940 and answer the question:

Despite the catastrophic loss of military equipment, why did the British leadership leverage this specific event to shape public perception?

(a) To justify the immediate signing of an armistice with Germany
(b) To shift the blame for the military defeat onto the French government
(c) To convince the United States to formally declare war on the Axis powers
(d) To transform a strategic military retreat into a rallying point for national morale

Ans :

(d) To transform a strategic military retreat into a rallying point for national morale
Following the rapid German advance across northern France, Allied forces were trapped at Dunkirk. While it was a catastrophic military loss of arms and equipment, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill masterfully framed the successful evacuation of over 3,38,000 troops as a remarkable achievement, boosting British morale with the celebrated "Dunkirk Spirit."

NODIA

45. Examine the photograph of a Luftwaffe aircraft over a city and answer the following question:

What critical tactical error by the German military command during this campaign ultimately prevented the planned invasion of Britain?

(a) Concentrating on naval blockades instead of aerial bombardment
(b) Shifting the bombing focus from radar stations to civilian population centres
(c) Relying exclusively on land-based artillery to destroy British airfields
(d) Failing to establish a supply line across the English Channel

Ans :

(b) Shifting the bombing focus from radar stations to civilian population centres
During the Battle of Britain, the German Luftwaffe initially focused on destroying British air bases and radar stations. However, in retaliation for an RAF raid, Hitler made a crucial tactical error by shifting the bombing focus to London. This allowed British air defences critical time to recover and successfully repel the invasion.

incredible feat because they successfully broke the Japanese radio code. This allowed them to know exactly when and where the Japanese attacks were to be launched, destroying four Japanese carriers.

41. Examine the historical postage stamp issued in 1935 and answer the question that follows:

What underlying strategy of Adolf Hitler's foreign policy is most accurately reflected in the political propaganda depicted in this image?

(a) Negotiating economic reparations with France
(b) Uniting all German-speaking people under the Reich
(c) Promoting international disarmament through the League
(d) Establishing the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis alliance

Ans :

(b) Uniting all German-speaking people under the Reich

The Treaty of Versailles detached the Saar region from Germany, placing it under French exploitation. In 1935, Nazi propaganda actively campaigned for the Saar's return. The depicted stamp served to encourage the Saarlanders to vote in favour of rejoining Germany, aligning perfectly with Hitler's broader expansionist goal of uniting all German-speaking people.

42. Observe the period political cartoon below and respond:

What fundamental vulnerability of the international order during the 1930s is best illustrated by this depiction of Japanese military action?

(a) The inability of the League of Nations to enforce collective security
(b) The failure of the Anti-Comintern Pact to contain communist influence
(c) The success of Anglo-French appeasement in the Pacific region
(d) The immediate intervention of the United States to protect China

Ans :

(a) The inability of the League of Nations to enforce collective security

The cartoon highlights the inherent impotence of the League of Nations. Following the 1931 invasion of Manchuria, China appealed to the League for assistance. Japan boldly defied the League's requests to halt its aggressive expansion, subsequently withdrawing from the organisation entirely, exposing the international peacekeeping body's inability to enforce its mandates.

43. Study the archival photograph of European leaders in September 1938 and answer the following question:

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(a) S, P, R, Q
(b) P, S, Q, R
(c) R, Q, P, S
(d) S, R, P, Q

Ans :

(a) S, P, R, Q
The correct chronological sequence of these treaties is: The Washington Conference was held in 1921. The Locarno Treaty was signed in 1925. The Anglo-German Naval Agreement was concluded in June 1935. The Rome-Berlin Axis was formed in October 1935. Therefore, the accurate historical order of these significant international agreements is S, P, R, Q.

30. Arrange the following events related to the aggressive expansion in Europe in correct chronological order:
P. Annexation of Czechoslovakia
Q. Plebiscite in the Saar region
R. German occupation of the Rhineland
S. Annexation of Austria (Anschluss)
Choose the correct option from below:
(a) Q, R, P, S
(b) Q, R, S, P
(c) R, Q, S, P
(d) S, P, Q, R

Ans :

(b) Q, R, S, P
The correct chronological sequence of Hitler's expansionist actions is: The Plebiscite in Saar occurred in January 1935. The German occupation of the demilitarised Rhineland took place in March 1936. The annexation of Austria, known as Anschluss, happened in March 1938. The annexation of Czechoslovakia followed in March 1939. Thus, the correct order is Q, R, S, P.

31. Which of the following were major reasons behind Japan's invasion of Manchuria in 1931?
P. Manchuria was a valuable trade outlet with a population of 30 millions.
Q. Japan wanted to establish a democratic government under the Chinese emperor.
R. Japan had invested millions of pounds for the development of industries and railways there.
S. The League of Nations officially ordered Japan to occupy the territory.
Choose the correct option from the following:
(a) Only P and Q
(b) Only Q and S
(c) Only P and R
(d) Only R and S

NODIA

Ans :

(c) Only P and R
Japan invaded Manchuria for several strategic and economic reasons. Manchuria, with a massive population of thirty millions, served as a highly valuable trade outlet for Japan. Furthermore, since the 1890s, Japan had already invested millions of pounds in the region for the extensive development of critical modern industries and expansive railway networks.

32. Consider the following statements regarding the provisions of the Locarno Treaty of 1925:
P. All signatories agreed to respect each others' border territories.
Q. Germany was completely banned from joining the League of Nations.
R. France agreed to be ready to help Poland or Czechoslovakia if attacked by Germany.
S. Germany refused to agree to the stipulated frontiers defined by the Treaty of Versailles.
Which of these statements are CORRECT?
(a) Only P and R
(b) Only P and S
(c) Only Q and R
(d) Only Q and S

Ans :

(a) Only P and R
The Locarno Treaty of 1925 included crucial terms to ensure European stability. The signing nations explicitly agreed to respect each others' border territories and provide mutual help in case of aggression. Additionally, under the treaty, France firmly committed to be ready to assist Poland or Czechoslovakia if they were ever attacked by Germany.

33. Which of the following factors contributed to Britain's ultimate success against Germany in the Battle of Britain?
P. The British fighter planes, such as Spitfires and Hurricanes, were more powerful than the German ones.
Q. A chain of new radar stations gave the British adequate advance warning of incoming air raids.
R. The British army successfully invaded Berlin using massive parachute drops.
S. The German Luftwaffe possessed superior

46. Based on the historical photograph of military action on the Eastern Front, answer the following question:

Which defensive strategy employed by the Soviet forces made the German military advance depicted here virtually impossible to sustain?

(a) Launching immediate naval counter-attacks on the Baltic coast
(b) Relying on the League of Nations to negotiate a ceasefire agreement
(c) Deploying paratroopers behind German lines to capture Berlin
(d) Destroying all infrastructure and standing crops during their retreat

Ans :

(d) Destroying all infrastructure and standing crops during their retreat
During Operation Barbarossa, the Soviet forces retreated before the advancing German army but implemented a ruthless "scorched earth" policy. By systematically destroying all bridges, factories, railways, and standing crops, they denied the invading Germans essential resources and shelter, which combined with the severe winter, made the advance virtually impossible to sustain.

47. Study the archival image of a military commander in North Africa in 1942 and respond:

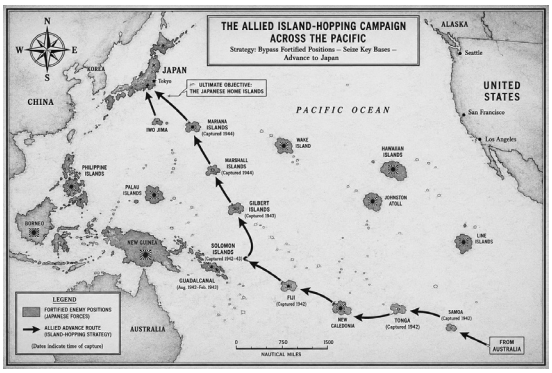
What was the primary strategic consequence of the Allied victory against the forces depicted in this theatre of war?

(a) The successful protection of the Suez Canal and expulsion of Axis troops
(b) The immediate and unconditional surrender of fascist Italy
(c) The prevention of a German invasion of the Soviet Union
(d) The establishment of a direct land route to attack the Japanese Empire

Ans :

(a) The successful protection of the Suez Canal and expulsion of Axis troops
The Battles of El Alamein marked a critical turning point in the North African campaign. The British Eighth Army, under General Montgomery, successfully defeated the German Afrika Korps led by Rommel. This decisive victory protected Allied supply chains, secured Egypt and the Suez Canal, and resulted in complete Axis expulsion from Africa.

48. Analyse the illustrated tactical map of the Pacific theatre during World War II and answer the question:



Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

37. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The German advance in the southern prong of Operation Barbarossa was completely halted and defeated at the epic battle of Stalingrad.
Reason (R): Hitler correctly anticipated the severe Russian winter and thoroughly equipped his soldiers with adequate winter clothes and resources.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(c) A is true, but R is false.
The Assertion is true as the Russian forces fiercely counterattacked at Stalingrad, trapping the German army and forcing their surrender. However, the Reason is completely false. A major cause of the German failure was that Hitler severely underestimated the Russian climate, and the German soldiers were never supplied with adequate winter clothes.

38. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The League of Nations successfully prevented Japan from invading Manchuria and forced them to withdraw their troops permanently.
Reason (R): Japan defied the League of Nations' request to stop the invasion, withdrew its membership entirely, and set up its own government in Manchuria.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(d) A is false, but R is true.
The Assertion is entirely false because the League of Nations was completely incapable of maintaining international peace and failed to stop the aggression. The Reason is historically true; when the League asked Japan to halt its invasion, Japan boldly defied the international body, withdrew its membership entirely, and successfully occupied Manchuria.

39. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The United States emerged as the 'arsenal of democracy' during the early years of the Second World War.
Reason (R): Japan launched a massive surprise attack on the American naval base at Pearl Harbour in December 1941.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The Assertion is true; the US became the 'arsenal of democracy' by passing the Lend-Lease Act in 1941 to supply massive financial help and war materials to warring states. The Reason is also true historically. However, the Pearl Harbour attack is not the explanation for why America became the arsenal of democracy; the Lend-Lease Act was.

40. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Battle of Midway Island proved to be a crucial turning point in the battle over establishing supremacy in the Pacific.
Reason (R): American forces successfully broke the Japanese radio code, allowing them to anticipate and defeat a powerful Japanese attack.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Battle of Midway Island was a major turning point because the Americans secured a decisive victory against heavier odds. They achieved this

NODIA

ONE MARK QUESTIONS

51. Name the international peace-keeping body formed after World War I that completely failed to prevent Japan from invading Manchuria.

Ans :

League of Nations

52. Give any one reason to explain why Hitler demanded the incorporation of Danzig into the German Reich.

Ans :

For the construction of a German highway across the Polish Corridor.

53. Identify the diplomatic policy of making political or material concessions to an enemy power in order to avoid war.

Ans :

Appeasement policy

54. Name the specific strategy of rapid, mobile, and lightning-quick military attacks adopted by the Nazi army to secure quick victories.

Ans :

Blitzkrieg

55. What is the name of the policy through which Hitler aimed to unite all German-speaking people in one country?

Ans :

GrossDeutscland

56. Expand the term RAF in the context of the Battle of Britain.

Ans :

Royal Air Force

57. State the primary motive behind Mussolini's invasion of Abyssinia in 1935 regarding Italy's past military history.

Ans :

To wipe out the humiliation it faced due to its defeat at the Battle of Adowa in 1896.

58. Which specific territory was promised to Italy in the Treaty of London but was not granted in the Paris Conference, leading to an occupation by an Italian poet?

Ans :

Fiume

59. Name the deposed Chinese emperor under whom Japan tactfully established the puppet state of Manchukuo.

Ans :

Pu Yi

60. Identify the military agreement signed in May 1939 through which Italy agreed to give full military support to Germany in case of war.

Ans :

Pact of Steel

61. Mention the specific code name given to the British Navy's evacuation of over 3,38,000 trapped troops across the English Channel.

Ans :

Operation Dynamo

62. Give one tactical error made by Hitler that contributed to the catastrophic failure of Operation Barbarossa during the Russian winter.

Ans :

The German soldiers were not supplied with adequate winter clothes.

63. Name the German Field Marshal who commanded the Axis forces known as the 'Afrika Korps' and was nicknamed 'The Desert Fox'.

Ans :

Erwin Rommel

64. Under the terms of which 1925 treaty did Germany agree to the stipulated frontiers as defined by the Treaty of Versailles?

Ans :

Locarno Treaty

65. Identify the secret code name for the Allied invasion of German-occupied France on June 6, 1944.

Ans :

Operation Overlord

NODIA

Annexation of Czechoslovakia:

1. Continuous and aggressive Nazi political propaganda intentionally manipulated the considerable German-speaking population residing within Czechoslovakia, encouraging these individuals to actively clamour for complete and immediate annexation into the expanding German empire.
2. Although the Munich Pact initially permitted Hitler to capture the Sudetenland, his insatiable territorial appetite drove the Nazi army to completely occupy Prague and the remaining Czechoslovakian territories forcefully by March 1939.

126. Discuss any four circumstances that facilitated the German annexation of Austria in 1938.

Ans :

The annexation of Austria, known as Anschluss, was a calculated move in Hitler's policy of naked aggression.

1. Following the successful occupation of the Rhineland, Hitler grew significantly bolder and deliberately turned his aggressive attention toward Austria, explicitly desiring a political union that the Versailles Treaty had strictly and permanently prohibited.
2. He actively encouraged disruptive Nazi political agitation within Austrian borders, strategically destabilizing the local government and creating widespread internal chaos to justify his eventual external interference in their sovereign national affairs.
3. Hitler aggressively compelled the struggling Austrian Chancellor to officially appoint a dedicated Nazi minister to the cabinet, forcing the nation to conduct its international foreign affairs entirely according to strict German dictation.
4. By March 1938, Hitler decisively sent his heavily armed Nazi troops marching directly into Austrian territory, forcefully incorporating the entire nation into the German empire and successfully completing the long-desired Anschluss.

127. Analyse any four motives behind Benito Mussolini's decision to invade Abyssinia in 1935.

Ans :

Mussolini targeted Abyssinia to fulfill Italy's imperial ambitions and address pressing domestic economic challenges.

1. Italy sought to permanently wipe out the bitter historical humiliation it previously suffered during the disastrous battle of Adowa in 1896, where the Italian military forces were shockingly defeated by the Abyssinian army.
2. The existing Italian colonial possessions in Eritrea and Somaliland were largely unproductive, driving Italy to aggressively seek new, resource-rich African territories that could guarantee a steady and reliable supply of essential raw materials.
3. Mussolini desperately needed suitable overseas colonies that could provide expanded living space, abundant agricultural food supplies, and lucrative new commercial export markets to support Italy's rapidly growing and economically strained domestic population.
4. Suffering heavily from the devastating global Great Depression, Mussolini strategically utilized the highly publicized military victory over Abyssinia to effectively distract the frustrated Italian citizens from their severe internal economic and social troubles.

128. State any four developments related to the Albania Incident that escalated Italian imperial expansion in 1939.

Ans :

The strategic manipulation and subsequent occupation of Albania significantly strengthened Italy's position in the Adriatic.

1. Italy purposefully advanced exceptionally large sums of financial capital to Albania to fund its domestic developmental causes, strategically establishing a deep economic dependency that allowed Italian authorities to gradually manipulate Albanian politics.
2. Through this deliberate financial strategy, Italy began aggressively drawing valuable raw materials directly from Albanian territory, slowly establishing complete administrative and economic control over the smaller nation despite strong diplomatic objections from Yugoslavia.
3. Yugoslavia fiercely opposed this systematic Italian expansion because it directly granted Mussolini's government exceptional strategic

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Ans :

Luftwaffe

81. During the campaign against Norway in 1940, a British naval destroyer chased a German vessel named _____ and rescued 300 British prisoners aboard.

Ans :

Altmark

82. General Tojo launched a sudden, massive attack on the US naval base at _____ on 7 December 1941, bringing America into the war.

Ans :

Pearl Harbour

83. The military strategy implemented to occupy specific Pacific territories with strategic value and cut off Japanese supply lines was known as _____.

Ans :

island hopping

84. In order to mitigate Franco-German hostility, a treaty was signed in 1922 at the _____ but Germany's subsequent refusal to pay reparations led to the occupation of the Ruhr region.

Ans :

Genoa Conference

85. In an attempt to justify Italy's territorial expansion, Mussolini stated that the country was "hungry for land" due to heavy _____.

Ans :

population pressure

86. To combat the severe economic crisis triggered by the stock market crash, the USA adopted a policy of _____ by refusing to be dragged into European politics.

Ans :

isolation

87. After the fall of France in June 1940, the unoccupied southern region of France was put under the administration of _____.

Ans :

Marshall Petain

88. The American victory at _____ in June 1942, where they destroyed four Japanese carriers, proved to be a crucial turning point for establishing supremacy in the Pacific.

Ans :

Midway Island

89. During the Normandy landings, prefabricated _____ harbours were carried from Britain and positioned near the coast to assist the invasion.

Ans :

Mulberry

NODIA

90. In October 1942, General Montgomery launched a decisive two-pronged attack against Axis forces in North Africa under the code name _____.

Ans :

Operation Lightfoot

91. Rakesh, a political science student, is researching a 1938 historical pact. He notes that the leaders of Britain and France, hoping to avoid a devastating war, agreed to let a powerful dictator take over a densely populated region of a neighbouring democratic country without even inviting that country's representatives to the negotiations.
Name the pact Rakesh is researching.

Ans :

Munich Pact

92. Meera is studying a 1923 international dispute where three military officers were killed near a border. In retaliation, a European dictator demanded massive compensation from a weaker nation and temporarily occupied one of its island territories to assert his prestige.
Identify the event Meera is reading about.

Ans :

Corfu Incident

93. Sanjay is writing a paper on diplomatic miscalculations in the 1930s. He highlights an agreement where Britain permitted a European dictatorship to significantly increase its naval fleet up to 35% of the British navy, keeping its own French allies completely in the dark.
Which diplomatic agreement is Sanjay analyzing?

Ans :

Austria

110. "To curb the naval aspirations of an ascendant Asian power, a major diplomatic conference was convened in 1921. Treaties were signed to limit battleship tonnage and respect territorial integrity in the Pacific. However, in reality, the agreements lacked enforcement mechanisms, allowing the Asian power to maintain its regional supremacy."
Name the specific conference convened in 1921 that attempted to curb Japan's aggression in China.

Ans :

Washington Conference

111. Look at the given historical photograph.

Identify the battle depicted in the photograph where this major German defeat shattered the myth that they were invincible.

Ans :

Battle of Stalingrad.

112. Carefully read the newspaper clipping provided.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

PRICE 2d.

LONDON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1939

GERMAN TROOPS INVADE POLAND

Britain and France Issue Ultimatum to Hitler

BOMBS FALL ON POLISH CITIES

DANZIG SEIZED BY GERMAN FORCES

POLES CALL UP RESERVES

ITALY DECLARES 'NON-BELLIGERENCY'

BRITAIN KEEPS ITS SOLEMN PROMISE

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN THE COMMONS

THE KING'S MESSAGE TO THE EMPIRE

LATEST NEWS—PAGES 2, 3, 4, 5

BALTIC SEA
LITHUANIA
LATVIA
Königsberg
Danzig
East Prussia
SOVIET UNION
GERMANY
Warsaw
POLAND
Lodz
Kraków
SLOVAKIA
HUNGARY
RUMANIA
DIRECTIONS OF GERMAN ADVANCE
GERMAN TERRITORY

According to the chapter, what immediate consequence did the event shown in the headline have on Britain and France two days later?

Ans :

Both Britain and France declared war on Germany.

113. Observe the political artwork presented below.

Identify the specific policy of Hitler aimed at providing sufficient food and area for excess population depicted in this poster.

Ans :

The policy of 'Lebensraum' (living space).

114. Examine the symbolic illustration given.

LEAVE NOTHING BEHIND
FOR THE ENEMY
ENEMY ADVANCING
OUR FORCES RETREATING
BURN THE CROPS
DESTROY BRIDGES
DISMANTLE INDUSTRY
DENY FOOD
Destroy crops and supplies to prevent the enemy from living off the land.
DENY MOVEMENT
Blow bridges, roads and railways to slow the enemy's advance and cut supply lines.
DENY RESOURCES
Dismantle factories and equipment so the enemy cannot use our industry, machinery or materials.
A DELAY TODAY CAN SAVE TOMORROW

Identify the defensive policy adopted by the Russians to stop the German advance illustrated

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

the United States against Japan that motivated this surprise assault.

Ans :

The US placed an embargo on oil supplies to Japan.

103. "The peace settlement signed in 1919 was deeply resented by the defeated nation. It was designed to completely disarm the country, strip it of its overseas empire, and impose crushing financial penalties. This dictated peace laid the psychological groundwork for extreme nationalism in the subsequent decades."
According to the chapter, what was the specific term given to the financial penalty that the defeated country was forced to pay to the allied countries?

Ans :

War compensation

104. "The German military command miscalculated the resilience of their eastern adversary. Despite sweeping initial victories across the wheat-producing plains, the invaders found themselves trapped in a brutal urban conflict by the winter of 1942. The resulting surrender of the army marked the beginning of the end for the invading forces."
Name the specific epic battle mentioned in the passage where the German army was trapped in a pincer movement and forced to surrender.

Ans :

Battle of Stalingrad

105. "In an effort to expand its empire, a European fascist power targeted an independent African nation in 1935. Despite desperate appeals from the African monarch to international peacekeeping bodies, the invasion proceeded. The resulting economic sanctions against the aggressor were weak and deliberately excluded crucial war materials."
Name the specific crucial war materials that were deliberately excluded from the League of Nations' economic embargo against Italy.

Ans :

Oil and coal

106. "A strategic military blueprint was devised to bypass heavily fortified enemy positions in the Pacific. Instead of engaging the enemy everywhere, the advancing forces selectively captured specific locations with airfields or anchorages. This methodical approach slowly cut off enemy supply lines and brought the advancing forces closer to the enemy's mainland."
Name the American General who devised the strategic military blueprint described in the passage.

Ans :

General MacArthur

NODIA

107. "After the evacuation of allied troops from the northern beaches, the occupying forces rapidly swept southward. By late June 1940, the defending nation capitulated, leading to an armistice. While the northern and western coastal regions were occupied directly, a new collaborationist government was established to administer the remaining southern territory."
Name the specific British Foreign Secretary who felt so insecure after the fall of France that he considered negotiations with the Germans.

Ans :

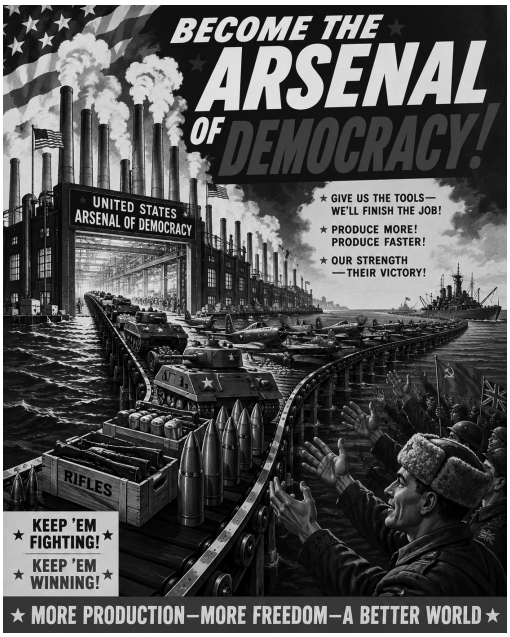
Lord Halifax

108. "The intense desert campaigns of 1942 were characterized by fluid movements and heavy reliance on armoured vehicles. In a decisive turning point, allied forces launched a massive artillery barrage and a two-pronged offensive, successfully driving the heavily depleted enemy forces westward and permanently ending their threat to Egypt."
Name the specific British army formation, commanded by General Auchinleck and later Montgomery, that fought in these North African desert campaigns.

Ans :

Eighth Army

109. "During the early 1930s, the southern European nation actively opposed its northern totalitarian neighbour's expansionist goals. When political turmoil threatened a crucial bordering state in 1934, the southern leader swiftly deployed military divisions to the frontier, effectively halting the annexation attempt and improving relations with France."
Which buffer state was protected by Italy's deployment of military divisions in 1934?



Through which specific legislation of January 1941 did the US government empower itself to supply the war materials shown in this poster?

Ans :

The Lend-Lease Act.

120. Inspect the institutional photograph provided.

Name the alliance cemented in September 1940 by the countries represented by the delegates in this photograph.

Ans :

The Tripartite Pact (Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis).

FOUR MARKS QUESTIONS

121. Highlight any four effects of the Great Depression that contributed to the outbreak of the Second World War.

Ans :

The Great Depression created profound global economic instability that directly influenced the onset of the war.

1. The profound economic shock of the Great Depression severely affected the United States, causing the devastating crash of the stock market, forcing numerous established banks to permanently close down, and causing unemployment to rise alarmingly across the nation.
2. The economic crisis severely impacted European nations, especially Germany, because their contemporary economic prosperity depended extensively on substantial financial loans and investments regularly acquired from the United States to rebuild their infrastructure.
3. To combat the severe economic crisis, the United States adopted a strict policy of isolation, deliberately refusing to be dragged into European politics or the complex workings of the struggling global world economy.
4. Americans completely stopped giving financial loans to other countries, which explicitly gave Germany a convenient excuse to reject the Treaty of Versailles, allowing Hitler the crucial opportunity to begin large-scale armament secretly.

122. Enumerate any four restrictive provisions imposed upon Germany by the Treaty of Versailles.

Ans :

The Treaty of Versailles was a dictated peace that aimed to cripple Germany militarily and economically.

1. The treaty held Germany solely and entirely responsible for causing the devastating global conflict, fundamentally establishing a profound sense of historical guilt and deep national humiliation among the entire defeated German population.
2. It forcefully compelled the German nation to permanently give up its crucial

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

in this image.

Ans :

Scorched earth policy.

115. Study the group photograph carefully.

Name the agreement signed by the leaders in this photograph which handed over Sudetenland to Germany.

Ans :

The Munich Pact.

116. Analyse the historical photograph below.

Identify the event depicted in the photograph that forced the USA to enter the Second World War.

Ans :

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour.

117. Look at the front page of the newspaper shown.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE WEATHER Fair today; warmer; high in the 80's. Fair tomorrow. Details on Page 31.

VOL. XCII. . No. 31,311. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1943. THREE CENTS

MUSSOLINI OUSTED FROM POWER; FASCIST REGIME COLLAPSES AS ALLIES ADVANCE

- King Takes Command of Armed Forces
- Allied Troops Secure Sicily, Push Towards Mainland

ALLIED ADVANCE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

ITALY

Rome

Sardinia

TYRRHENIAN SEA

Adriatic Sea

Palermo

Salerno

SICILY

Catania

Tunis

TUNISIA

NORTH AFRICA

MALTA

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

0 100 200 300 MILES

ALLIES SMASH AXIS DEFENSES IN SICILY CAMPAIGN

FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL VOTES AGAINST DUCE; HE IS PLACED UNDER ROYAL GUARD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NORTH AFRICA, July 24 (Saturday) (AP)—Following their occupation of Sicily after a swift and successful campaign, it was announced to-day.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander, said the capture of Sicily marks an important step forward in the liberation of Europe."

Axis forces on the island have either been destroyed or taken prisoner in large numbers.

Allied troops are now preparing for the invasion of the Italian mainland.

According to the chapter, what action did Italy take following the removal of Mussolini mentioned in this headline?

Ans :

Italy surrendered unconditionally.

118. Consider the symbolic graphic provided.

Identify the diplomatic policy followed by Britain and France that is being satirised in this symbolic illustration.

Ans :

The Anglo-French Appeasement Policy.

119. Carefully examine the political poster.

NODIA

66. Which US legislative act passed in January 1941 empowered the US government to supply warring states with massive financial help and war materials?

Ans :

Lend-Lease Act

67. Mention the specific basic weakness of the Axis powers that severely handicapped their industrial production during the war.

Ans :

Shortage of raw materials like rubber, cotton, nickel, tin, and oil.

68. Identify the specific type of weapon that Hitler mistakenly concentrated on producing instead of developing jet aircrafts, costing him air superiority.

Ans :

V-rockets

69. Name the fortified defensive line manned by Germany along the French border during the 'phoney war' period.

Ans :

Siegfried Line

70. What was the name of the heritage building in Berlin whose destruction marked the end of Weimar democracy?

Ans :

Reichstag

71. The period of severe economic decline that began with the Wall Street stock market crash in 1929 is commonly remembered as the _____.

Ans :

Great Depression

72. Following his intention to disregard the Treaty of Versailles, Hitler's first significant step was the boycott of the _____ in 1932.

Ans :

Disarmament Conference

73. The political ideology that stood for a totalitarian single-party government and gained prominence in continental Europe post World War I was _____.

Ans :

Fascism

74. According to Hitler's foreign policy, the acquisition of additional living space to provide sufficient food and area for excess German population was known as _____.

Ans :

Lebensraum

75. The integration of Austria into the German empire in March 1938, a move expressly prohibited by the Treaty of Versailles, was termed the _____.

Ans :

Anschluss

76. In 1935, a plebiscite was held after fifteen years of French exploitation, resulting in 90% of voters choosing to return the _____ to Germany.

Ans :

Saar Basin

77. The agreement that made Poland a neutral buffer state between Russia and Germany and reduced its dependence on France was the 1934 _____.

Ans :

Non-Aggression Pact

78. In November 1936, Japan signed an anti-communist treaty with Germany known as the _____.

Ans :

Anti-Comintern Pact

79. The initial phase of World War II, marked by an absence of major land operations by the Allies or Germans from October 1939 to March 1940, was termed by the American press as the _____.

Ans :

phoney war

80. During the Battle of Britain, the German air force, tasked with destroying British radar stations and air bases, was known as the _____.

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

territorial possessions across Europe, thereby deliberately shrinking its sovereign geographical boundaries and weakening its overall strategic influence on the continent.

3. The settlement mandated that Germany completely disarm its military forces, strategically preventing the nation from maintaining any substantial army or navy that could potentially threaten the victorious Allied powers in the future.
4. The agreement strictly required Germany to pay exceptionally heavy war compensation to the victorious allied countries, strategically calculated to cripple the German national economy and prevent any rapid industrial or financial recovery.

123. Analyse any four ideological differences that created a conflict of interest between the rival blocs after the First World War.

Ans :

Ideological divisions after the First World War significantly polarized the world into opposing geopolitical factions.

1. International tensions fundamentally arose because the globe was strictly divided into two completely rival ideological blocs, creating profound political friction and diplomatic suspicion between nations holding entirely incompatible administrative philosophies and governmental systems.
2. Western powers, specifically the United States of America, Britain, and France, strictly followed the principles of liberal democracy, heavily emphasizing individual constitutional freedoms, regular free elections, and the established rule of democratic law.
3. Conversely, expanding nations like Germany and Italy aggressively championed the ideology of totalitarian single-party governments, completely rejecting democratic institutions in favour of absolute centralized authority and uncompromising dictatorial control over their citizens.
4. This fundamental totalitarian approach became the central guiding principle of Fascism, an extremely aggressive political ideology that rapidly gained massive prominence across continental Europe during the turbulent post-First World War historical period.

124. State any four steps taken by Adolf Hitler to build up a strong military power in Germany.

Ans :

Hitler meticulously executed a comprehensive strategy to reconstruct Germany's military might despite international restrictions.

1. Hitler decisively adopted an uncompromising policy of rearmament for the German army, collectively known as the Wehrmacht, openly ignoring the strict demilitarization clauses previously imposed by the humiliating Treaty of Versailles.
2. He strategically restructured the expanding Wehrmacht by dividing it into specialized functional branches, specifically organizing a formidable army, an advanced navy, a powerful air force, and a dedicated military organization called Waffen-SS.
3. While aggressively accelerating the massive German rearmament programme, Hitler shrewdly utilized diplomatic deception, tactfully announcing his peaceful intentions and promising to disarm only if other rival European countries agreed to do the same.
4. The highly modernized Nazi army was rigorously trained and brilliantly prepared to rapidly execute lighting-quick battlefield victories, officially terming this overwhelmingly aggressive and fast-paced mechanized mode of military attack as 'Blitzkrieg'.

125. Examine any two features each of the German occupation of the Rhineland and the annexation of Czechoslovakia.

Ans :

Both aggressive territorial expansions demonstrated Hitler's blatant disregard for international treaties.

German occupation of the Rhineland:

1. The Rhineland formed a crucial natural geographical barrier against rival France, but Germany took the calculated military risk of sending armed troops into this strictly demilitarised zone during March 1936 with complete success.
2. This successful militarization marked the explicit first phase of Hitler's aggressive expansionist policy, as the nation brazenly defied the Treaty of Versailles and the Locarno Agreement to begin its extensive war preparations.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Ans :

Anglo-German Naval Agreement

94. Ananya discovers a military report describing a massive defensive retreat where a nation's army deliberately burned their own wheat fields, dismantled railway lines, and destroyed bridges to starve an invading army of resources during the winter.
Name the specific strategy Ananya has identified.

Ans :

Scorched earth policy

95. While preparing for a debate, Tarun argues that a specific military alliance signed in 1940 between three aggressive nations was essentially a natural match since they shared the same enemies (UK, USA, and USSR), even though they did not compete for the exact same spheres of global influence.
Identify the alliance Tarun is referring to.

Ans :

Tripartite Pact (Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis)

96. Deepa reads an account of an intense aerial conflict where an island nation managed to defend itself against an overwhelmingly large enemy air force by using newly developed radar stations and superior fighter planes, forcing the enemy to abandon their invasion plans.
Name the military engagement Deepa is reading about.

Ans :

Battle of Britain

97. Dev is reading about how Britain and France remained completely aloof from an internal conflict in a European nation in 1936, despite the united front presented by Germany and Mussolini who were aiding the nationalist forces there.
Identify the conflict where this intervention took place.

Ans :

Spanish Civil War

98. Kavita is watching a documentary about the final stages of a global conflict. It describes a devastating and controversial decision made by a powerful nation to drop a newly invented weapon on an enemy city, instantly killing over eighty thousand people and forcing an eventual surrender.
Which specific event is being described?

Ans :

The atomic bombing of Hiroshima

99. Arvind is examining how an entire nation's economy, workforce, and civilian industries were completely redirected exclusively toward producing weapons, funding military campaigns, and sustaining combat operations, unlike previous conflicts.
Identify the term used to describe this all-encompassing nature of warfare.

Ans :

Total war

100. Priya is studying European geography and notices a heavily industrialised region producing coal and steel that served as a natural barrier between two rival nations. According to post-war treaties, this zone was meant to be kept strictly free of military presence, but a dictator marched his troops there in March 1936 anyway.
Name the geographic region Priya is studying.

Ans :

Rhineland

NODIA

101. "During the 1930s, the leaders of Western democracies repeatedly made concessions to aggressive regimes. They believed that by addressing genuine grievances related to the harsh post-war treaties, they could prevent another devastating global conflict. This approach fundamentally shaped international relations until the outbreak of war."
State any one reason why British leaders like Chamberlain genuinely believed that this approach of making concessions was necessary.

Ans :

They wanted to buy time to strengthen British military defence.

102. "The surprise assault on the naval facility in December 1941 shattered the isolationist stance of a major world power. Hundreds of aircraft descended from the sky, decimating battleships and inflicting severe casualties. The next day, the nation formally entered the global conflict, irrevocably changing the war's trajectory."
Identify the specific economic action taken by

control and unchecked naval dominance over the highly contested and commercially vital waters of the Adriatic Sea.
4. This progressive political subversion ultimately culminated in May 1939 when Italy finally executed a complete military occupation of Albania, officially transforming the conquered nation into a tightly controlled protectorate of the Italian empire.

129. Enumerate any four reasons that prompted Japan to invade Manchuria in 1931.

Ans :

Japan's aggressive invasion of Manchuria was driven by acute economic needs and strategic imperial ambitions.
1. Manchuria possessed a massive domestic population of approximately thirty million people, which provided Japan with an exceptionally valuable, expansive, and highly profitable commercial trade outlet for its rapidly growing industrial manufacturing sector.
2. Since the late nineteenth century, Japanese imperial authorities had already strategically invested many millions of financial pounds into the extensive systematic development of Manchurian regional industries and critical transportation railway networks.
3. Suffering intensely under the severe economic constraints of the Great Depression, Japan desperately needed secure overseas resources and firmly refused to voluntarily let the highly lucrative Manchurian territory slip out of its control.
4. Japanese military leaders felt increasingly threatened by the rising political power of neighbouring China under Chiang Kai Shek, making them extremely afraid of being forcefully pushed out of their established Manchurian strongholds.

130. Trace any four major steps in Japan's expansionist policy in China between 1931 and 1938.

Ans :

Japan systematically expanded its territorial control over China through relentless military aggression and strategic diplomacy.
1. In 1931, Japan decisively launched a massive military invasion into China, successfully occupying the vital Manchurian region, defiantly ignoring the League of Nations, and subsequently establishing its own strictly controlled puppet government there.
2. By 1933, the Japanese imperial army aggressively advanced further outward from their established Manchurian bases, pushing deeply into north-eastern China while the Chinese nation was devastatingly distracted by a massive internal civil war.
3. To secure powerful international allies and isolate its enemies, Japan officially signed the Anti-Comintern Pact with Nazi Germany in 1936, providing diplomatic cover as Japanese forces aggressively started invading regional territories beyond Peking.
4. Continuing its relentless military onslaught, by 1938 the Japanese forces had successfully captured several vital Chinese urban centres, completely seizing absolute control over the highly strategic cities of Shanghai, Nanking, and Hankow.

131. Mention any four principal terms agreed upon by the signatory nations in the Locarno Treaty of 1925.

Ans :

The Locarno Treaty was a critical diplomatic agreement aimed at securing lasting peace across Western Europe.
1. The signing nations formally pledged to unconditionally respect each other's established national border territories, aiming to permanently eliminate unauthorized territorial expansions and prevent unprovoked border skirmishes between the historically hostile European powers.
2. The member countries explicitly agreed to provide immediate mutual military and diplomatic assistance to help each other decisively in the specific event that any participating nation became the victim of unprovoked external aggression.
3. Germany officially and legally consented to strictly recognize and permanently uphold its newly stipulated international frontiers exactly as they had been previously defined and mandated by the original post-war Treaty of Versailles.
4. France made a formal, binding diplomatic commitment to remain fully prepared to provide immediate military intervention and comprehensive strategic help to defend

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

either Poland or Czechoslovakia if Germany ever decided to attack them.

132. Highlight any four strategic advantages Germany gained by signing the Non-Aggression Pact with Poland in 1934.

Ans :

The 1934 Non-Aggression Pact provided Hitler with vital diplomatic leverage during his early consolidation of power.

1. The treaty legally provided Germany with a secure ten-year diplomatic assurance of absolute non-aggression from Poland, effectively pacifying the tense eastern border while Hitler secretly focused on rapidly rebuilding his domestic military strength.
2. This strategic agreement successfully transformed Poland into a completely neutral geographical buffer state situated directly between communist Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany, substantially reducing the immediate threat of an unexpected Soviet military invasion.
3. By independently engaging with the German government, the Polish state subsequently became significantly less strategically dependent on its traditional diplomatic alliance with France, thereby deliberately weakening the overarching French influence in Eastern Europe.
4. It crucially secured a binding Polish guarantee to remain completely politically neutral in the specific event that Germany decided to launch future aggressive military maneuvers against neighboring nations like Austria and Czechoslovakia.

133. Explain any four characteristics that made the Second World War uniquely different from previous global conflicts.

Ans :

The Second World War introduced unprecedented scales of destruction, technological innovation, and ideological conflict.

1. It functioned fundamentally as a 'total war', meaning that absolutely all available economic resources of a participating country and every civilian activity of the entire nation were strictly redirected toward achieving military purposes.
2. The geographical scope of this devastating conflict was entirely world-wide, demanding complex global strategies as its massive, highly destructive military battles were relentlessly fought across literally all inhabitable quarters of the entire globe.
3. Unlike the static trench warfare of previous eras, this conflict was uniquely characterized by expedient military mobility, prominently featuring highly mechanized, lightning-fast 'Blitzkrieg' strategies that could crush entire nations within a few months.
4. It was fundamentally a brutal war of uncompromising ideologies, where totalitarian philosophies like Nazism, which aggressively promoted racial superiority, directly challenged the established liberal democratic philosophies prevalent throughout the nations of Western Europe.

134. State any four outcomes resulting from the German attack on Denmark and Norway in April 1940.

Ans :

The sudden German invasion of Scandinavia produced significant military and political consequences for the warring factions.

1. Hitler's heavily armed troops successfully executed a rapid and unexpected military occupation of Denmark, easily overwhelming local defenses and establishing immediate authoritarian control over the small nation before any meaningful resistance could organize.
2. The German forces strategically landed at the main Norwegian commercial ports, forcing all deployed Allied military forces to be hastily withdrawn because they were completely unprepared to attack and violently dislodge the entrenched Germans.
3. The disastrous military failure fundamentally exposed the severe administrative incompetence of the incumbent British Prime Minister, generating massive domestic political outrage that ultimately forced him to immediately resign his powerful government position in disgrace.
4. Following this political collapse, Winston Churchill successfully came to power in Britain, while Germany simultaneously regained its vital Scandinavian strategic bases, permanently freeing itself from lingering worries regarding critical Swedish iron ore supplies.

NODIA

BETTER THAN BOOK IN THE MARKET

Why students are choosing this book 👉

School teachers already use this content to set papers.

Still not sure?

- 👉 Match this PDF with your question papers
- 👉 See the similarity yourself

Why does this happen?

- ✓ Teachers have its PDF & Word files
- ✓ Easy access
- ✓ Direct copy-paste questions
- ✓ Same pattern followed

Don't miss out—get the advantage today!

135. Discuss any four significant aspects of the Dunkirk Incident during the early phase of the Second World War.

Ans :

The Dunkirk evacuation was a desperate yet remarkable operation that saved hundreds of thousands of Allied soldiers.

1. When massive numbers of British, French, and Belgian forces became completely surrounded by the advancing German army on the northern French coast, the British urgently decided to evacuate their trapped military personnel across the channel.
2. The German military authority inexplicably issued a sudden halt order to their rapidly advancing tanks due to marshy terrain, granting the desperate Allied army vital time to properly organize and execute the massive evacuation.
3. Executed under the codename 'Operation Dynamo', the courageous British Navy achieved a spectacular logistical success by safely evacuating over 3,38,000 predominantly British troops despite suffering under constant, heavy aerial bombardment from the German Luftwaffe.
4. Although Prime Minister Churchill utilized the miraculous 'Dunkirk Spirit' to significantly boost national morale, the retreating troops had practically abandoned all their heavy weapons and military equipment, severely crippling Britain's immediate combat capabilities.

136. Analyse any four reasons that led to the defeat of the Axis forces at the Battles of El Alamein.

Ans :

The Axis defeat in North Africa was caused by severe logistical shortcomings and superior Allied tactics.

1. The German military forces, permanently stationed deep within the harsh environments of El Alamein, were positioned geographically quite far from their primary supply bases, causing severe, continuous disruptions to their daily logistical operations.
2. After enduring an exhausting and unrelenting series of harsh desert battles against the Allied forces, the renowned African Korps became extremely battle-weary, suffering from dramatically depleted physical stamina and dangerously low combat morale.
3. The newly appointed British General Montgomery expertly utilized the extended preparation time to meticulously build up a highly impressive, heavily reinforced military army consisting of thousands of fresh soldiers, modern tanks, and artillery systems.
4. Montgomery strategically executed a brilliantly planned, massively reinforced sudden military attack, unleashing a devastating two-pronged offensive accompanied by overwhelming artillery fire that completely shattered the deeply entrenched German defensive lines across the desert.

137. Examine any four factors that contributed to the American victory over Japan at Midway Island in 1942.

Ans :

The Battle of Midway proved to be a decisive turning point due to superior American intelligence and tactics.

1. American military intelligence achieved a massive strategic advantage because they were able to brilliantly intercept and completely break the highly classified, secret Japanese radio transmission codes just prior to the massive enemy naval offensive.
2. By successfully deciphering these secret military codes, the American naval commanders knew exactly when and precisely where the massive Japanese naval attacks were scheduled to be launched, allowing them to prepare perfect defensive ambushes.
3. Despite fighting against much heavier numerical odds, the exceptionally prepared American forces successfully managed to completely destroy four major Japanese aircraft carriers alongside exactly 330 highly advanced Japanese combat airplanes during the intense battle.
4. The catastrophic Japanese loss of vital ammunition supplies, irreplaceable aircraft carriers, and experienced strike planes fundamentally weakened their offensive capabilities, permanently shifting the overarching balance of naval supremacy across the vast Pacific Ocean toward America.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

which possessed numerous valuable colonial territories like Burma and India.

3. Anticipating this inevitable imperial clash, Japan actively looked for a heavily militarized, aggressive European ally who would also be fully ready and completely willing to fiercely fight against the powerful British Empire across multiple global combat fronts.
4. The three aggressive Axis powers inherently shared the exact same powerful geopolitical enemies, specifically the United Kingdom, the USA, and the USSR, making their international military alliance a basically natural and highly complementary strategic geopolitical match.

144. The Anglo-German Naval Agreement of 1935 significantly altered the balance of naval power in Europe.
Explain any four consequences of this controversial pact signed between Britain and Germany.

Ans :

This naval agreement inadvertently encouraged Hitler's aggression while severely straining diplomatic trust among the Allied powers.

1. By officially securing this naval treaty, Hitler successfully gained a formal British assurance allowing the German navy to expand up to thirty-five percent of the total strength of the prestigious and exceptionally powerful British royal naval fleet.
2. Britain carelessly signed this critical diplomatic pact entirely without consulting her other two major western allies, which profoundly alienated the French government and consequently made France completely lose her established political confidence in British international reliability.
3. Taking immediate, aggressive advantage of this highly permissive diplomatic pact, Germany rapidly raised twenty-one large naval vessels and forty-seven specialized boats, simultaneously undertaking numerous additional advanced naval military constructions stealthily by the critical year of 1938.
4. Because Britain essentially condoned this illegal German military expansion, it strongly encouraged Hitler to confidently move ahead quietly with his massive illegal programme of raising a massive national army through mandatory conscription and extensive heavy re-armament.

NODIA

145. Following the German invasion of Poland, a period of apparent inactivity known as the Phoney War occurred.
Discuss any four features of this specific period between October 1939 and March 1940.

Ans :

The Phoney War was a deceptive lull masking intense covert preparations by both the Allied and Axis powers.

1. During this highly unusual six-month period, there were absolutely no major military hostilities initiated, and no significant land combat operations were aggressively executed by either the powerful Allied forces or the heavily armed German military units.
2. Along the heavily fortified French border, the mobilized British and French troops stood completely stationary behind the famous Maginot Line, directly facing the inactive German army which had strictly manned the defensive fortifications of the opposing Siegfried Line.
3. This strange period of apparent battlefield inactivity actually occurred in physical reality because the severe advent of harsh winter weather created extreme environmental conditions that were simply not physically conducive for launching major offensives for either opposing side.
4. Despite the complete absence of open military combat, both opposing camps utilized this comparative calmness to secretly get completely ready for massive future onslaughts, with Britain and France desperately attempting to physically prepare to prevent further unexpected German aggression.

146. To execute the invasion of Britain, Germany realized it first had to achieve absolute aerial supremacy.
Highlight any four strategies employed by Germany to defeat Britain during the Battle of Britain.

Ans :

Germany launched a relentless aerial campaign designed to crush British defenses and civilian morale.

disadvantage and indirectly impacting their leaders by making them lose the war mentally.

141. The Saar Plebiscite of 1935 was an early indicator of Germany's expanding territorial ambitions under Hitler.
Enumerate any four developments related to this event that facilitated the return of the region to Germany.

Ans :

The recovery of the Saar basin was a major propaganda victory for the newly established Nazi regime.

1. According to the strict mandates of the Treaty of Versailles, the valuable Saar region was deliberately detached from Germany and subsequently occupied by France, which aggressively exploited its rich local resources for fifteen long years.
2. Seeking to violently disrupt this foreign occupation, ambitious Nazi political operatives covertly interfered deeply into the regional affairs of the Saar basin, meticulously organizing a massive and highly effective propaganda campaign heavily favouring German reunification.
3. The relentless and highly aggressive Nazi political propaganda proved to be exceptionally strong and persuasive, completely overwhelming the local opposition and managing to guarantee a massive, overwhelming level of popular success during the subsequent voting process.
4. Following the highly publicized regional plebiscite in January 1935, the enthusiastic local population cast an astonishing ninety percent of their democratic votes in absolute favour of officially returning the entire Saar territory directly to German administrative control.

142. The Corfu Incident of 1923 was a significant early diplomatic crisis that tested international peacekeeping efforts.
Trace the sequence of any four events that characterized this conflict between Italy and Greece.

Ans :

The Corfu crisis showcased Mussolini's aggressive posturing and the early vulnerabilities of the League of Nations.

1. The diplomatic crisis was violently triggered when three prominent Italian military officers were unexpectedly and brutally killed while mediating a tense, ongoing international border dispute situated geographically between the sovereign nations of Greece and Albania.
2. Outraged by the assassinations, Italian dictator Benito Mussolini aggressively demanded an exceptionally huge financial compensation from the Greek government, but Greece firmly and officially refused to pay the exorbitant penalty demanded by the furious fascist leader.
3. In swift military retaliation for the denied financial payment, a heavily armed Italian military force violently invaded and successfully occupied the strategic Greek island called Corfu, prompting the desperate Greek government to formally appeal to the League of Nations.
4. When Mussolini arrogantly threatened to completely withdraw Italy from the organization, the intimidated League eventually ordered Greece to pay the demanded compensation, successfully enhancing Italian prestige while simultaneously creating incredibly bitter diplomatic relations between Greece and Italy.

143. The Tripartite Pact officially cemented the military and political bonds of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis.
State any four reasons why Japan sought to forge a strong alliance with Italy and Germany.

Ans :

Japan strategically aligned with European fascist powers to secure its ambitious imperial objectives in East Asia.

1. Japan interpreted Germany's successful military occupation of European territories as a fatal blow to Western democracies, prompting Tokyo's leadership to eagerly exploit the chaotic European affairs by developing very close, strategic diplomatic relations with the victorious Berlin government.
2. Japan possessed a powerful desire to conquer the Pacific and East Asia, but knew this aggressive expansion would inevitably cause a massive war against Great Britain,

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

crucial bridges, burning down vital factories, wrecking railways, and completely damaging all standing agricultural food crops.

149. The Allied invasion of German-occupied France in 1944 was a remarkable and highly complex military operation.
Mention any four key features of this massive assault known as Operation Overlord.

Ans :

Operation Overlord successfully breached Hitler's Atlantic defenses through unprecedented scale and innovative logistical planning.

1. Determining that the timing was absolutely perfect due to achieving total Allied air superiority, over three million heavily armed Allied troops successfully landed simultaneously upon the heavily fortified Normandy beaches despite encountering incredibly strong and fierce German military resistance.
2. The massive invasion force executed incredibly complex, highly coordinated amphibious combat landings that took place simultaneously from both the turbulent sea and the contested air across a massively expansive sixty-mile stretch of the heavily defended Normandy coastal beaches.
3. To properly support the massive influx of heavy military equipment and thousands of troops, the ingenious Allies successfully towed massive prefabricated structures called 'Mulberry' harbours entirely across the channel from Britain, perfectly positioning them securely near the dangerous Normandy coast.
4. To continuously supply the rapidly advancing mechanized armies with essential fuel, the Allies remarkably constructed and successfully operated highly specialized, massive underwater fuel pipelines that were carefully set up completely submerged beneath the rough waters of the English Channel.

150. The Fall of Berlin marked the final collapse of the Nazi regime in Europe.
Discuss any four developments that led to the capture of the German capital in 1945.

NODIA

Ans :

The final assault on Berlin was the culmination of intense multi-front pressure that finally broke the German military.

1. Early in the critical year of 1945, the collapsing nation of Germany was being simultaneously and violently invaded across two massive combat fronts, facing overwhelming military pressure from the heavily armed Allies advancing relentlessly from both the east and west.
2. While the aggressive British General Montgomery strongly wanted to execute a remarkably quick, concentrated military thrust to rapidly reach the German capital before the advancing Soviets, the cautious American General Eisenhower firmly wanted to move his troops slowly along a broad front.
3. Because Eisenhower strictly and stubbornly refused to aggressively move his powerful American military forces hurriedly toward the capital city, the defending German metropolis of Berlin ultimately and devastatingly fell directly before the massively overwhelming, violently advancing Russian communist army.
4. As the total military capture of Berlin became absolutely inevitable and completely undeniable, an increasingly desperate Hitler finally committed suicide in May 1945, immediately forcing the entirely shattered German military command to surrender to the victorious Allied forces completely unconditionally.

151. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Britain and France accepted various acts of aggression... They thought this was one sure way to avoid war at all cost. Their great fear was the bombing on defenceless cities. Moreover, Britain, being in an economic crisis, wanted to avoid any re-armament programme or heavy war expenses."
Explain any four reasons why Britain and France followed the diplomatic approach described in the passage.

Ans :

The Appeasement policy was driven by intense economic fears, military unpreparedness, and anti-communist sentiments.

1. The British and French governments deeply believed that aggressively pursuing

1. The German military high command officially decided to systematically destroy all the operational British air bases as an absolutely necessary and critical preliminary military step required to successfully execute a massive ground invasion to occupy the entirety of England.
2. Operating under Hitler's direct military orders, the German armed forces meticulously planned an incredibly massive aerial bombing campaign specifically designed to cause incredibly heavy structural and economic damages to England through continuous, overwhelming air and sea attacks.
3. The formidable German Luftwaffe began aggressively attacking and mercilessly bombing highly strategic British logistical targets, specifically focusing heavy destruction upon crucial radar stations, busy coastal ports, large commercial harbours, major airports, and numerous essential industrial factories.
4. After the British forces courageously raided Berlin in retaliation, an infuriated Hitler strategically shifted his entire bombing focus, ordering the mighty Luftwaffe to relentlessly and mercilessly bomb the highly populated civilian capital city of London into absolute submission.

147. The Battle of Britain became a crucial turning point, proving that the German forces were not invincible.
Analyse any four reasons that contributed to the success of the British forces in this battle.

Ans :

British victory was achieved through superior technology, tactical intelligence, and a critical German strategic blunder.

1. The British military effectively utilized a highly advanced, newly constructed chain of specialized coastal radar stations, which provided their defending forces with incredibly accurate and absolutely adequate advance warnings regarding incoming, highly destructive enemy German aerial bombing raids.
2. The royal British air force demonstrated exceptional combat superiority because their highly advanced fighter planes, specifically the Spitfires and Hurricanes, were significantly faster and substantially more militarily powerful than the opposing German combat aircraft utilized during the intense dogfights.
3. British pilots proved to be vastly more than a simple combat match for the invading Germans, fiercely inflicting incredibly heavy, unrecoverable mechanical and human losses upon the attacking Luftwaffe squadrons during numerous intense daily aerial combat engagements.
4. Hitler made a massive tactical mistake by switching his military focus to bombing civilian London, which miraculously took the destructive pressure off the struggling British military air bases, allowing the defenders vital time to adequately protect their essential radar installations.

NODIA

148. Operation Barbarossa was the massive German military campaign intended to conquer the Soviet Union.
Examine any four aspects of the German attack blueprint and the corresponding Russian defensive response.

Ans :

The invasion featured a massive multi-pronged German assault met by ruthless and determined Russian resistance.

1. The highly ambitious German attack blueprint involved a massive, heavily armed military advancement stretching continuously across a massive thousand-mile combat front, strategically executing three spectacular, simultaneous motorized drives directed toward Leningrad, Moscow, and Stalingrad.
2. The initial stage of this invasion was an incredibly enormous blitzkrieg operation, aggressively utilizing approximately three and a half million armed combat men, alongside thousands of heavy tanks and aircraft to rapidly capture important Soviet cities like Riga and Kiev.
3. As the overwhelmed Russian forces desperately retreated before the rapidly advancing German army, they ruthlessly and systematically adopted a highly destructive 'scorched earth' policy to deliberately prevent the invading Germans from gaining any kind of existing logistical advantage.
4. Executing this strict scorched earth strategy, the retreating Russian military took absolute care to intentionally destroy all functional infrastructure, deliberately blowing up

138. Highlight any four major contributions of the United States army toward achieving Allied victory in Europe.

Ans :

The entry of the United States provided crucial manpower and resources that shifted the European war's momentum.

1. The combined American and British military forces effectively launched a massive joint offensive that successfully landed troops near Algiers, systematically clearing out all entrenched enemy Axis powers from the entirety of the North African region.
2. The heavily reinforced Allied army brilliantly captured the entire Italian island of Sicily before successfully crossing over to the mainland, subsequently marching relentlessly upon Rome and forcefully compelling the Italian fascist government to surrender unconditionally.
3. On D-Day, over three million heavily armed Allied troops, significantly supported by overwhelming American military numbers, successfully executed 'Operation Overlord', landing directly on the Normandy beaches to systematically liberate Northern France from harsh German domination.
4. The immense combined force of America and Britain successfully pushed back the desperately advancing German army during the critical Battle of the Bulge, inflicting terrible, unrecoverable military losses that completely shattered Germany's final defensive capabilities.

139. Explain any four key features of the 'island hopping' strategy employed by the Allied forces in the Pacific region.

Ans :

The 'island hopping' campaign was a specialized military blueprint designed to systematically dismantle Japan's Pacific empire.

1. Devised primarily by American General MacArthur, this highly specialized military blueprint strategically directed the Allied forces to specifically occupy only carefully selected, highly strategic enemy islands rather than attempting to conquer every single Japanese outpost.
2. The strategy explicitly targeted isolated islands that possessed exceptional military value, particularly focusing on capturing vital landmasses that featured existing operational airfields or safe, deep-water anchorages necessary to strongly support subsequent advanced naval fleet operations.
3. By methodically hopping from one conquered island to the next strategic target, the immense geographical distance between the advancing American military bases and the Japanese mainland was significantly and systematically shortened over several grueling years.
4. This aggressive forward movement enabled the triumphant Americans to rapidly establish powerful new forward land bases while simultaneously cutting off vulnerable Japanese supply lines, ultimately culminating in the total defeat of all surrounding Japanese islands.

140. Discuss any four ways in which the war of ideology and Allied political foresight contributed to the ultimate defeat of the Axis powers.

Ans :

Superior Allied leadership and a compelling moral vision played crucial roles in overcoming the Axis threat.

1. Allied leaders like Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin consistently demonstrated unflinching political determination and exceptional strategic foresight, providing incredibly stable and inspiring leadership that successfully sustained the deep self-confidence of the diverse populations within the Allied nations.
2. The Allied powers successfully articulated a powerful, unifying ideological vision by loudly championing democratic freedoms, specifically fighting to secure fundamental global liberties including freedom from fear, freedom from want, freedom of worship, and essential political freedom.
3. By aggressively adopting a completely deliberate, ruthless policy of violently terrorizing conquered civilian populations, Germany and Japan deeply shocked the global moral conscience, inadvertently creating widespread moral fervour that heavily favoured fierce resistance to Axis aggression.
4. This profound ideological battle strictly framed the devastating conflict as a righteous fight for civilization, psychologically placing the Axis powers at a severe diplomatic

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

the diplomatic policy of appeasement was absolutely correct because they desperately viewed it as the only genuinely sure way to avoid another devastating global war at absolutely all possible costs.

2. Struggling immensely under the crushing weight of a massive national economic crisis, the British government desperately wanted to completely avoid initiating any expensive, heavy re-armament programmes that would generate incredibly massive and entirely unmanageable national financial war expenses.
3. Many prominent political leaders in Britain genuinely felt that nations like Germany and Italy possessed entirely legitimate and genuine diplomatic grievances because they had been deliberately deprived and treated exceptionally badly by the harsh mandates of the original Treaty of Versailles.
4. Many Western nations, especially conservative Britain, were profoundly terrified of rapidly spreading Russian Communism, and they strategically believed that allowing Hitler's rising aggression would effectively create a powerful fascist buffer state that could successfully drive the dangerous communist threat away.

152. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Hitler demanded the return of a free port on the northern border of Poland and a road and railway connection across the Polish Corridor to link East Prussia with Germany. The Polish government obviously refused to consider the German demand on the basis of an Anglo-French guarantee."
Highlight any four reasons why Hitler specifically targeted the port city mentioned in the passage.

Ans :

Danzig was highly coveted by Germany due to its demographic composition, strategic location, and economic value.

1. The port city of Danzig possessed immense geographic and commercial importance because it was highly strategically situated directly within the fertile delta of the Vistula river, effectively serving as an exceptionally vital chief centre for managing Poland's entire lucrative sea trade.
2. Due to its highly advantageous coastal harbour and incredibly easy navigational access directly to the expansive Baltic Sea, capturing the crucial Danzig port would powerfully and significantly contribute to the massive enhancement of overarching Polish maritime trade and regional commerce.
3. Hitler aggressively rationalized his explosive territorial demand by forcefully pointing out that the highly contested city of Danzig was already predominantly and overwhelmingly populated by ethnic German citizens who genuinely desired immediate political reunification with the expanding greater German empire.
4. Furthermore, Hitler possessed deep ideological motives to aggressively attack the port because the city actively nurtured dangerous communist political ideas, and it was also strictly politically controlled by France, which was the traditional and most hated national enemy of fascist Germany.

153. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"During 1932-33, a conference was organised in Geneva to workout policies to reduce armaments, mainly of Germany. Alarmed by the rapid spread of Nazism, France refused to disarm itself or allow Germany to continue with its arms proliferation programme."
Trace any four developments related to the failure of the conference mentioned in the passage.

Ans :

The breakdown of the Disarmament Conference accelerated global militarization and diplomatic isolation.

1. Growing increasingly alarmed by the incredibly rapid and highly aggressive political spread of radical Nazism, the deeply suspicious French government flatly and completely refused to voluntarily disarm its own defensive military forces during the highly tense international diplomatic negotiations.
2. Furthermore, the extremely cautious French diplomatic delegation adamantly refused to officially grant the ambitious German government any legal permission to continuously proceed with its highly controversial and massive national arms proliferation and heavy military re-armament manufacturing programme.
3. Angered by this firm diplomatic rejection and quickly realizing that Britain and Italy secretly shared the exact same restrictive anti-German sentiments as

NODIA

France, an infuriated Germany abruptly and permanently withdrew its entire political delegation from the struggling international disarmament conference.

4. A week after abandoning the conference, Germany shockingly withdrew from the League of Nations entirely, which immediately and disastrously encouraged a highly aggressive Japan to follow suit because the Japanese government was also desperately looking for unchecked opportunities to rebuild its own army.

154. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The southern prong of the German invasion penetrated deeply through the Crimea. But here, the German attack was finally checked. An epic battle continued for about six months until the Germans, trapped in a pincer movement, were reduced to 12,000 from an original strength of 3,30,000."
Analyse any four causes for the failure of the German forces in the battle described above.

Ans :

The German catastrophe at Stalingrad resulted from severe logistical failures and gross strategic miscalculations.

1. The highly arrogant German army commanding officers committed a massive and catastrophic tactical blunder by severely and consistently underestimating the incredible physical resilience, sheer numerical strength, and absolute fierce determination of their deeply entrenched Russian military opponents during the battle.
2. The incredibly complex logistical supply operations designed to support the massive German military invasion were grossly inadequate, repeatedly failing to deliver essential daily combat resources, heavy artillery munitions, and vital medical supplies to the desperately struggling frontline soldiers.
3. The ambitious German invasion was catastrophically undermined by incredibly faulty strategic planning and a complete lack of basic administrative foresight, specifically because a highly obsessed Hitler completely failed to realize that the brutal Russian winter climate could be far worse than Germany's.
4. Consequently, the freezing German combat soldiers were absolutely not supplied with any adequate or properly insulated winter clothing precisely when they desperately and badly needed those vital protective garments to survive the exceptionally harsh and deeply freezing sub-zero Russian temperatures.

155. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The defeat at this Russian city was a catastrophe for the Germans. It shattered the myth that they were invincible. The surrender in February 1943 was the beginning of the end of Germany, fundamentally altering the trajectory of the Second World War."
Discuss any four significant impacts of the battle mentioned in the passage.

Ans :

The profound defeat at Stalingrad irreversibly damaged the German war machine and energized the Allied forces.

1. The catastrophic military defeat decisively and permanently shattered the widespread psychological myth that the highly feared German military forces were completely invincible, proving to the watching world that the seemingly unstoppable Nazi blitzkrieg could actually be forcefully halted and utterly crushed.
2. The spectacular defensive victory incredibly boosted the previously flagging overall morale of the entire Russian military and civilian population, powerfully motivating them to aggressively follow up this massive victory by successfully launching numerous highly destructive and relentless offensive counterattacks against the invaders.
3. This monumental, incredibly bloody six-month battle conclusively paved the strategic geographical way for the deeply exhausted but newly energized Russian military forces to eventually drive the remaining retreating German occupation armies completely and permanently out of sovereign Russian territorial borders.
4. The massive three-pronged military invasion that culminated in this horrific defeat was historically regarded as the undeniable beginning of the absolute end for the German empire, witnessing unprecedented human violence and massive structural destruction that collectively killed over twenty-six million people.

156. Read the excerpt below carefully.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

"General Tojo became aggressive and launched a sudden massive attack on the US naval base on 7 December 1941, without any warning. Till then the USA was neutral. Three days after this incident, Japan sank two British battleships in the Gulf of Siam."
State any four significant consequences of the Japanese attack described in the passage.

Ans :

The surprise attack on Pearl Harbour fundamentally expanded the global scope of the conflict by drawing in the United States.

1. The incredibly sudden, highly destructive, and completely unprovoked Japanese military attack instantly and decisively forced the previously neutral United States of America to formally and aggressively declare all-out war upon the combined Axis powers of Japan, Germany, and Italy.
2. By successfully destroying a massive portion of the American naval fleet, the highly aggressive attack temporarily granted the advancing Japanese empire almost complete, unchecked military and naval control over the vast and highly strategic expanses of the Pacific Ocean.
3. Capitalizing on this massive initial military advantage, by May 1942 the rampant Japanese forces had successfully invaded and forcefully captured numerous vital British and Dutch colonial territories, specifically conquering Hong Kong, Malaya, Singapore, Burma, the Dutch East Indies, and the Philippines.
4. The remarkably rapid and highly aggressive Japanese territorial expansion shockingly allowed their naval and military forces to almost reach the highly vulnerable eastern geographic gates of America, severely and directly threatening the established British and American defensive military positions located there.

157. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The British victory is one of the major turning points of the World War. Mussolini's African gamble, implemented by Hitler, had failed. The action officially ended all Axis presence on the African continent, securing the Suez Canal for the Allies."
Mention any four significant outcomes of the battles referenced in the passage.

Ans :

The victory at El Alamein permanently neutralized the Axis threat in Africa and restored Allied strategic momentum.

1. The triumphant British army successfully managed to aggressively attack and completely sink numerous vital Axis maritime supply ships, devastatingly causing incredibly severe combat shortages of essential daily food, heavy motorized fuel, and vital explosive ammunitions for the retreating enemy forces.
2. While expertly destroying the enemy's vulnerable maritime logistical networks, the highly successful British naval and ground forces were simultaneously and completely able to successfully protect and fully maintain the essential integrity of the Allied power's own crucial, expansive military supply chain.
3. The decisive military victory powerfully encouraged the emboldened British military forces to confidently advance forward and completely lay strict administrative control over the highly strategic North African coastal territories of Morocco and Algiers, thereby permanently halting further German and Italian aggression.
4. This monumental British battlefield victory completely stopped the highly dangerous and very possible strategic military link-up between the advancing Axis African forces and the aggressive German armies that were currently operating deeply within the contested eastern territories of the Ukraine.

NODIA

158. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"To win the war at different fronts, continuous supply of important raw materials were urgently needed. On this point, the Axis powers were very much handicapped. On the other hand, America's support made the Allies very much strong."
Explain any four ways in which material and resource disparities contributed to the defeat of the Axis powers.

Ans :

The overwhelming industrial and resource superiority of the Allied powers ultimately crushed the strained Axis war economies.

1. The fundamental structural weakness crippling the ambitious Axis powers was their incredibly severe, ongoing national

diplomatic assistance to help each other in the event of any unprovoked aggression or invasion initiated by another nation, thereby creating a robust collective security framework among the European powers.
3. Under the explicit provisions of the diplomatic agreement, Germany was required to formally agree to and definitively accept the stipulated international frontiers exactly as they had been previously defined and mandated by the deeply resented Treaty of Versailles.
4. The treaty specifically mandated that France must always be fully prepared and ready to provide direct military help to Poland or Czechoslovakia if either of those vulnerable eastern nations were ever attacked by an aggressive and expansionist Germany.

171. Review the archival image provided below and address the question.

A military aircraft engages in heavy aerial combat over English skies during the summer and autumn of 1940.
Discuss the major reasons for Britain's unexpected success against Germany in the Battle of Britain.

Ans :

Britain achieved a crucial victory against the German Luftwaffe due to several tactical and technological advantages.
1. A newly established chain of advanced radar stations gave the British military the adequate and crucial advance warning of incoming air raids, allowing them to effectively mobilise their defences and intercept the German bombers before they reached their targets.
2. The British Royal Air Force was equipped with highly advanced fighter planes, specifically the Spitfires and Hurricanes, which proved to be significantly faster, more agile, and substantially more powerful in aerial combat than the corresponding German fighter aircraft.
3. Germany made a severe tactical mistake when Hitler shifted the focus of the Luftwaffe attacks away from the critical British air bases and radar stations, instead redirecting the relentless bombing campaigns toward the civilian population in London.
4. This strategic switch to bombing London became a boon in disguise for Britain, as it gave the Royal Air Force the vital scope and necessary time to repair, protect, and strengthen their air bases, factories, and railway stations.

172. Inspect the political artwork below and answer the question asked.
A coalition formed between three major aggressive nations aiming to establish a new order in their respective spheres.
Explain the primary factors that led to Japan forming a strategic alliance with Italy and Germany under the Tripartite Pact.

Ans :

The Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis grew out of the shared diplomatic efforts and specific expansionist interests of the three nations.
1. Japan interpreted Nazi Germany's successful invasion of European democracies as a fatal blow to western powers, prompting Tokyo's leadership to exploit the current state of affairs and develop close relations with Berlin to further their own expansionist ambitions.
2. Japan possessed the means and will to conquer the Pacific and East Asia, but knew expanding into resource-rich colonies like Burma and India would lead to war against Great Britain, requiring a strong ally ready to fight the British.
3. The Axis powers naturally gravitated towards each other because they shared the exact same enemies, namely the UK, USA, and USSR, while fundamentally not competing with each other for the same geographical spheres of political or economic influence.
4. Japan recognized the leadership of Germany and Italy in establishing a new European

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

3. Japan committed a highly similar and fatal strategic mistake by aggressively expanding its ambitious imperial military operations incredibly far beyond its actual basic national industrial capacity for successfully holding and permanently defending its newly acquired, highly dispersed Pacific island territorial gains.
4. Furthermore, Hitler committed the ultimate fatal tactical error by foolishly getting his struggling nation directly involved in an aggressive, open military confrontation with the massive United States, creating an impossibly expansive global war that definitively ensured the total destruction of the German empire.

161. Read the extract given below carefully.
"At the end of the First World War, Germany faced a period of decline marked by severe problems of unemployment and soaring prices. This destroyed confidence in the democratic government, leading to extreme nationalism. Simultaneously, the international peace keeping body formed after the war completely proved to be incapable in carrying out its noble mission, as it could not prevent major powers from pursuing naked aggression."
Examine any two features each of Extreme Nationalism in Germany and the weakness of the League of Nations.

Ans :

Both the radicalization of German politics and the systemic failure of international diplomacy directly precipitated the war.

Extreme Nationalism in Germany:

1. The severe post-war national decline generated an incredibly extreme brand of aggressive militant nationalism that desperately made the frustrated German population place massive political emphasis solely upon the absolute rebirth and glorious total restoration of their struggling nation to its previous heights.
2. When Adolf Hitler successfully came to political power, his aggressive demands for absolute German self-determination caused the excessive, blind political chauvinism and dangerous ideological extremism of the desperate German people to rapidly reach their absolute highest and most destructive national point.

Weakness of the League of Nations:

1. The supposedly powerful international organization completely proved to be inherently weak and entirely politically incapable of successfully carrying out its noble, foundational global mission of strictly maintaining lasting international peace and preventing unexpected unprovoked military aggressions among its various member countries.
2. The highly ineffective League notoriously and consistently failed to properly intervene when powerful aggressive nations violated international borders, completely failing to prevent Japan from aggressively invading Chinese Manchuria or to physically stop fascist Italy from violently invading the sovereign African nation of Abyssinia.

NODIA

162. Read the extract given below carefully.
"From the mid-1920s, there was a persistent feeling that war must be avoided at all cost. When Chamberlain became Prime Minister, he gave this policy a new character. He believed reasonable claims could be met by negotiation rather than by force. However, this subdued behaviour on the part of major powers only encouraged bolder steps by the aggressors."
Discuss any four significant ramifications or actions taken under the policy described in the passage.

Ans :

The Appeasement policy inadvertently empowered fascist dictatorships by repeatedly ignoring their blatant treaty violations.

1. The highly controversial policy of appeasement deeply and fundamentally influenced the complex trajectory of international diplomatic relations between the turbulent years of 1920 and 1939, consistently failing to establish any firm boundaries against the rising aggressive expansionist threats within continental Europe.
2. Due to their strict adherence to this passive policy, the British and French governments took absolutely no punitive diplomatic or military action whatsoever against the highly illegal, massive German re-armament programme that explicitly and brazenly violated the established Treaty of Versailles.
3. Britain demonstrated an extreme lack of appropriate diplomatic action against Italy following the brutal Abyssinian invasion,

army crossed the Mediterranean Sea and successfully captured the entire island of Sicily, establishing a vital strategic foothold just off the southern coast of the Italian mainland.
3. Utilising their newly established base in Sicily, the Allied forces boldly crossed over to the mainland of Italy in July 1943 and immediately began a relentless military march northward upon the capital city of Rome to dismantle the regime.
4. This overwhelming Allied invasion directly resulted in the fascist dictator Mussolini being swiftly removed from power, forcing Italy to surrender unconditionally, although the occupying German army continued to offer tough resistance against the Allies for another five months.

175. Observe the military archival photograph below and answer the following question.

High-ranking Allied commanders finalise the extensive logistical planning for a massive amphibious invasion of German-occupied territory.
Discuss the execution and immediate significance of the Allied invasion of German-occupied France (Operation Overlord) in June 1944.

Ans :

Operation Overlord, or the Normandy Landing, was a remarkable military operation that shifted the momentum of the war.
1. The Allies launched the massive operation on 6 June 1944, landing over three million Allied troops on a sixty-mile stretch of Normandy beaches from the sea and air, despite facing incredibly strong and deeply entrenched German military resistance.
2. The operation was meticulously planned and executed using innovative engineering, such as setting up prefabricated 'Mulberry' harbours carried from Britain and installing underwater pipelines to ensure a continuous supply of carrying fuel for the advancing Allied military vehicles.
3. The successful invasion rapidly liberated most of northern France, including Paris on 25 August, effectively pushing the dangerous German rocket-launching sites out of action and crippling the German army's ability to maintain its stronghold over the occupied western territories.
4. Significantly, the brilliant operation restored lost confidence and massively boosted the morale of the Allied forces, making them confidently feel that the time had arrived to launch a final, overwhelming offensive directly against Germany to end the devastating war.

EIGHT MARKS QUESTIONS

176. With reference to any eight strategic, economic, or political factors, examine why the military alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan ultimately lost the Second World War.

Ans :

The collapse of the Axis powers resulted from inherent strategic weaknesses, lack of coordination, and the overwhelming military and economic superiority of the Allied forces during the conflict.
1. The Axis powers never developed collaborative institutions to effectively coordinate and amalgamate their respective foreign policies or military strategies, completely failing to match the unified command structure successfully utilized by the Allies.
2. Prominent Allied war leaders like Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin demonstrated vastly superior political foresight, providing unflinching determination that continuously sustained the self-confidence and morale of populations across the Allied countries.
3. By adopting a deliberate policy of brutally terrorising conquered populations,

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

operation was the strong belief that if the devastating bombing had not been ruthlessly done, the brutal, highly bloody conventional war would have definitely continued raging within the Pacific zone for at least another year.

165. Read the extract given below carefully.
"While the Axis enjoyed early success, they were gradually beaten back. The Axis partners had common interests but never developed institutions that could amalgamate their strategies. Conversely, the war leaders of the Allied power gave evidence of unflinching determination. Furthermore, the deliberate policy of terrorising conquered people shocked the conscience of the world."
Highlight any four ways in which administrative and structural differences between the alliances caused the Axis failure.

Ans :

The Axis powers failed due to incredibly poor strategic coordination and highly counterproductive, brutal occupation policies.

1. The aggressive Axis partners completely failed to construct any highly effective, centralized administrative institutions that could have successfully helped them to properly coordinate their vast military efforts and strategically amalgamate their completely respective, highly independent foreign diplomatic policies exactly as the successful Allies did.
2. The Axis powers foolishly and incredibly arrogantly never genuinely imagined or properly prepared for the highly dangerous possibility that the staunchly democratic, capitalist Western powers would actually be completely willing to politically shake hands and effectively cooperate with the massive communist conglomerate of Soviet Russia.
3. By aggressively and consistently adopting a completely deliberate, highly brutal administrative policy of violently terrorising the diverse conquered civilian populations, Germany and Japan deeply shocked the global moral conscience, inadvertently creating widespread, fierce moral fervour that heavily favoured absolute resistance to Axis aggression.
4. The incredibly brilliant war leaders of the unified Allied power possessed significantly better overarching political foresight, giving consistent, undeniable evidence of absolutely unflinching administrative determination that highly successfully sustained the vital self-confidence and absolute fighting spirit of the diverse people within the Allied countries.

166. Look at the historical photograph below carefully.

British and Allied troops await rescue on the coastal shores of northern France in 1940.
Analyse the significance and the immediate consequences of the Dunkirk Incident for the Allied forces.

Ans :

The Dunkirk Incident in May and June 1940 had profound consequences and significance for the Second World War.

1. The British Navy executed 'Operation Dynamo', achieving a remarkable feat by evacuating over 3,38,000 predominantly British troops across the English Channel. This succeeded largely because a German halt order gave the Allied army crucial time and scope to organise the evacuation.
2. Significantly, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill utilized this dramatic evacuation to encourage the nation and boost British morale with the famous 'Dunkirk Spirit', turning a desperate retreat into a rallying cry for resilience against the advancing German forces.
3. On the negative side, the event was a serious blow to the Allies because the troops at Dunkirk had practically lost all their arms and military equipment, severely weakening their immediate combat readiness and overall defensive capabilities.
4. The massive loss of equipment made it impossible for Britain to offer further

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

shortage of absolutely essential industrial raw materials, specifically lacking adequate continuous supplies of vital natural rubber, imported cotton, industrial nickel, commercial tin, and highly crucial motorized oil.

2. The combined economic and industrial resources collectively possessed by the massive United States, the expansive USSR, and the sprawling British empire were substantially and overwhelmingly much higher and infinitely more productive than those possessed by the heavily strained Axis powers.
3. Mussolini's Italy fundamentally functioned as a massive economic burden and a constant perpetual financial drain upon Hitler's already limited national resources entirely because of the Italian dictator's severe administrative incompetency and his military's absolute inability to sustain its own independent war efforts.
4. The incredibly massive American industrial manufacturing sector successfully produced over seventy thousand heavy combat tanks and exactly one lakh twenty thousand highly advanced military aircraft within a single year, achieving a staggering production volume that the Germans and Japanese could simply not match.

159. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The Axis power made a number of serious tactical mistakes which jointly contributed to their defeat. Hitler made a blunder by starting campaigns in winter. He was obsessed with the idea that the Germans should not retreat."
Highlight any four tactical errors made by Hitler that accelerated the downfall of Germany.

Ans :

Hitler's rigid interference in military strategy and misguided technological investments severely undermined Germany's combat effectiveness.

1. Hitler and his top military advisors committed a massive and catastrophic tactical blunder by severely underestimating the immense military strength of Soviet Russia and stubbornly deciding to initiate incredibly massive, highly complex military invasion campaigns during the notoriously brutal, freezing Russian winter.
2. Hitler became highly obsessively fixated with the rigid, inflexible tactical idea that his advancing German armies should absolutely never execute any strategic retreats, forcing his trapped soldiers to face terrible, completely avoidable losses of crucial manpower and vital explosive military ammunitions.
3. A highly detrimental wrong strategical decision executed by Hitler was to stubbornly concentrate massive national industrial efforts specifically on producing unguided V-rockets, directly instead of actively developing highly advanced, incredibly fast jet aircraft that could have successfully restored complete German aerial superiority.
4. While aggressively invading Britain, Hitler committed a massive tactical mistake by shifting his destructive bombardment focus directly onto civilian London, which foolishly gave the desperately struggling British military forces vital time and perfect opportunity to successfully strengthen their devastated air bases.

160. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Hitler and his advisers, while declaring war against Britain, did not seem to realise that the attack would involve the whole British empire. Thus for Germany the war became too stretched on different war fronts. Japan also made similar mistake."
Analyse any four ways in which the Axis powers overextended their military operations, leading to their defeat.

Ans :

The Axis powers fatally diluted their military strength by simultaneously engaging multiple global adversaries across vast distances.

1. By aggressively deciding to formally declare an all-out war against the sovereign British nation, Hitler completely and foolishly failed to strategically realize that this massive conflict would inevitably and forcefully involve the immense, global military resources of the entire worldwide British empire.
2. Consequently, the finite German military forces became disastrously and dangerously too stretched out, desperately attempting to simultaneously fight highly complex, incredibly demanding massive land and air battles across multiple completely different, geographically isolated, and exceptionally brutal European and African war fronts.

NODIA

and empowering Hitler's future political aspirations in the European continent.

3. It gave a strong guarantee to Germany that Poland would remain completely neutral in the event that the former made any aggressive military or political moves against neighbouring Austria and Czechoslovakia, effectively securing Germany's eastern flank.
4. While giving an assurance of security to France and Russia, Hitler crucially achieved an assurance of Polish non-interference, which was a key foundational feature of his broader expansionist policy that eventually ran into a massive global war later.

169. Read the newspaper front page carefully and respond to the prompt.

NIGHT LATEST NEWS

The Chicago Daily Tribune

FINAL EDITION

JAPAN ATTACKS PEARL HARBOR

And Then Declares War on U.S.

U. S. FLEET AT HAWAII AND BASES IN ISLANDS ATTACKED BY JAPANESE

Planes and Shells Raked by Nipponese in Daring Raid on U. S. Stronghold.

Jap War Chiefs Confer on New Offensive

Congress Acts Quickly Today On War Move

Administration Asks Declaration While Conflict Is Limited.

BULLETINS ON WAR EXTRA

Latest Flashes On Pages 2, 3 and Back Page.

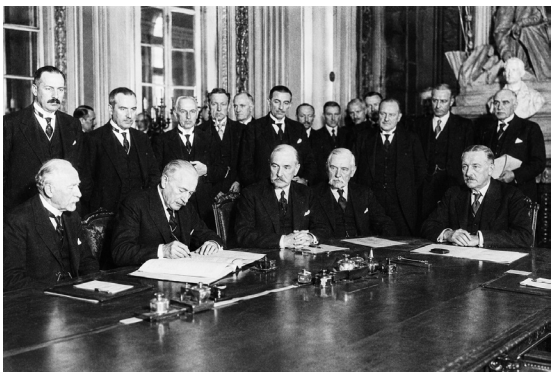
A surprise military strike on a Pacific naval base triggered a significant shift in global alliances.
Demonstrate the significance of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour and its impact on the course of World War II.

Ans :

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour marked the beginning of a crucial new chapter in World War II.

1. The immediate consequence of the attack was that it decisively forced the United States to abandon its neutrality and formally declare war on Japan, Germany, and Italy, bringing massive American industrial resources and military strength into the widening global conflict.
2. The sudden destruction of American naval assets initially gave the Japanese undisputed military control over the vast Pacific region, allowing them to rapidly advance their imperialist ambitions without any immediate interference from the severely crippled United States Pacific Fleet.
3. By May 1942, Japan successfully capitalised on this strategic advantage by capturing crucial territories including Hong Kong, Malaya, Singapore, Burma, the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines, and two key American possessions, Guam and Wake Island, vastly expanding their eastern empire.
4. Through these rapid and highly aggressive conquests, Japan almost reached the eastern gates of America, seriously threatening the British military position in the region, while the dramatic event simultaneously caused Adolf Hitler to confidently declare war on the United States.

170. Observe the official photograph below and answer the corresponding question.



European delegates gather to formally sign a diplomatic agreement intended to secure post-war borders and maintain peace.
Identify the Locarno Treaty of 1925 and outline the four major terms agreed upon by the participating nations.

Ans :

The Locarno Treaty of 1925 was the most important of all post-war treaties signed between major European powers.

1. A primary term of the treaty dictated that the signatory nations, including Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Belgium, and Czechoslovakia, were strictly bound to formally respect each others' established border territories to proactively prevent any future geographical disputes.
2. The participating countries mutually agreed to provide immediate military and

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

and the supposedly powerful French military remained highly reluctant and completely unwilling to rapidly mobilise their national army despite the highly aggressive German military occupation of the Rhineland.

4. Many prominent historians strongly believe that this continuous, submissive diplomatic weakness directly and powerfully encouraged an increasingly confident Hitler to take exceptionally bold, highly aggressive territorial steps, specifically culminating in the completely unchallenged military acquisition of both the Rhineland and the nation of Czechoslovakia.

163. Read the extract given below carefully.
"British Prime Minister Chamberlain and French Premier Daladier were determined to avoid war at any cost. Since Hitler was determined to take over a specific region under the pretext that more than two-thirds of the population were German, the democratic powers agreed to his demands. Six months later, Hitler occupied the entire country, proving the agreement was of little value."
Explain any four developments or features of the diplomatic agreement referenced in the passage.

Ans :

The Munich Pact represented the zenith of Allied appeasement and the tragic abandonment of Czechoslovakia.

1. In a desperate diplomatic attempt to completely avoid another devastating European war, the British and French governments officially agreed to legally permit Hitler to immediately and fully annex the highly contested, densely German-populated Sudetenland region directly into the expanding German empire.
2. During the highly controversial diplomatic negotiations that culminated in the signing of the Munich Pact in September 1938, the powerful international leaders deliberately ensured that neither the directly affected Czech representatives nor the concerned Russian diplomats were officially invited to attend the critical meeting.
3. The terrified and completely isolated Czech government was harshly and explicitly told by the Western powers that if they stubbornly protested the unfair annexation, they would absolutely receive no military or diplomatic help whatsoever from either Britain or France despite previous formal treaty guarantees.
4. Prime Minister Chamberlain was incredibly given a massive hero's welcome when he victoriously returned back to London, deeply and genuinely believing a massive war had been permanently averted, while the devastated nation of Czechoslovakia had absolutely no remaining option but to cede its territory.

NODIA

164. Read the extract given below carefully.
"The Allies issued an ultimatum threatening prompt and utter destruction if the enemy did not surrender. The government turned down the proposal. Thereupon, the Americans dropped a weapon of unprecedented power, killing more than eighty thousand people instantly. This devastating action put a full stop to the long stretch of bitter wars."
Analyse any four points regarding the execution and the American justification of the devastating action described in the passage.

Ans :

The atomic bombings were executed to force an immediate Japanese surrender and prevent further prolonged combat.

1. Following the strict rejection of their final diplomatic ultimatum, the American military forces forcefully dropped a highly destructive, unprecedented atom bomb directly upon the bustling Japanese city of Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, instantly and horrifically killing more than eighty thousand civilian people.
2. Just three short days later, the relentless American military deliberately dropped a second devastating atom bomb directly onto the Japanese city of Nagasaki, a horrific nuclear attack which ultimately killed perhaps another forty thousand desperate people and forced Japan to finally surrender unconditionally.
3. The incredibly controversial dropping of these nuclear bombs fundamentally remained one of the most heavily debated and deeply criticized military actions of the entire prolonged global war, generating massive historical scrutiny regarding the extreme, unprecedented scale of instantaneous civilian death and absolute destruction.
4. America's primary political justification behind executing this tragic military

order, while Germany and Italy respected Japan's leadership in Greater East Asia, driving a mutual desire for world domination underpinned by shared militarist and nationalistic ideologies.

173. Analyze the editorial cartoon provided below and answer the question.

Western democratic leaders attempted to avoid armed conflict by making continuous political and material concessions to aggressive totalitarian regimes.
Analyse any four reasons that justify Britain and France's adherence to the Appeasement Policy prior to the Second World War.

Ans :

Britain and France adopted the Appeasement Policy due to a combination of economic, military, and political fears.

1. Britain and France genuinely believed that the policy of appeasement was the right approach as it seemed the one sure way to avoid war at all costs, heavily driven by their great fear of devastating bombing raids on defenceless cities.
2. Britain was currently struggling through a severe economic crisis and desperately wanted to avoid initiating any large-scale re-armament programmes or incurring heavy war expenses, needing to buy time to slowly strengthen its relatively weak military power in Europe.
3. Many Western leaders felt that Germany and Italy had genuine grievances because they were deprived and treated extremely badly by the harsh terms of the Treaty of Versailles, making some of their territorial demands appear somewhat reasonable to accommodate.
4. Many nations, especially Britain, were deeply scared of Russian Communism and believed that Hitler's aggressiveness would drive it away, viewing the ideological communist threat as a matter of far greater concern than the immediate territorial danger posed by Hitler.

174. Read the historical newspaper clipping carefully and answer the question.

All the News That's Fit to Print

The New York Tribune

LATE CITY EDITION

VOL. CII. No. 34,457. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1943 THREE CENTS

ITALY SURRENDERS

Badoglio Government Asks Armistice; King Takes Command; Mussolini Ousted

ALLIED ARMIES LAND IN FORCE ON SICILY

VII Corps Hits Coast Near Gela; Strong Enemy Resistance Encountered

NAVY, AIR UNITS BOMBARD COASTS

Greatest Amphibious Operation Yet Staged in Mediterranean Is Proclaimed

MUSSOLINI DEPOSED; BADOGLIO HEADS NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

Fascist Dictator Arrested by Order of King—Marshal Badoglio Forms Cabinet and Seeks Peace Terms with Allies

PRESIDENT HAILS NEWS; SAYS VICTORY IN ITALY WILL SPEED PEACE

Roosevelt Tells Nation That Collapse of Fascist Regime Marks Turning Point in War for Freedom

ALLIED TROOPS ENTER SICILIAN TOWN.—Soldiers of the British Eighth Army, cheered by residents, march through a town in Sicily today shortly after the Allied landings. (Acme)

REACTIONS IN WORLD CAPITALS TO ITALIAN DEVELOPMENTS

London, Moscow, and Other Allies Greet Downfall of Mussolini Regime with Satisfaction

ALLIED ADVANCE IN SICILY CONTINUES; ENEMY FALLS BACK

Seventh Army Corps Battles Inland Against Stiff Opposition; Strongpoints Bombed

AT A GLANCE

- Allied armies land in force on Sicily as greatest Mediterranean invasion.
- Mussolini deposed and arrested; Marshal Badoglio becomes Premier.
- King Victor Emmanuel assumes control of Italian armed forces.
- New Italian government seeks armistice with Allies.
- President Roosevelt hails events as turning point in war.
- Allied troops advance inland against enemy resistance.

BULLETINS

The collapse of a major European fascist regime marked the first significant stage in the ultimate downfall of the Axis power.
Describe the sequence of military events that culminated in the fall of Italy in July 1943.

Ans :

The military collapse of Italy was initiated by aggressive Allied campaigns in North Africa and the Mediterranean.

1. The first crucial stage in the collapse of the Axis power began when the combined British and US military forces successfully landed near Algiers, aggressively clearing off their stubborn enemy forces and completely securing the North African territory.
2. Following their decisive victory in North Africa, the highly motivated Allied

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

meaningful help to France, leading Churchill to call the event a 'colossal military disaster', which subsequently paved the way for the total occupation of France by Germany.

167. Examine the propaganda poster below carefully.

A political campaign circulated in the mid-1930s aimed at reclaiming territories separated from Germany.
Discuss how Hitler sought to unite all German-speaking people and adopt expansionist policies to recover lost territories.

Ans :

Hitler adopted an aggressive foreign policy to reclaim territories and unite German-speaking people across Europe.

1. Hitler was extremely keen to unite all German-speaking people scattered across Europe into one single country under the policy called 'GrossDeutschland', reversing the territorial divisions that had been imposed upon the German nation by the Treaty of Versailles.
2. He aimed to acquire 'Lebensraum', or living space, which would provide sufficient food for the German people as well as establish a dedicated geographical area in which the excess German population could freely settle, colonise, and prosper.
3. A major expansionist step was reclaiming the Saar region in 1935, which had been detached from Germany and occupied by France for fifteen years to exploit its resources, according to the humiliating terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
4. The Nazis aggressively interfered in the Saar region and organised strong propaganda in favour of Germany, resulting in the territory returning to Germany in January 1935 after obtaining an overwhelming ninety percent of the votes in a conducted plebiscite.

168. Study the political cartoon given below and answer the question that follows.

A diplomatic agreement was reached between Germany and an eastern neighbour, raising anxieties about German movement.
Analyse the key provisions and underlying motives of the Non-Aggression Pact of 1934 signed between Germany and Poland.

Ans :

The 1934 Non-Aggression Pact was a diplomatic triumph for Hitler that masked his expansionist motives.

1. The pact explicitly provided a ten-year assurance of non-aggression to Poland, effectively transforming the nation into a neutral buffer state between Soviet Russia and Germany, which initially appeared to the British as a clear indication of Hitler's peaceful intentions.
2. This strategic agreement deliberately made Poland significantly less dependent on France, serving the real motive of Germany to politically separate Poland and France, thereby weakening French alliances

NODIA

Germany and Japan deeply shocked the global conscience, inadvertently creating a powerful moral fervour that strongly favoured widespread resistance against Axis aggression.

4. The Allies rapidly learned from their early failures against German Blitzkrieg tactics, successfully building up superior air support, dominant naval power, and utilizing newly launched radar systems to preemptively detect enemy attacks.
5. The Axis suffered a crippling basic weakness through their shortage of crucial raw materials like rubber, cotton, nickel, and oil, whereas America ensured a constant material supply line to the other Allied members.
6. The combined military and industrial resources of the USA, USSR, and the British Empire vastly outmatched the Axis, with American and Soviet manufacturing producing aircraft and tanks at rates the Germans could not match.
7. Hitler's ambitious military operations were stretched far too much across different war fronts, expanding far beyond Germany's basic capacity to safely hold, govern, and maintain these widely scattered territorial gains over the long term.
8. The Axis made serious tactical mistakes, particularly Hitler's massive underestimation of Soviet military strength and his disastrous winter campaign in Russia, which suffered from entirely inadequate clothing, poor foresight, and completely impractical logistical planning.

177. "There was a persistent feeling that war must be avoided at all cost, which gave appeasement a new character to meet reasonable claims by negotiation rather than by force."
With reference to the above statement, analyse any eight reasons that justified the adherence of Britain and France to this diplomatic approach during the inter-war period.

Ans :

Britain and France adopted the controversial policy of appeasement due to a complex mixture of severe economic constraints, military vulnerabilities, and deep-seated political fears following the First World War.

1. Both Britain and France firmly believed that making diplomatic concessions was the only sure way to avoid another devastating war, heavily driven by their great collective fear of aerial bombing on defenceless civilian cities.
2. Britain was suffering from a severe economic crisis at the time and desperately wanted to avoid initiating any large-scale re-armament programmes or incurring heavy war expenses that would further damage their fragile national economy.
3. Many European politicians genuinely felt that Germany and Italy had legitimate, understandable grievances, believing they were unfairly deprived and treated excessively badly by the harsh, humiliating terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
4. With the League of Nations proving utterly helpless in maintaining international peace, British Prime Minister Chamberlain believed establishing personal contact between leaders was the only viable way to successfully settle disputes and control aggressive dictators.
5. There was a strong political belief that economic cooperation would be mutually beneficial; helping the German economy recover would theoretically ensure that Germany's violent internal political struggles would eventually die down peacefully.
6. Many Western nations, particularly Britain, were deeply terrified of Russian Communism spreading, and viewed Hitler's conservative aggressiveness as a necessary buffer that would drive the dangerous communist threat away from Western Europe.
7. The distinct unreliability of French military strength was a crucial factor, leaving France hesitant to confront German aggression without full British support, thereby forcing both nations into a passive, compromising appeasement stance.
8. Chamberlain tactically used appeasement to buy much-needed time to deliberately strengthen British military defences, realising that despite its vast global empire, Britain was temporarily far too weak militarily in continental Europe.

178. "When Hitler came to political power, he pledged to the German people to recover for Germany the position, power and stature it had before the First World War."
Give an account of any eight specific actions taken by the Nazi regime to execute the expansionist objectives implied in the statement up to 1939.

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

Ans :

(b) To include the troops were incensed at the Japanese invasion and wanted him to fight Japan.
In 1936, Chiang Kai-shek moved into south Shensi to attack Mao's power base instead of resisting the Japanese invasion. His own troops, frustrated and incensed by the external threat from Japan, kidnapped him in Xian, demanding he suspend his anti-communist campaigns and form a united front against the Japanese.

5. Identify the economic policy blunder committed by Chiang Kai-shek that severely alienated the Chinese middle class during the civil war.
(a) The forcible confiscation and redistribution of private agricultural land
(b) The nationalisation of all privately owned businesses and banking institutions
(c) The printing of extra money to pay for wars which led to galloping inflation
(d) The complete halt of all international trade with Western capitalist nations

Ans :

(c) The printing of extra money to pay for wars which led to galloping inflation
During the civil war, Chiang Kai-shek's government suffered a massive loss of public support due to detrimental economic decisions. Specifically, his policy of printing extra money to finance the ongoing wars resulted in galloping inflation. This caused immense economic hardship for the masses and completely ruined the middle class.

6. How did the Chinese Communist Party modify its agrarian policy in the second phase of its implementation after 1949?
(a) Land was violently confiscated from large landowners and given to individual farmers.
(b) Peasants were persuaded without violence to join together in collective cooperative farming.
(c) The government entirely abolished rural farming to focus strictly on heavy industrialisation.
(d) Land distribution was halted, and all agricultural operations were handed over to Russian advisors.

Ans :

(b) Peasants were persuaded without violence to join together in collective cooperative farming.

NODIA

Under Mao Zedong's direction, agrarian reforms occurred in two phases. In the first phase, land was forcibly taken from landlords. In the second phase, peasants were persuaded without violence to join collective or cooperative farming to increase food production. By 1956, about 95% were in these collective farms.

7. What was the primary focus of the 'Five Year Plan' introduced by Mao Zedong after the communist victory?
(a) The immediate dismantling of all urban infrastructure to build rural communes
(b) The expansion of export-oriented cocoa and bauxite farming
(c) The development of heavy industries like iron, steel, coal, and chemicals
(d) The establishment of a democratic parliamentary system with multiple political parties

Ans :

(c) The development of heavy industries like iron, steel, coal, and chemicals
After establishing the People's Republic of China, the communist government nationalised most private businesses. Mao Zedong borrowed the idea of a 'five year plan' from Russia. This industrial policy primarily focused on the rapid development of heavy industries, specifically targeting sectors like iron, steel, coal, and chemicals.

8. Which of the following accurately describes the unexpected outcome of the 'Hundred Flowers Campaign' of 1957?
(a) It led to a smooth integration of intellectuals into the communist party leadership.
(b) It successfully replaced all Russian experts with newly trained Chinese technicians.
(c) It provoked severe criticism of the government, forcing Mao to hurriedly call off the campaign.
(d) It resulted in a long-lasting truce between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party.

Ans :

(c) It provoked severe criticism of the government, forcing Mao to hurriedly call off the campaign.
Mao Zedong initiated the 'Hundred Flowers Campaign' to invite constructive criticism from a newly emerged class of experts and

1. Observing Germany's rapid occupation of European territories, Japan's leadership decided to exploit the vulnerable state of Western democracies by developing increasingly close and supportive strategic relations with Berlin.
2. Japan possessed the means to conquer East Asia but feared British military retaliation; hence, they sought European allies who were equally prepared and willing to fight against the British Empire.
3. The Axis powers naturally aligned because they conveniently shared the exact same global enemies—Britain, the USA, and the USSR—without directly competing for the same geographical spheres of influence.
4. There was a mutual recognition of regional leadership, with Germany and Italy respecting Japanese leadership in Greater East Asia, while Japan recognised German and Italian supremacy over Europe and Africa.

180. Read the text below carefully.
"The German army was war weary after a long series of battles in difficult and unfamiliar terrains. German forces were strengthened by the arrival of another Italian division, Parachute Brigade and more tanks. On the other hand, the British General took the time to build up an impressive army made up of thousands of men, tanks and artillery systems."
Analyse any eight factors covering the causes of Axis failure and the broader significance of the military campaigns described in the passage.

Ans :

The historic battles of El Alamein in North Africa marked a crucial military turning point that effectively halted aggressive Axis expansion and shifted momentum toward the Allies.

1. The German army, strategically stationed at El Alamein, suffered heavily because they were located far away from their primary military base, making it incredibly difficult to maintain efficient and reliable supply lines.
2. After engaging in a prolonged and physically exhausting series of earlier desert battles across unfamiliar terrains, the elite German African Korps had become severely battle-weary and significantly depleted in overall combat strength.
3. British General Montgomery effectively utilised his superior troop build-up to purposefully launch a sudden, highly reinforced, and well-coordinated two-pronged attack against the vulnerable German positions, thoroughly overwhelming their defensive capabilities.
4. The Axis failure was partly exacerbated by initial Italian military incompetence in Egypt, which had previously forced a highly reluctant Germany to divert crucial military resources to desperately rescue her struggling political ally.
5. The British forces successfully sank multiple Axis supply ships in the Mediterranean Sea, causing a severe, crippling shortage of vital food, fuel, and essential ammunitions for the stranded German and Italian frontline troops.
6. This decisive British victory officially ended all Axis military presence on the African continent, resulting in the complete, humiliating, and permanent expulsion of combined Axis military forces from the entirety of North Africa.
7. This crucial triumph actively encouraged the victorious British forces to confidently advance further and lay direct administrative control over Morocco and Algiers, effectively putting a permanent stop to any further Italian imperial aggression.
8. By fully securing North Africa, the Allied forces successfully prevented a highly feared and dangerous potential strategic link-up between the Axis forces currently stationed in Egypt and those simultaneously advancing towards Ukraine.

NODIA

181. Read the text below carefully.
"The Prime Minister of Japan, became aggressive and launched a sudden massive attack on the US naval base without any warning. Till then the USA was neutral. But the sudden Japanese attack and the consequent loss of life forced the USA to declare war. Three days after this incident, Japan sank two British battleships in the Gulf of Siam."
(i) Examine any four events or motives that led to the sudden military strike described in the text.
(ii) Analyse any four consequences of this event

Africans in Kenya following the Second World War?
(a) The white settlers demanded full integration into the local Kikuyu tribes.
(b) The white settlers violently opposed the idea of black majority rule and access to white-owned land.
(c) The black Africans wanted to establish a communist republic aligned with Soviet Russia.
(d) The British government attempted to deport all white settlers back to Europe immediately.

Ans :

(b) The white settlers violently opposed the idea of black majority rule and access to white-owned land.
Kenya served as a major British military base during WWII, after which aristocratic white officers resettled there. African nationalism subsequently rose, demanding a greater political voice and access to white-owned land. However, the 66,000 white settlers fiercely protected their vested interests and violently opposed the idea of black majority rule.

14. In his famous speech acknowledging the shifting political landscape in Africa, what phrase did British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan use to describe the rise of black African nationalism?
(a) The Great Leap Forward
(b) The iron-fisted revolution
(c) The internal pacification
(d) The wind of change

Ans :

(d) The wind of change
During the agitations in Kenya, the British government found itself caught between the demands of white settlers and the realities of African nationalism. Acknowledging this shifting dynamic, British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan delivered a famous speech where he described the rise of nationalism as a "wind of change" blowing through the continent.

15. Analyse the political transition of Kenya in the early 1960s and choose the correct option detailing its path to becoming a Republic.
(a) Kenya gained freedom in 1963 as a Commonwealth member and officially became a Republic in 1964.
(b) Kenya declared itself a Republic in 1960 immediately after lifting the state of emergency.
(c) Britain granted Kenya Republic status in 1952 in an attempt to suppress the Mau Mau rebellion.
(d) Jomo Kenyatta formed a one-party Republic in 1961 right after his release from a British jail.

Ans :

(a) Kenya gained freedom in 1963 as a Commonwealth member and officially became a Republic in 1964.
Following a change in British policy and the lifting of the emergency, Kenya was granted freedom in 1963 as a member of the Commonwealth, with Jomo Kenyatta as Prime Minister. The following year, in 1964, Kenya officially became a Republic, with Kenyatta automatically transitioning to the role of President.

16. Which one of the following was a COMMON feature of the later political trajectories of both Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana and Jomo Kenyatta in Kenya?
(a) Both leaders eventually banned opposition and established a one-party state in their respective countries.
(b) Both leaders were overthrown in military coups orchestrated by their own secret security services.
(c) Both leaders initiated major cultural revolutions inspired heavily by Marxist-Leninist ideologies.
(d) Both leaders refused to join the Commonwealth, opting instead for strict isolationist policies.

Ans :

(a) Both leaders eventually banned opposition and established a one-party state in their respective countries.
A striking similarity in the post-independence political evolution of both Ghana and Kenya was the shift toward authoritarianism. Kwame Nkrumah amended Ghana's constitution in 1964 to make the CPP the only legal party. Similarly, in 1969, Jomo Kenyatta banned all other political parties, turning Kenya into a one-party state.

17. Which one of the following highlights a major DIFFERENCE in the conduct and treatment of the Kuomintang (KMT) armies and the Chinese

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

CHAPTER 08

Decolonisation in Asia (China) and Africa (Ghana and Kenya)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1. Which of the following was NOT one of the three basic principles propagated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen for the Kuomintang Party?
(a) Nationalism
(b) Democracy
(c) Land reforms
(d) Industrialisation

Ans :

(d) Industrialisation
Dr. Sun Yat-sen founded the Kuomintang Party and aimed to modernise China based on three core principles. These were nationalism, democracy, and land reforms, which were also referred to as the people's livelihood. Industrialisation was not listed as one of his foundational three basic principles in the provided text.

2. What was the primary objective of the 'Northern March' initiated by Chiang Kai-shek in the year 1926?
(a) To systematically remove left-wingers from leading party positions
(b) To eliminate the warlords who had seized power in various provinces
(c) To force the Japanese army out of the northern province of Manchuria
(d) To relocate the communist power base to Yenan in Shensi province

Ans :

(b) To eliminate the warlords who had seized power in various provinces
In 1926, Chiang Kai-shek set out on the 'Northern March' alongside the communists with the primary goal of removing the warlords. These warlords were Chinese generals who had seized power in different provinces between 1916 and 1928. The march successfully captured major cities like Hankow, Shanghai, Nanking, and Beijing.

3. Which of the following statements accurately describes the culmination of the historic 'Long March' undertaken by the Chinese communists?
(a) The survivors successfully established a new base in Yenan in the Shensi province.
(b) The marchers completely defeated Chiang's armies in the Hunan and Kiangsi provinces.
(c) The communists surrendered to the Japanese forces in the northern province of Manchuria.
(d) The troops captured the industrial town of Shanghai with the help of factory workers.

Ans :

(a) The survivors successfully established a new base in Yenan in the Shensi province.
The Long March was a year-long journey from 1934 to 1935 covering about 6000 miles. Out of almost 1,00,000 communists who started the march to break through Chiang's lines of defence, only 20,000 survived the harsh conditions and heavy opposition to reach Yenan in Shensi province, organising a new base.

4. Which of the following best explains why Chiang Kai-shek was kidnapped by his own troops during the 'Xian Incident' in December 1936?
(a) The troops wanted him to establish a new communist government in Beijing.
(b) The troops were incensed at the Japanese invasion and wanted him to fight Japan.
(c) The troops were protesting against the widespread famine and lack of agricultural reforms.
(d) The troops demanded the immediate withdrawal of all Soviet Russian advisors from China.

NODIA

aggressively spread the mission, causing schools and colleges to close down?
(a) Industrial factory workers
(b) Peasant farmers
(c) Students
(d) Senior military generals

Ans :

(c) Students
To crush the right-wing opposition and reinforce his ideological vision, Mao Zedong initiated the Cultural Revolution in 1966. He directly appealed to the masses, particularly mobilising students who formed groups known as the Red Guards. These students toured the country spreading communist ideals, which led to widespread institutional closures.

22. Kwame Nkrumah attempted to introduce rapid industrialisation in Ghana by borrowing substantial capital from abroad, expecting to repay it through the country's primary export. Which economic shock severely derailed this plan and caused a massive balance of payments deficit?
(a) The sudden depletion of the country's modest gold reserves
(b) A dramatic fall in the prices of cocoa in the world market
(c) The complete failure of the Volta river hydroelectric dam project
(d) A global boycott of Ghanaian aluminium exports by Western nations

Ans :

(b) A dramatic fall in the prices of cocoa in the world market
Nkrumah heavily financed his rapid industrialisation plans with foreign loans, banking on the revenue generated from cocoa exports, which was Ghana's main export item. However, a sudden and sharp decline in global cocoa prices devastated these projections, leaving the nation burdened with a severe balance of payments deficit.

23. As the Chinese civil war concluded in 1949, the ever-increasing communist armies placed direct pressure on the KMT forces, causing them to disintegrate. To which location were Chiang Kai-shek and his supporters compelled to flee and take refuge under the protection of the USA?
(a) The Island Formosa (Taiwan)
(b) Yenan in Shensi province
(c) The Manchurian peninsula
(d) Hankow in northern China

Ans :

(a) The Island Formosa (Taiwan)
By January 1949, the communists had captured Beijing and the Kuomintang armies were rapidly disintegrating. Unable to hold the mainland against the overwhelming communist advance, Chiang Kai-shek and his KMT supporters were forced to evacuate and took refuge on the Island of Formosa (Taiwan), protected by the USA.

24. In the early 1920s, the new Soviet Russian government actively guided and transformed the Kuomintang Party into a highly organised entity. Which of the following best explains their strategic motivation for providing this assistance?
(a) They sought to exploit China's vast cocoa and bauxite reserves.
(b) They intended to use Chinese troops to suppress right-wing revisionists in Moscow.
(c) They wanted the KMT to immediately launch a war against the United States.
(d) They hoped a strong nationalist China would become a friendly ally towards Russia.

Ans :

(d) They hoped a strong nationalist China would become a friendly ally towards Russia.
Following Sun Yat-sen's request for help in 1919, Russian advisors reorganized the Kuomintang into a disciplined political machine. The Soviet government provided this crucial guidance and support primarily because they strategically hoped that a newly unified, nationalist China would emerge as a friendly and cooperative neighbour towards Soviet Russia.

25. Kwame Nkrumah's regime severely suppressed political opposition through the Preventive Detention Act of 1958. The death of which highly respected opposition leader in prison under this act caused widespread anger among Ghanaians?
(a) Emmanuel Kwasi Kotaka
(b) Jomo Kenyatta
(c) Dr. J B Danquah
(d) Lin Biao

Ans :

(c) Dr. J B Danquah
The Preventive Detention Act of 1958 allowed Nkrumah to detain political opponents for up

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

intellectuals. However, the campaign resulted in intense criticism of the communist party for incompetence and over-centralisation. Realising the impractical nature of the movement, Mao hurriedly called off the campaign.

9. Following the mass movement led by the Convention People's Party (CPP) in 1950, the British agreed to a new constitution for the Gold Coast. Which of the following was a key provision of this constitution?
(a) The creation of a one-party state under the sole leadership of Kwame Nkrumah
(b) The establishment of an 11-member Executive Council with eight chosen by the assembly
(c) The immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all British personnel from the region
(d) The transfer of the Volta river dam project to full local African ownership

Ans :

(b) The establishment of an 11-member Executive Council with eight chosen by the assembly
In response to mass protests, boycotts, and general strikes organised by Nkrumah's CPP in 1950, the British released him and agreed to create a new constitution. This constitution promised a vote for all adults, an elected assembly, and an 11-member Executive Council, out of which eight were chosen by the assembly.

10. Which major infrastructural project was undertaken by Kwame Nkrumah's government to facilitate industrialisation in Ghana?
(a) The construction of an extensive underground railway network in Accra
(b) The building of a 6000-mile highway connecting Ghana to North Vietnam
(c) The establishment of massive backyard steel furnaces in rural communes
(d) The construction of a dam on the Volta river for hydroelectric power

Ans :

(d) The construction of a dam on the Volta river for hydroelectric power
Kwame Nkrumah had a socialist outlook and aimed to industrialise Ghana to improve living conditions. A major achievement of his early government was the construction of a dam on the Volta river. This project provided water for irrigation and generated sufficient hydroelectric electricity for towns and a new Aluminium smelting plant.

11. How did Kwame Nkrumah legally solidify his personal dictatorship in Ghana in the year 1964?
(a) By signing a treaty that placed Ghana under the direct military protection of the USSR
(b) By abolishing the national currency and forcing reliance on foreign financial aid
(c) By publicly executing all members of the National Liberation Council without trial
(d) By passing an amendment that made the CPP the only legal party and himself President for life

Ans :

(d) By passing an amendment that made the CPP the only legal party and himself President for life
Nkrumah gradually abandoned parliamentary democracy in favour of an authoritarian regime. In 1964, he amended Ghana's constitution to make the Convention People's Party (CPP) the only legally permitted political party in the country. Simultaneously, the amendment declared him the President for life, establishing a de-facto legal dictatorship.

12. Which combination of leaders and organisations successfully overthrew Kwame Nkrumah's government in the February 1966 military coup?
(a) General Lin Biao and the Red Guards
(b) Jomo Kenyatta and the Kenya African Union
(c) General Emmanuel Kwasi Kotaka and the National Liberation Council
(d) Dr. J B Danquah and the Convention People's Party

Ans :

(c) General Emmanuel Kwasi Kotaka and the National Liberation Council
Kwame Nkrumah's growing unpopularity due to dictatorship, massive corruption, and neglect of the regular army led to his downfall. In February 1966, while he was visiting North Vietnam and China, his government was successfully overthrown in a military coup led by General Emmanuel Kwasi Kotaka and the National Liberation Council.

13. What was the primary reason for the intense conflict between the white settlers and black

NODIA

BETTER THAN BOOK IN THE MARKET

Why students are choosing this book 👉

School teachers already use this content to set papers.

Still not sure?

- 👉 Match this PDF with your question papers
- 👉 See the similarity yourself

Why does this happen?

- ✓ Teachers have its PDF & Word files
- ✓ Easy access
- ✓ Direct copy-paste questions
- ✓ Same pattern followed

Don't miss out—get the advantage today!

Ans :

Adolf Hitler implemented a highly aggressive and expansionist foreign policy that systematically violated international peace treaties to restore German supremacy, expand territorial holdings, and completely dismantle the post-war European democratic order.

1. Hitler actively bred a strong sense of resentment among Germans regarding the humiliating Treaty of Versailles, initiating his defiance by boycotting the Disarmament Conference in 1932 and boldly announcing a massive national programme of military conscription.
2. He swiftly adopted a comprehensive rearmament policy for the German army, developing a formidable military organization known as the Wehrmacht, which was specifically designed for lightning-quick battlefield victories through a tactical mode called Blitzkrieg.
3. In a calculated diplomatic maneuver in 1935, Hitler signed the Anglo-German Naval Agreement, bypassing Western allies and aggressively raising large naval vessels and submarines to quietly rebuild Germany's maritime power without immediate French military interference.
4. Hitler successfully utilized intense Nazi propaganda in the Saar region, which had been previously detached from Germany and occupied by France, successfully ensuring its triumphant return to the German Reich following a January 1935 plebiscite.
5. Fiercely denouncing the restrictive demilitarisation clauses of the Versailles and Locarno treaties, Hitler took the carefully calculated risk of sending German troops to successfully reoccupy the crucial industrial region of the Rhineland in March 1936.
6. Pursuing the ideological unification of all German-speaking people, Hitler actively encouraged Nazi agitation within Austria, ultimately sending armed troops in March 1938 to complete the 'Anschluss', a union expressly prohibited by the Versailles settlement.
7. Exploiting the large presence of ethnic Germans in Czechoslovakia, Hitler aggressively demanded and successfully annexed the densely populated Sudetenland immediately following the signing of the appeasing Munich Pact with the four major European powers in 1938.
8. Displaying an entirely insatiable territorial appetite, Hitler blatantly violated the fundamental terms of the Munich agreement just six months later by sending the Nazi army to completely occupy Prague and the remaining territories of Czechoslovakia in March 1939.

179. In the context of Japan's aggressive foreign policy and imperialist ambitions during the 1930s, discuss:

(i) Any four reasons that prompted the invasion of Manchuria.

(ii) Any four factors that contributed to the formation of the Tripartite Pact.

Ans :

(i) Japan's aggression against the United States was driven by immediate economic necessities and extensive imperial ambitions.

1. Manchuria possessed a population of 30 million people, making it an exceptionally valuable trade outlet to support Japanese manufactured goods, ensuring economic growth and advancing their broader commercial ambitions in the Pacific region.
2. Since the 1890s, Japan had invested millions of pounds into the Manchurian region, focusing heavily on the extensive development of critical industrial infrastructure and essential railway networks to support their growing national economy.
3. Gripped by the severe economic consequences of the Great Depression, Japan desperately needed resources and tactfully established a puppet government named Manchukuo under the deposed Chinese emperor to maintain its firm imperial control.
4. Japan was increasingly afraid of being entirely pushed out of Manchuria by military force, as China was progressively getting much stronger and more unified under the leadership of Chiang Kai Shek.

(ii) The Tripartite Pact was driven by mutual self-interest, shared militarist ideologies, and a strategic desire to dominate specific regions.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Communist Party (CCP) troops during the civil war?
(a) The KMT troops strictly protected civilian property, while CCP troops frequently looted towns.
(b) The KMT armies were poorly paid and allowed to vandalise properties, whereas CCP troops were orderly and disciplined.
(c) The KMT forces relied entirely on guerrilla warfare, while the CCP forces engaged only in large-scale frontal assaults.
(d) The KMT armies were composed entirely of Russian mercenaries, whereas the CCP relied exclusively on American volunteers.

Ans :

(b) The KMT armies were poorly paid and allowed to vandalise properties, whereas CCP troops were orderly and disciplined.
A key reason for the communist victory in China was the stark difference in military discipline. The Kuomintang armies were poorly paid and permitted to loot and vandalise private civilian properties. In contrast, the communist troops maintained strict discipline, never looted properties, and showed sincere concern for the people's welfare.

18. What was a fundamental point of DIFFERENCE between Mao Zedong and the right-wing members (revisionists) regarding the management of communes prior to the Cultural Revolution?
(a) The right-wing wanted to abolish communes entirely, while Mao wanted to expand them to urban centres.
(b) The right-wing believed wage differences and private plots were necessary for efficiency, while Mao condemned this as a path to capitalism.
(c) Mao wanted communes to focus solely on industrial output, whereas the right-wing insisted on purely agricultural functions.
(d) Mao advocated for Russian managerial models, while the right-wing strictly preferred traditional Chinese peasant methods.

Ans :

(b) The right-wing believed wage differences and private plots were necessary for efficiency, while Mao condemned this as a path to capitalism.
Before the Cultural Revolution, an ideological rift emerged. Right-wing party members (revisionists) argued that incentives, like wage differences and larger private plots, were essential for commune efficiency, favouring a Russian-style managerial class. Mao rejected this completely, believing such incentives would inevitably lead to capitalism and the exploitation of workers.

19. Following the initial disastrous results of the Great Leap Forward, which included severe famine and the premature deaths of nearly 20,000 people, Mao Zedong's prestige suffered greatly. Who succeeded him as the Chairman of the People's Congress after he was forced to resign?
(a) Lin Biao
(b) Zhou Enlai
(c) Liu Shaoqui
(d) Chiang Kai-shek

Ans :

(c) Liu Shaoqui
The Great Leap Forward initially caused massive hardships due to bad harvests and lack of expertise, leading to premature deaths and widespread grievances. Consequently, Mao's image took a hit, forcing his resignation as the Chairman of the People's Congress. He was succeeded in this specific role by Liu Shaoqui.

20. During the second phase of the agitation in Kenya, a specific secret society orchestrated a series of violent attacks on European-owned farms and black workers, prompting the British to declare a state of emergency in 1952. Identify this organisation.
(a) The Kenya African Union
(b) The Red Guards
(c) The National Liberation Council
(d) Mau Mau

Ans :

(d) Mau Mau
The Mau Mau was a secret society primarily composed of members from the Kikuyu tribe who had been stripped of their best lands by white settlers. They launched terrorist attacks against European farms, leading the British to declare a state of emergency in 1952 and imprison many leaders, including Kenyatta.

21. During the 'Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution', Mao Zedong launched a desperate campaign to renew revolutionary fervour and crush opposition. Which specific demographic was primarily mobilised to tour the country and

NODIA

on the global course of the war.

Ans :

(i) Japan's aggression against the United States was driven by immediate economic necessities and extensive imperial ambitions.
1. Anticipating a severe shortage of essential raw materials, Japan urgently turned its expansionist military focus towards resource-rich territories like Burma, Malaya, and the Dutch East Indies for critical supplies of rubber, tin, and oil.
2. Tensions escalated significantly when the United States assisted Chinese resistance against Japanese invaders and subsequently placed a crippling economic embargo on crucial oil supplies destined for Japan.
3. The American government sternly insisted on the complete withdrawal of Japanese military forces from both Indo-China and China as a strict precondition for restoring normalized trade relations.
4. Despite engaging in long, extensive diplomatic dialogues between the two nations, America firmly refused to lift the economic embargo, prompting General Tojo to aggressively authorize a massive retaliatory preemptive strike on the naval base.

(ii) The devastating attack on Pearl Harbour fundamentally altered the global scope of the conflict, directly bringing new superpowers into the fray.
1. The unprovoked attack violently forced the United States out of its political neutrality, leading America to immediately declare war and bring its vast industrial manufacturing and military resources directly into the Allied camp.
2. It briefly granted Japan sweeping temporary control over the Pacific Ocean, allowing them to rapidly capture major strategic outposts including Hong Kong, Malaya, Singapore, Burma, the Philippines, and the Dutch East Indies.
3. The rapid Japanese military advance almost reached the eastern gates of America, heavily threatening crucial British imperial positions in the region and forcing an immediate, large-scale restructuring of combined Allied naval defenses.
4. In direct response to the American declaration of war on Japan, Adolf Hitler subsequently declared war on the United States, effectively linking the separate European and Pacific conflicts into a single, interconnected global war.

www.nodia.in

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

to five years without any formal trial. Under this draconian law, Dr. J B Danquah, one of the most respected opposition figures in Ghana, was arrested. His subsequent death in prison deeply angered many Ghanaian citizens.

26. To adapt industrial growth to local Chinese conditions, Mao Zedong devised an ambitious plan that involved the creation of 'backyard steel furnaces' managed by local communities. Under which major policy framework was this specific initiative introduced?
(a) The Hundred Flowers Campaign
(b) The Great Leap Forward
(c) The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution
(d) The First Five Year Plan

Ans :

(b) The Great Leap Forward
The Great Leap Forward, launched in 1958, aimed to simultaneously boost agricultural and industrial productivity through de centralisation. Instead of relying solely on large-scale urban factories, Mao introduced a complete change in industrial policy. This included an ambitious plan to set up 600,000 'backyard steel furnaces' managed directly by rural communes.

27. Believing deeply in the power of a united African continent, Kwame Nkrumah played a responsible role in global affairs and was instrumental in the establishment of a pan-African organization in 1963. Identify the organization.
(a) The National Liberation Council
(b) The Convention People's Party
(c) The Organization of African Unity
(d) The Pan-African Commonwealth

Ans :

(c) The Organization of African Unity
Kwame Nkrumah gained immense international prestige for his strong support of the Pan-African Movement. He firmly believed that a federation of African states could make the continent a recognised global power. To this end, he actively supported the creation of the Organisation of African Unity, which was established in 1963.

28. Despite the intense conflict and imprisonment of thousands of Kikuyu tribespeople, the British government eventually lifted the state of emergency in Kenya in 1960. Which of the following factors heavily influenced this decision?
(a) The white settlers voluntarily agreed to hand over all their lands to the KAU.
(b) The British found the heavy financial expense of the anti-terrorist campaign unsustainable.
(c) The Mau Mau successfully completely captured the capital city and defeated the British army.
(d) The Chinese communist government threatened military intervention on behalf of the Kenyans.

Ans :

(b) The British found the heavy financial expense of the anti-terrorist campaign unsustainable.
After years of brutal conflict involving 100,000 troops to flush out terrorists, the British lifted the emergency in 1960. This decision was heavily influenced by a change in policy driven by the persuasion of other powers and the realization that the financial expense of the anti-terrorist campaign had become too heavy.

29. Arrange the following landmark events of modern Chinese history in the correct chronological order:
P. The Xian Incident forced a temporary truce between the KMT and the CCP.
Q. The Manchu dynasty rule in China officially came to an end.
R. The Great Leap Forward was introduced to adapt communism to Chinese conditions.
S. Chiang Kai-shek set out on the 'Northern March' to remove regional warlords.
Choose one correct option from the options given below.
(a) Q, S, P, R
(b) S, P, Q, R
(c) Q, P, S, R
(d) P, Q, R, S

Ans :

(a) Q, S, P, R
The Manchu dynasty ended in 1911 (Q). Chiang Kai-shek launched the Northern March to defeat the warlords in 1926 (S). The Xian Incident, which led to a united front against Japan, occurred in December 1936 (P). Finally, Mao Zedong introduced the Great Leap Forward policy in 1958 (R).

30. Arrange the following events related to the declinations and post-independence politics of Ghana and Kenya in chronological order:
P. The Convention People's Party (CPP) organized massive general strikes and

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

37. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): During the early 1930s, Chiang Kai-shek's policy of 'internal pacification before external resistance' caused widespread resentment among the Chinese populace.

Reason (R): Chiang considered it more important to destroy the domestic communist forces than to resist the external Japanese military advance in Northern China.

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Chiang Kai-shek avoided an all-out war with Japan after the 1931 invasion because he prioritised eliminating Mao's communist forces first (Reason is true). This stance—valuing internal pacification over defending the nation from external Japanese aggression—was perceived as unpatriotic and caused widespread resentment among the Chinese public (Assertion is true and explained by Reason).

38. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Kwame Nkrumah's political regime in Ghana eventually evolved from a parliamentary government into an increasingly authoritarian personal dictatorship.

Reason (R): He amended the constitution in 1964 to officially make his own Convention People's Party (CPP) the only legal political party in the country.

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

After gaining independence, Nkrumah gradually abandoned parliamentary democracy. He established a de-facto legal dictatorship by suppressing opponents without trial and centralising power (Assertion is true). The ultimate legal mechanism for this authoritarian shift was the 1964 constitutional amendment that banned all opposition and enshrined the CPP as the sole legal party (Reason is true and explains the Assertion).

NODIA

39. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Following Kenya's independence, President Jomo Kenyatta enacted a harsh policy to immediately expel all white British settlers and confiscate their properties.

Reason (R): Kenyatta's political stance gradually shifted from that of a radical nationalist during the anti-colonial struggle to a more conservative bourgeois politician once in power.

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(d) A is false, but R is true.

After gaining power, Kenyatta did not expel all white settlers; instead, he announced a fair policy allowing them to stay if they took Kenyan citizenship (Assertion is false). This moderate approach reflected his gradual political transformation from a radical African nationalist into a more pragmatic and conservative bourgeois politician (Reason is true).

40. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The 'Great Leap Forward' project faced disastrous initial outcomes and resulted in massive hardships and premature deaths among the Chinese population.

Reason (R): The policy heavily relied on advanced financial assistance from Western capitalist powers, which was abruptly withdrawn during the late 1950s.

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.

Ans :

(b) Only Q and R
Nkrumah's dictatorial regime accelerated its own downfall by alienating the country's military forces. He established a heavily armed Secret Security Service (Q) and formed a highly favoured presidential guard made up of Chinese and other foreign nationals (R). Meanwhile, he neglected the regular army, leaving them poorly equipped and highly dissatisfied.

34. Upon the communist victory in 1949, Mao Zedong's new government faced severe and complex challenges. Which of the following accurately describes the state of China at that time?
P. The national treasury was overflowing due to confiscated KMT wealth.
Q. The country's basic infrastructure, like railways and bridges, had been completely destroyed.
R. Inflation seemed completely out of control alongside widespread urban unemployment.
S. The population was shrinking rapidly due to mass emigration to Taiwan.
Choose one correct option from the following options.
(a) Only P and Q
(b) Only Q and R
(c) Only R and S
(d) Only P and S

Ans :

(b) Only Q and R
After the long civil war and war with Japan, China was in utter ruins. The KMT had made no effort to rebuild destroyed infrastructures like roads and railways (Q). Additionally, the new government inherited an almost empty treasury, widespread unemployment in towns, and severe economic instability where inflation seemed completely out of control (R).

35. The Cultural Revolution (1966-69) was initiated by Mao Zedong to crush ideological opposition. Which of the following were direct consequences of this chaotic movement?
P. It led to the public disgrace and physical attack of thousands of teachers and local party officials.
Q. It brought a decade of unprecedented economic prosperity and rapid technological innovation.
R. It caused schools, colleges, and factories to close down as students toured the country.
S. It successfully reconciled relations between the Chinese Communist Party and Soviet Russian leadership.
Choose one correct option from the following options.
(a) Only P and R
(b) Only Q and S
(c) Only P and Q
(d) Only R and S

Ans :

(a) Only P and R
The Cultural Revolution caused immense domestic chaos. Empowered by Mao, student 'Red Guards' physically attacked and publicly disgraced authority figures, including teachers and local party officials (P). As students abandoned their studies to spread revolutionary propaganda, vital institutions such as schools, colleges, and eventually factories were forced to close down (R).

36. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Following the reorganization of the Kuomintang Party in 1919, its membership was thrown open to all, including the Communists.
Reason (R): Dr. Sun Yat-sen completely abandoned his core principles of nationalism and democracy in favour of strict Soviet Marxist ideology.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(c) A is true, but R is false.
The Kuomintang Party's membership was indeed thrown open to everyone, including communists, provided they accepted the KMT principles (Assertion is true). However, Sun Yat-sen never abandoned his core principles of nationalism, democracy, and land reforms. He merely accepted Russian help to transform the party into a highly organised, disciplined body (Reason is false).

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(a) It forced the Kuomintang to heavily subsidise rural agricultural cooperatives
(b) It allowed the Chinese Communist Party to purchase advanced Soviet military weaponry
(c) It resulted in a massive influx of American financial aid directly to the peasantry
(d) It alienated the middle classes and caused widespread hardship among the masses

Ans :

(d) It alienated the middle classes and caused widespread hardship among the masses
To fund continuous warfare, Chiang Kai-shek implemented a disastrous policy of printing extra money. This resulted in galloping inflation that ruined the middle class and caused immense hardship for the masses. Consequently, the Chinese people became deeply disillusioned with the inefficient Kuomintang administration, boosting popular support for the communists.

44. Observe the period illustration below and answer: This propaganda poster was published in 1957 during a major ideological campaign initiated by Mao Zedong. What was the original stated objective of the government policy depicted in this image?

NODIA

(a) To encourage open discussion and constructive criticism between party cadres and technical experts
(b) To rapidly industrialise the countryside by establishing small-scale factories and furnaces
(c) To violently purge all right-wing revisionists and traditional teachers from the education system
(d) To shift the national economy completely away from agriculture towards heavy steel production

Ans :

(a) To encourage open discussion and constructive criticism between party cadres and technical experts
The Hundred Flowers Campaign was initiated in 1957 by Mao Zedong to improve strained relations between Communist Party cadres and the newly created class of educated experts. By encouraging constructive criticism and open debate, the government hoped to combine the strengths of both groups to enhance national development.

45. Based on the image given below, answer the following question: This photograph captures a rural scene from a 1958 socio-economic initiative in China. Which of the following describes a direct negative outcome of the specific industrial strategy shown here?

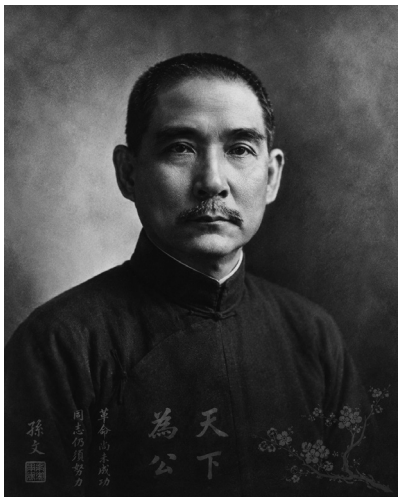
(a) The total collapse of the urban banking sector due to excessive foreign loans
(b) The creation of a highly educated but unemployed managerial class in the cities
(c) The production of useless materials and disastrous agricultural neglect due to lack of expertise
(d) The immediate military invasion of coastal

(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(c) A is true, but R is false.
The Great Leap Forward initially failed, causing immense hardship and nearly 20,000 premature deaths due to bad harvests and inexperienced cadres managing complex commune projects (Assertion is true). However, this failure had nothing to do with Western capitalist aid; rather, it was exacerbated by the withdrawal of Russian assistance following ideological disagreements (Reason is false).

41. Study the historical visual given below and respond: The figure depicted in this period portrait established a revolutionary ideology based on three core principles. Which of the following accurately identifies the primary goal of the third principle, often referred to as the 'people's livelihood'?

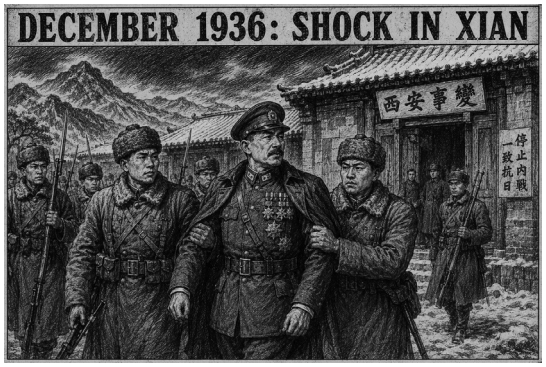


(a) Distributing wealth equally among urban industrial workers
(b) Implementing land reforms to ensure economic security for peasants
(c) Creating a strictly Marxist command economy backed by the military
(d) Establishing an imperial dynasty to unite all Chinese provinces

Ans :

(b) Implementing land reforms to ensure economic security for peasants
Sun Yat-sen's three basic principles for reorganising the Kuomintang were nationalism, democracy, and land reforms. The concept of land reforms, famously known as the people's livelihood, was specifically designed to provide economic security to the rural peasantry, laying the foundation for modern Chinese political and agricultural development.

42. Examine the image below and answer the question that follows: This illustrated newspaper scene captures a pivotal 1936 event in Shaanxi province. What was the most significant historical consequence of the mutiny depicted in this visual?



(a) The immediate withdrawal of Japanese troops from the Manchurian region
(b) The total annihilation of Mao Zedong's forces in the Yan'an base
(c) The temporary suspension of the KMT's anti-communist extermination campaigns
(d) The formal establishment of the People's Republic of China in Beijing

Ans :

(c) The temporary suspension of the KMT's anti-communist extermination campaigns
The Xian Incident of December 1936 involved the kidnapping of Chiang Kai-shek by his own troops. This dramatic mutiny forced Chiang to suspend his relentless anti-communist extermination campaigns and agree to a crucial truce with the Chinese Communist Party, forming a united front against the invading Japanese forces.

43. Analyse the image and answer the following question: This satirical cartoon reflects the economic conditions in China during the late 1940s under the Nationalist government. How did the economic policy visualised here directly contribute to the victory of the Chinese Communist Party?

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Ans :

Red Guards

61. Who was the Defence Minister blamed by Mao Zedong for the over-enthusiasm and chaos caused during the Cultural Revolution?

Ans :

Lin Biao

62. Identify the medieval West African empire after which the Gold Coast was renamed upon its independence.

Ans :

Ghana

63. State the purpose for which a major dam was constructed on the Volta river under Kwame Nkrumah's leadership.

Ans :

To provide water for irrigation and hydroelectric power for towns and a new aluminium smelting plant.

64. Mention the economic crisis that triggered a huge balance of payments deficit during Nkrumah's regime in Ghana.

Ans :

A sudden fall in the prices of cocoa in the world market.

65. State the drastic constitutional change introduced by Kwame Nkrumah in 1964 regarding political parties in Ghana.

Ans :

He amended the constitution which made the CPP the only legal party.

66. Identify the British Prime Minister who spoke about the 'wind of change' blowing through the African continent.

Ans :

Harold Macmillan

67. Name the prominent Kenyan tribe from which most members of the Mau Mau secret society were drawn.

Ans :

Kikuyu

68. State one major reason why Kenya was the most difficult East African area to deal with during decolonisation.

Ans :

White settlers were violently opposed to the idea of a black majority rule.

69. What was the immediate response of the British government when the Mau Mau situation went out of control in 1952?

Ans :

The government declared a state of emergency.

70. What political change did Jomo Kenyatta enforce during the 1969 elections in Kenya?

Ans :

He banned all other political parties and made Kenya a one-party state.

71. In order to reorganise his Nationalist Party with Russian help in 1919, Sun Yat-sen allowed the _____ to join provided they accepted his party's principles.

Ans :

Communists

72. In 1949, defeated Kuomintang forces and their supporters fled the mainland of China to take refuge at the island of _____.

Ans :

Formosa (Taiwan)

73. The victorious Chinese Communist Party proclaimed China as the People's Republic of China on 1st October _____.

Ans :

1949

74. In the initial phase of agrarian reforms in China, lands were forcibly taken from large landowners and redistributed among the _____.

Ans :

peasants

75. Under the Great Leap Forward, Mao insisted on setting up _____ to be managed by the communes to boost industrial production.

Ans :

backyard steel furnaces

NODIA

industrial towns by Soviet Russian forces

Ans :

(c) The production of useless materials and disastrous agricultural neglect due to lack of expertise
During the Great Leap Forward, Mao mandated the creation of 'backyard steel furnaces' managed by rural communes. Because local cadres lacked metallurgical and constructional expertise, this resulted in the production of useless, brittle iron. Furthermore, diverting labour to these furnaces led to severe agricultural neglect and subsequent bad harvests.

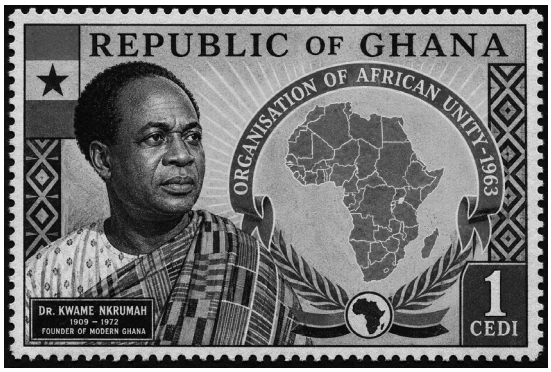
46. Study the historical visual given below and respond: This photograph documents a mass rally during a turbulent period initiated by Mao Zedong in the 1960s. Who were the primary targets of the young militants depicted in this image?

(a) Foreign industrialists attempting to establish capitalist enterprises in Beijing
(b) Japanese military remnants secretly occupying the northern provinces of China
(c) Peasant farmers who refused to surrender their private plots to the state communes
(d) Teachers, professionals, and local party officials accused of holding revisionist views

Ans :

(d) Teachers, professionals, and local party officials accused of holding revisionist views
During the Cultural Revolution (1966–69), Mao Zedong appealed to the masses to crush ideological opposition. The Red Guards, primarily composed of radicalised students, publicly denounced, disgraced, and physically attacked anyone in authority perceived as a threat or revisionist, including teachers, professionals, and local Communist Party officials.

47. Examine the image below and answer the question that follows: This commemorative stamp celebrates a significant diplomatic achievement championed by the leader pictured. Which of the following best reflects the international vision of this leader as supported by the text in the chapter?



(a) He believed that a federation of African states was necessary to assert African power globally
(b) He believed that African nations should isolate themselves completely from the Soviet Union
(c) He insisted that former British colonies must remain strictly governed by the British Crown
(d) He promoted the idea that West Africa should aggressively conquer the eastern territories

Ans :

(a) He believed that a federation of African states was necessary to assert African power globally
Kwame Nkrumah was a staunch advocate of the Pan-African Movement. He firmly believed that establishing a federation across the whole continent would allow African power to make itself recognized in the world. This vision culminated in his strong support for setting up the Organization of African Unity in 1963.

48. Analyse the image and answer the following question: This political cartoon from the mid-1960s highlights the domestic controversies surrounding a West African leader. Which legislative measure most directly enabled the authoritarian political climate depicted here?

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

boycotts.

Q. Jomo Kenyatta was released from jail after a strong public demand.

R. Kenya officially became a Republic with Jomo Kenyatta as its President.

S. Kwame Nkrumah's government was overthrown in a military coup while he was abroad.

Choose one correct option from the options given below.

(a) S, R, P, Q
(b) R, Q, S, P
(c) Q, P, R, S
(d) P, Q, R, S

Ans :

(d) P, Q, R, S

The CPP organised general strikes in the Gold Coast in 1950 (P). Following the lifting of the emergency, Jomo Kenyatta was released from prison in 1961 (Q). Kenya became a Republic with Kenyatta as President in 1964 (R). Finally, Nkrumah's government in Ghana was overthrown by a military coup in 1966 (S).

31. Which of the following factors directly contributed to the victory of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) over the Kuomintang (KMT) in 1949?

P. The KMT primarily focused on the interests of landlords and bankers, ignoring mass support.

Q. The CCP troops frequently looted properties to sustain themselves during guerrilla warfare.

R. American financial aid intended for the KMT administration was siphoned into officials' pockets.

S. The communists received massive shipments of advanced weaponry directly from the United States.

Choose one correct option from the following options.

(a) Only P and R
(b) Only Q and S
(c) Only P and S
(d) Only R and Q

Ans :

(a) Only P and R

The KMT lost public support because it catered to propertied classes and ignored mass mobilisation (P). Furthermore, the KMT administration was highly corrupt, with American financial aid going straight into the pockets of officials instead of helping the people (R). The CCP troops were strictly disciplined and never looted properties.

32. Under Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward, communes were established as large operational units. Which of the following responsibilities were undertaken by these communes?

P. They managed local factories and large collective farms.

Q. They carried out the functions of local government, including running schools.

R. They independently negotiated foreign trade agreements with the Soviet Union.

S. They focused exclusively on artistic development without any agricultural duties.

Choose one correct option from the following options.

(a) Only P and Q
(b) Only Q and R
(c) Only R and S
(d) Only P and S

Ans :

(a) Only P and Q

In the Great Leap Forward, communes were massive units comprising up to 75,000 people. They were highly versatile, running collective farms and local factories (P). Furthermore, they acted as the smallest unit of local government, carrying out administrative functions, undertaking public works, and running essential services like schools and crèches (Q).

33. The military in Ghana eventually led a coup against Kwame Nkrumah in 1966. Which of the following policies implemented by Nkrumah created deep disaffection among the regular army?

P. He completely disbanded the national army in favour of a regional West African force.

Q. He established a heavily armed Secret Security Service that rivalled the army.

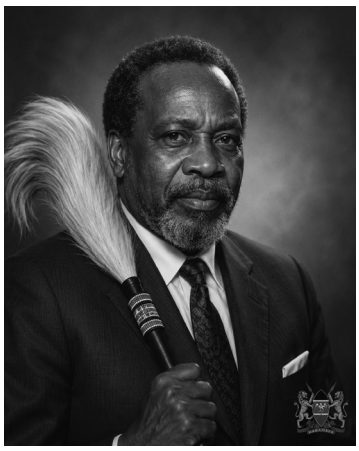
R. He created a special presidential guard composed of Chinese and other foreign nationals.

S. He forced all senior military officers to undergo Marxist ideological retraining in Russia.

Choose one correct option from the following options.

(a) Only P and S
(b) Only Q and R
(c) Only R and S
(d) Only P and Q

NODIA



(a) It evolved into a decentralized democracy with multiple powerful regional parliaments
(b) It transitioned into a military dictatorship directly controlled by former British generals
(c) It transformed into a strict one-party state after the banning of all opposition political parties
(d) It became a communist republic completely modelled on Mao Zedong's cultural revolution

Ans :

(c) It transformed into a strict one-party state after the banning of all opposition political parties
Despite initially being a radical nationalist, Jomo Kenyatta gradually shifted towards becoming a conservative bourgeois politician once in power. In the 1969 elections, Kenyatta banned all other political parties, which officially transformed Kenya into a one-party state under his exclusive leadership.

ONE MARK QUESTIONS

51. Identify the dynasty that occupied the imperial throne of China until it was overthrown in 1911.

Ans :

Manchu dynasty

52. Give any one of the three basic principles propagated by Sun Yat-sen for the Kuomintang Party.

Ans :

Nationalism / Democracy / Land reforms

53. Name the campaign initiated by Chiang Kai-shek in 1926 to remove Chinese generals who had seized power in different provinces.

Ans :

Northern March

54. State one significant outcome of the Xian Incident of December 1936.

Ans :

It led to a truce between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party to form a united front against Japan.

55. Expand the abbreviation KMT in the context of Chinese political history.

Ans :

Kuomintang

NODIA

56. State briefly the main reason why the Kuomintang's policy of printing extra money backfired during their war efforts.

Ans :

It resulted in galloping inflation which caused hardship for the masses and ruined the middle class.

57. Who succeeded Mao Zedong as Chairman of the People's Congress after his resignation during the Great Leap Forward?

Ans :

Liu Shaoqui

58. Mention one specific function carried out by a Chinese commune besides agricultural production.

Ans :

Running factories / undertaking special local projects like building bridges or canals.

59. Which Soviet statesman's methods did Mao Zedong initially experiment with to rebuild a shattered China?

Ans :

Stalin

60. Name the specific student-led group that toured China to spread communism with renewed vigour during the late 1960s.

(a) The implementation of the Trade Union Act to empower local industrial workers
(b) The signing of a military pact with North Vietnam to train the regular army
(c) The passing of the Preventive Detention Act allowing imprisonment without trial
(d) The aggressive expansion of the cocoa export market to lower consumer prices

Ans :

(c) The passing of the Preventive Detention Act allowing imprisonment without trial
Kwame Nkrumah's transition from democracy to personal dictatorship was heavily facilitated by his suppression of political opponents. The introduction of the Preventive Detention Act in 1958 allowed him to treat adversaries harshly and hold them in detention for up to five years without any trial.

49. Observe the period illustration below and answer: This British newspaper clipping from the 1950s reports on a specific conflict in an East African colony. What was the primary underlying grievance that fuelled the formation of the secret society mentioned in this headline?

The East African Herald

JOHNNIE WALKER SCOTCH WHISKY
Still going strong

No. 18,732 NAIROBI, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1952 PRICE: 25 CENTS

STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARED: MAU MAU TERROR GRIPS COLONY

Government Moves To Crush Native Uprising

A STATE OF EMERGENCY was proclaimed yesterday throughout the disturbed areas of the Kenya Colony in the wake of a series of brutal and dastardly attacks by Mau Mau terrorists.

The announcement was made by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, at a special meeting of the Legislative Council.

"The time has come," he said, "for firm and decisive action. These murderers and arsonists must be rooted out and brought to justice."

Reinforcements have been rushed to the troubled districts, and strict security measures are now in force.

SUDAN ETHIOPIA SOMALI LAND UGANDA KENYA TANGANYIKA INDIAN OCEAN

TROOPS DEPLOYED IN DISTURBED AREAS

Large-scale operations are now underway in the Central Province, Kenya's most fertile and prosperous district.

Military patrols comb the forests and swamps in pursuit of the rebels, who are believed to be well armed and well organised.

The Government warns all natives to surrender and return to their homes. Those found harbouring terrorists will face severe penalties.

SETTLER FARMS ATTACKED

Several settler farms have been attacked and burned in recent weeks. At least six Europeans have been murdered in cold blood.

Women and children have been forced to flee to fortified camps for their own protection.

The loyal African population is urged to assist the Government in its efforts to restore law and order.

A £5,000 reward is offered for information leading to the capture of any Mau Mau leader.

EMERGENCY POWERS NOW IN FORCE

Under the Emergency Regulations, the Government is empowered to:

- Impose curfews
- Search without warrant
- Detain without trial
- Restrict movements

These measures will remain in force until the rebellion has been completely suppressed.

Inside Today
The Position in Parliament 2
The King's Message 3
Editorial: Stand Firm! 4
Latest from London 5

Austin Motor Cars
• AUSTIN A40 SOMERSET
• AUSTIN A70 HEREFORD
• AUSTIN A90 ATLANTIC
Service and Spares Throughout East Africa

Brooke Bond Tea *is good tea* TAKE NO OTHER

(a) The forced conscription of native Africans into the British navy for the Second World War
(b) The deprivation of prime agricultural land which had been exclusively claimed by white settlers
(c) The refusal of the British government to build hydroelectric dams on the major rivers
(d) The imposition of heavy taxes specifically designed to fund the Asian nationalist movements

Ans :

(b) The deprivation of prime agricultural land which had been exclusively claimed by white settlers
The Mau Mau was a secret society primarily composed of members from the Kikuyu tribe. Their militant rebellion, which led the British to declare a state of emergency in 1952, was fundamentally fuelled by their grievance over being deprived of much of their best land by white settlers.

50. Based on the image given below, answer the following question: This official portrait represents the leader of an independent African republic in the late 1960s. How did the domestic political structure of this nation change under his leadership by 1969?

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

76. The Chinese communist leaders Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai were shrewd enough to take advantage of the weaknesses of the _____ government.

Ans :

Kuomintang (KMT)

77. The massive military evacuation covering about 6000 miles to escape Chiang Kai-shek's armies is historically known as the _____.

Ans :

Long March

78. Mao called the right-wing members of his party who wanted wage differences and an expert managerial class as _____.

Ans :

revisionists

79. Kwame Nkrumah came back to the Gold Coast and initiated the campaign for independence by becoming the leader of the _____ Party.

Ans :

Convention People's

80. Ghana's post-independence economy was heavily dependent on agriculture, with its main export being _____.

Ans :

cocoa

81. To suppress his political opponents without any trial, Kwame Nkrumah introduced the obnoxious _____ Act in 1958.

Ans :

Preventive Detention

82. While Kwame Nkrumah was on a state visit to North Vietnam and China in 1966, his government was overthrown in a military coup led by General _____.

Ans :

Emmanuel Kwasi Kotaka

83. During the Second World War, the British colony of _____ became an important military base for the successful campaign against the Axis powers.

Ans :

Kenya

84. To pacify the agitating Kenyan nationalist leaders in the early phase of the conflict, the British government allowed only six Africans to join the _____ out of its 54 members.

Ans :

Legislative Council

NODIA

85. The _____ was an African nationalist organisation formed in Kenya to demand access to white-owned land.

Ans :

Kenya-African Union (KAU)

86. Jomo Kenyatta was imprisoned for six years by the British authorities despite having publicly condemned _____.

Ans :

terrorism

87. In 1963, Kwame Nkrumah played a responsible role in world affairs and supported the setup of the Organisation of _____.

Ans :

African Unity

88. The American financial aid meant for the Chinese government went into the pockets of corrupt officials, providing a major propaganda advantage to the _____.

Ans :

communists

89. After the Cultural Revolution was officially brought to an end in April 1969, Mao Zedong was freed from all blames at the _____.

Ans :

party conference

90. In 1963, Britain granted freedom to Kenya, allowing it to become a member of the _____.

Ans :

Commonwealth

91. Rakesh is reading a biography of a Chinese revolutionary who went to Russia to study military development and the Red Army. Upon

withdrawal of exploitative British colonial rule from their territories.
3. The colonised African populations widely began to view European colonialism as a direct organ of severe humiliation and relentless economic exploitation of the native black populations by the privileged white community.
4. The Second World War itself deeply stimulated nationalist sentiments, completely shattering the myth of European invincibility and encouraging determined local resistance movements across various colonised territories in the African continent.

133. State any four provisions of the new constitution agreed upon by the British in the Gold Coast following the 1950 general strikes.

Ans :

Pressured by massive popular unrest, the British authorities conceded a new constitutional framework for the Gold Coast.
1. The British officially recognised the immense mass support enjoyed by the nationalist leaders and quickly released Kwame Nkrumah from prison to allow him to actively participate in the new political process.
2. The newly drafted constitution progressively guaranteed the fundamental democratic right to vote for all adult citizens of the colony, completely abolishing previous restrictive colonial electoral practices.
3. The constitutional agreement firmly mandated the creation of a fully elected national assembly that would serve as the primary democratic legislative body representing the native population of the Gold Coast.
4. The constitution established a powerful eleven-member Executive Council to govern the territory, specifically stipulating that eight of these executive members must be directly chosen by the newly elected assembly.

134. Enumerate any four early economic and infrastructure achievements of Kwame Nkrumah's government in Ghana.

Ans :

Kwame Nkrumah's initial tenure as leader brought significant economic modernisation and infrastructure development to Ghana.
1. Guided by a strong socialist outlook, his administration successfully doubled the national production of cocoa, which served as the most crucial and lucrative export commodity for the growing Ghanaian economy.
2. The government rapidly expanded the forestry, fishing, and cattle-breeding sectors, while ensuring that the country's modest natural mineral resources of gold and bauxite were effectively exploited to achieve maximum national profit.
3. A massive hydroelectric dam was successfully constructed on the Volta river, which efficiently provided abundant water for agricultural irrigation and generated sufficient electricity for modern towns and a new aluminium smelting plant.
4. Generous government funds were systematically directed towards comprehensive village projects, actively enabling rural people to build connecting roads and modern schools, while simultaneously introducing completely free healthcare and education nationwide.

135. Analyse any four ways in which Kwame Nkrumah consolidated a personal dictatorship in Ghana.

Ans :

Kwame Nkrumah gradually dismantled Ghana's democratic institutions to establish an absolute authoritarian regime under his personal control.
1. He completely abandoned the inherited parliamentary government structure in favour of an oppressive one-party state, explicitly arguing that the existing opposition parties were merely disruptive and totally lacked constructive governing experience.
2. He maliciously introduced the Trade Union Act to systematically strip workers of their fundamental rights, effectively making all industrial strikes and public protests completely illegal across the entire nation.
3. He aggressively implemented the obnoxious Preventive Detention Act of 1958, which granted him the tyrannical authority to violently arrest political opponents and brutally hold them in prison for five years without trial.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Ans :

The Red Army (Communist troops)

101. "Kuomintang armies were poorly paid. Not only that. The soldiers were even allowed to loot and vandalise private properties. On the other hand, the communist troops were orderly, disciplined and never looted the properties of the civilians nor outraged women. Naturally people were convinced that the communists were sincerely concerned about the welfare of the people."
What was the direct impact of the Kuomintang army's poor discipline on the general populace?

Ans :

It convinced the people that the communists were more sincerely concerned about their welfare, leading them to support the communists.

102. "The disaffectionate section of KMT party demanded that Chiang should turn against the Japanese. Initially Chiang was unwilling. It was only after the prominent communist leader Zhou Enlai and other leaders came to Sian and persuaded him, that Chiang agreed to suspend his anti-communist campaign to join hands with them."
Why was Chiang Kai-shek initially unwilling to turn his focus towards fighting the Japanese?

Ans :

He considered it more important to destroy the communists than to resist the Japanese advance due to domestic turmoil and inadequate preparation.

103. "Mao Zedong was convinced that China's peasants would be the central to communist revolution. Under Mao's direction, the CCP developed a programme of agrarian reforms. In the first phase, land was taken from large landowners in many cases forcibly and redistributed among the peasants."
According to historian Jack Gray, what was remarkable about the forceful redistribution of land during this first phase?

Ans :

It was carried out with a remarkable degree of attention to legality and the minimum of physical violence against landlords.

104. "He focused on the development of heavy industries like iron, steel, coal and chemicals. The Russians came forward to help the new Chinese government with cash, equipment and advisers to develop industries in China. Mao had grave doubts regarding industrialisation of China..."
Why did Mao possess grave doubts regarding the heavy industrialisation of China based on the Russian model?

Ans :

He believed that China was predominantly an agrarian country and would remain so.

105. "In a typical commune, one-third of the people were children in schools or in crèches. The other one-third were housewives and elderly persons, whereas the rest were the work force. The commune also included science graduates and technicians."
State one economic benefit that families received from living and working within the commune system.

Ans :

Each family got a share of profit from the sale of the produce and also had a small plot of land of their own.

106. "There was a great public debate between the Maoists and the revisionists about which course to be followed. At this stage, Mao, as the party chairman, launched a desperate campaign to save the revolution. He appealed to the masses. He asked his supporters and the Red Guards..."
What was the immediate consequence on educational and industrial institutions when Mao asked the masses to spread the mission of the Cultural Revolution?

Ans :

The schools, colleges, and later factories were all closed down.

107. "Unlike some other African nations, Ghana achieved independence fairly smoothly, though not without some stray incidents. The nationalist leader, educated in London and USA, was imbued with the vision of a free nation along with its own identity and culture. In 1949, he organised workers and farmers for the first time in a mass movement."
Mention any one action taken by the workers and farmers during the 1950 mass movement to protest against British rule in the Gold Coast.

NODIA

returning and taking leadership, this general purged left-wingers from his party and launched a massive march in 1926 to defeat warlords.
Identify the Chinese leader Rakesh is reading about.

Ans :

Chiang Kai-shek

92. Ananya is analyzing a 1957 political campaign where the head of state invited open discussion and constructive criticism from intellectuals and technicians. He famously proclaimed that a multitude of schools of thought should contend, though the policy ultimately backfired.
Name the specific campaign being analysed by Ananya.

Ans :

The Hundred Flowers Campaign

93. During an economics seminar, Dr. Sharma discussed a 1958 socio-economic project that aimed to move away from the Russian model. It relied on massive, labour-intensive communes and sought rapid agricultural and industrial expansion, but eventually faced severe famines.
Identify the Chinese government project described in this scenario.

Ans :

The Great Leap Forward

94. Vikram visited a museum exhibit detailing a 1966 movement aimed at crushing right-wing opposition and removing revisionists in an Asian country. The exhibit displayed chaotic scenes of students publicly attacking local party officials and teachers.
Which specific historical event is depicted in this exhibit?

Ans :

Cultural Revolution (Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution)

95. A researcher is studying the post-WWII history of an African colony that was previously known by a name related to its rich mineral wealth. In 1957, it became the first black African state south of the Sahara to win independence.
What was the former colonial name of this country?

Ans :

Gold Coast

96. Meera is writing a paper on an African leader who led his country to independence smoothly, built a dam on the Volta River, and gained immense international prestige for his Pan-African views, but later declared himself a president for life.
Identify the African nationalist leader Meera is researching.

Ans :

Kwame Nkrumah

97. A documentary watched by Arjun highlights a heavily armed protection force made up of foreign nationals, created by an African dictator who neglected his country's regular army, ultimately leading to his overthrow in a 1966 coup.
Name the specific security force mentioned in the documentary.

Ans :

Secret Security Service (and presidential guard)

98. In a political science class, Sunita learned about a prominent intellectual politician who became president of an aggressive African union in 1947, was imprisoned by the British during a state of emergency, and later became the Prime Minister of his newly independent country in 1963.
Identify the leader Sunita learned about.

Ans :

Jomo Kenyatta

99. While studying decolonisation, Rohan read about a secret society that staged a violent uprising against white settlers who had taken the best pieces of land in East Africa. The colonial government brutally suppressed this group and sent many to concentration camps.
Name the secret society Rohan is reading about.

Ans :

Mau Mau

100. During a history debate, Kavita argues that a particular Asian army's success in 1949 was largely due to its strict discipline. The soldiers were orderly, never looted civilian properties, and successfully resisted Japanese attacks using guerrilla training.
Which military force is Kavita praising in her argument?

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Identify the specific type of large socio-economic unit, functioning as the smallest unit of local government, depicted in this photograph.

Ans :

Communes.

114. Analyze the front page shown below and answer the question that follows.

THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

AND UGANDA, KENYA, TANGANYIKA & ZANZIBAR ADVERTISER

No. 25,367 TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1952 PRICE: 35 CENTS

STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARED ACROSS THE COLONY

BRITISH TROOPS DEPLOYED AS KIKUYU TRIBESMEN ESCALATE TERRORIST ATTACKS ON EUROPEAN FARMS

NAIROBI, Oct. 20.—The Governor today declared a State of Emergency throughout the Colony in the wake of a wave of terrorist outrages by Kikuyu tribesmen against European settlers and loyal Native communities.

The drastic proclamation follows a series of coordinated attacks on isolated farms and plantations in which property has been destroyed, settlers murdered and cattle stolen.

In a broadcast to the Colony, His Excellency the Governor stated that the Government would employ every means at its disposal to restore order and protect life and property.

Armed Forces of the Crown have been deployed to disturbed areas, Curfew has been imposed and movement of natives restricted. Arms and ammunition will be confiscated.

BRITISH TROOPS ON PATROL IN THIKA DISTRICT YESTERDAY.

NATIONALIST LEADERS DETAINED TO RESTORE ORDER

Several agitators believed to be involved in the Mau Mau conspiracy have been taken into custody under regulations.

The Government is determined to crush this evil organisation which threatens the peace and security of the Colony.

The European community has pledged its full support to the authorities.

The Emergency will remain in force until the situation is brought under control.

Name the secret society whose violent agitation against white settlers led to the declaration of emergency seen in this newspaper.

Ans :

Mau Mau.

115. Look at the image provided below carefully.

Identify the desperate political campaign launched by Mao Zedong, featuring these young Red Guards, to crush opposition within his party.

Ans :

The Cultural Revolution (or Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution).

116. Carefully observe the formal group portrait below.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY HALL ACCRA
SELF-GOVERNMENT NOW!
THE FIRST MEETING OF WORKERS AND FARMERS
ACCRA, GOLD COAST - 1949
We stand united for Independence, Justice and Progress.

Identify the political party, formed by Kwame Nkrumah in 1949, whose founding leaders and mass supporters are depicted in this photograph.

Ans :

Convention People's Party (CPP).

117. Examine the following conceptual illustration to answer the question.

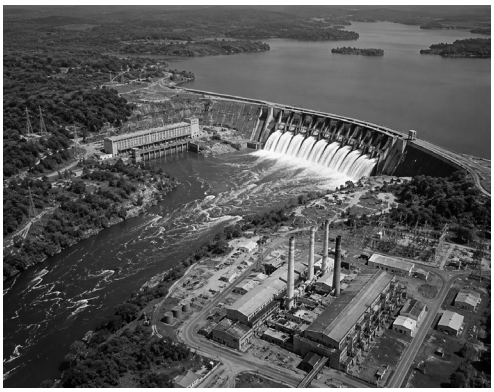
Identify the remarkable 1936 historical incident symbolized in this artwork, which led to a truce between the Kuomintang and the CCP.

Ans :

The Xian (Sian) Incident.

118. Inspect the aerial photograph given below.

NODIA



Name the specific infrastructure project constructed in Ghana under Kwame Nkrumah, shown here providing hydroelectric power for a new aluminium smelting plant.

Ans :

A dam on the Volta river.

119. Review the institutional photograph provided below.

Identify the intellectual politician seated in the center of this photograph, who became the President of the Kenya-African Union in 1947.

Ans :

Jomo Kenyatta.

120. Analyze the political artwork presented below.

With which 1957 political campaign of Mao Zedong, intended to improve relations between party cadres and intellectuals, is this poster associated?

Ans :

The Hundred Flowers Campaign.

FOUR MARKS QUESTIONS

121. Highlight any four early achievements of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in transforming China's political landscape.

Ans :

Dr. Sun Yat-sen played a pivotal role in shaping modern Chinese politics through his revolutionary leadership.

1. He successfully guided the Chinese students and idealists who sought to westernise China, effectively overthrowing the old and decadent Manchu dynasty which had occupied the imperial throne since the mid-seventeenth century.
2. During the Chinese revolution of 1911, he skillfully transformed the anti-Manchu agitation into a massive pro-Republican movement, successfully uniting various revolutionary factions under a common modern political ideology.
3. His dedicated followers appointed him as the President of the Provisional Republic upon its foundation in 1912, leading to the historic proclamation of the Republic over the entire Chinese territory.
4. In 1919, he founded the Kuomintang (KMT) Party and later reorganised it with Russian assistance into a highly disciplined organisation based on his three basic principles: nationalism, democracy, and land reforms.

122. Examine any two features each of the agrarian policy's first phase and second phase introduced by Mao Zedong.

Ans :

The agrarian reforms under Mao Zedong were systematically implemented in two distinct phases to transform the rural economy.

First phase:

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

1. In the initial phase, agricultural land was taken away from large landowners, often forcibly, and systematically redistributed among the poor peasants to ensure an equitable sharing of rural resources.
2. Despite the forceful confiscations, historians note that this massive redistribution of land was executed with a remarkable degree of attention to strict legality and minimal physical violence against the landlords.

Second phase:

1. During the second phase, peasants were peacefully persuaded, entirely without violence, to join together in collective or cooperative farming systems to significantly increase overall national food production.
2. By 1956, approximately ninety-five percent of the Chinese peasants were integrated into these collective farms, holding joint ownership of the agricultural land and farming equipment, which permanently eliminated food scarcity.

123. State any four reasons that prompted Chiang Kai-shek to launch the purification movement in China.

Ans :

Chiang Kai-shek initiated the brutal purification movement to eliminate communist influence within his political ranks.

1. Chiang grew increasingly anti-communist after becoming the party leader, abandoning his outward friendship with the Soviet Union once he had successfully utilised their assistance to defeat the regional warlords.
2. He carefully observed that the communists were becoming rapidly popular among the rural farmers who were heavily attracted by the lucrative Communist promises of sweeping land distribution.
3. He realised that the communists had become far too powerful within the Kuomintang ranks, especially after prominent communist Zhou Enlai helped capture Shanghai using industrial workers.
4. Driven by the urgent need to consolidate his absolute military and political leadership over China, Chiang decided to permanently expel all communist members and systematically massacre thousands of peasants and trade union leaders.

124. Analyse any four severe problems faced by the newly formed government under Mao Zedong in 1949.

Ans :

The newly established People's Republic of China faced monumental challenges after emerging from prolonged conflicts.

1. The entire country lay in utter ruins and total shambles following the devastating long civil war and the exhausting conflict with Japan, with basic infrastructure like roads, railways, and bridges completely destroyed.
2. The agricultural sector was in a remarkably poor state, causing the countryside to experience severe food shortages which inevitably meant that the urban cities were also bound to face extreme starvation.
3. The nation possessed very little industrial capacity because whatever factories and manufacturing units had existed earlier had been thoroughly destroyed after so many continuous years of catastrophic warfare.
4. The national treasury was almost entirely empty, the towns suffered from widespread unemployment, inflation seemed completely out of control, and the massive population was increasing by fourteen million annually.

125. Highlight any four ways in which the Kuomintang (KMT) army's indiscipline and poor management contributed to their downfall.

Ans :

The Kuomintang military forces suffered from severe internal mismanagement that alienated the public and weakened their combat efficiency.

1. The KMT army was not given proper military training to effectively resist the formidable Japanese forces, nor were they adequately trained to successfully tackle the unpredictable guerrilla attacks launched by the communists.
2. KMT soldiers were exceptionally poorly paid by their administration, which directly led to widespread indiscipline and the military authorities openly allowing troops to ruthlessly loot and vandalise private civilian properties.
3. The KMT strategically attempted to terrorise the local populations into submission, but this harsh authoritarian approach completely backfired, ultimately

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

alienating the common people and pushing them towards the opposition.
4. Many officers serving in the KMT army secretly sympathised with the communists, chanting slogans like 'Chinese don't fight Chinese', and gradually became entirely disillusioned with Chiang Kai-shek's leadership.

126. Mention any four strategic decisions taken by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) that increased their military competence during the civil war.

Ans :

The Chinese Communist Party adopted highly effective military and administrative strategies that ensured their ultimate victory.
1. Under Mao Zedong's careful direction, the communists abandoned capturing industrial towns and instead concentrated heavily on winning massive grassroots support among the rural peasants to build a resilient base.
2. The communists strictly followed Mao's teachings and successfully formed a highly formidable Red Army that was fully capable of resisting heavy Japanese attacks through specialised guerrilla warfare training.
3. They appointed highly efficient generals like Lin Biao, Chu Teh, and Che En Yi, who skillfully trained the communist army to handle complex enemy attacks far more tactfully than their KMT counterparts.
4. The communists secured crucial military support from the Russians, who generously provided them with substantial arms, vital ammunition reserves, and advanced military training to skillfully develop their growing army.

127. Discuss any four characteristics of the communes established under the Great Leap Forward in China.

Ans :

The commune system introduced a radical restructuring of Chinese society and local governance under Mao Zedong.
1. The commune was structured as a massive group of people who lived together and shared various administrative responsibilities, effectively functioning as the smallest, most independent unit of local government.
2. Each individual commune consisted of up to seventy-five thousand people, who were systematically divided into structured work teams and specialised brigades operating under the supervision of an elected local council.
3. The communes were heavily diversified, completely running their own large-scale collective farms while simultaneously managing local factories to ensure that agricultural and industrial production occurred side by side.
4. The communes autonomously undertook special local infrastructure projects, such as building vital bridges and irrigation canals, while simultaneously providing dedicated educational and welfare services like schools and crèches for children.

128. Analyse any four reasons why the Great Leap Forward initially appeared to be a massive failure.

Ans :

The Great Leap Forward faced immediate catastrophic setbacks during its initial implementation phase due to poor planning.
1. There were severe differences of opinion among the members within the local communes, which naturally created significant administrative conflicts and made these large units extremely difficult to run efficiently.
2. A devastating series of bad agricultural harvests between 1959 and 1961 brought immense grievances among the commune members and triggered widespread suffering across the newly established rural administrative units.
3. The inexperienced local party cadres completely lacked the necessary expertise in complex farming techniques or heavy constructional works, leading directly to disastrous results in the various projects they enthusiastically undertook.
4. The entire policy explicitly ignored successful Russian economic experience, which deeply offended the Soviet leadership, causing them to abruptly withdraw all their vital technical assistance and financial aid to China.

129. State any four far-reaching positive outcomes of the Great Leap Forward realised in the later period.

NODIA

Ans :

Despite its initial disastrous failures, the Great Leap Forward eventually yielded significant long-term structural benefits for China.

1. Over the long term, both agricultural and industrial production increased substantially, allowing the nation to successfully feed its massive population and permanently avert the catastrophic famines that historically plagued it.
2. The communes successfully evolved into highly efficient units of local government rather than merely acting as collective farms, seamlessly managing local administration, essential public infrastructure, and comprehensive social welfare.
3. The implementation of the commune model provided a perfect structural framework that helped the central government in Beijing effortlessly stay in continuous political touch with the massive rural population.
4. The unique policy uplifted the socio-economic status of Chinese women by creating community crèches, which efficiently freed housewives to actively join the broader national workforce alongside the men.

130. Explain any four reasons that led to a serious ideological rift between Mao Zedong and the Russian leadership in the early 1960s.

Ans :

The once-strong alliance between communist China and the Soviet Union deteriorated rapidly due to severe ideological disagreements.

1. Mao Zedong, a strict believer in traditional Marxist and Leninist ideology, grew bitterly critical of the Soviet leadership because he firmly believed they were dangerously deviating from fundamental Marxist-Leninist principles.
2. Mao passionately accused the Russians of betraying the communist revolution by actively treading along the 'capitalist road' in their management of both critical foreign relations and internal domestic affairs.
3. The Chinese leadership openly condemned the Soviet economic policy of relying heavily on wage differences and expert managerial classes, viewing these practices as a direct pathway to restoring oppressive capitalism.
4. The growing ideological hostility severely deepened when the Russians abruptly withdrew their technical assistance and financial aid after China stubbornly refused to base the Great Leap Forward on Soviet administrative experiences.

131. Examine any two features each of the Cultural Revolution's impact on the student community and the broader Chinese economy.

Ans :

The Cultural Revolution unleashed widespread chaos that profoundly affected both the youth and the national economy.

Impact on students:

1. The student communities, primarily organised into radical Red Guards, actively abandoned their education as schools and colleges were completely shut down to let them aggressively spread the new revolutionary mission.
2. Empowered by Mao's call, these students publicly denounced and physically attacked their own teachers, local professionals, and party officials, ruining the lives and careers of thousands of respected authority figures.

Impact on the economy:

1. The revolution directly caused massive industrial disruption as major urban factories were completely closed down while workers and radical cadres aggressively participated in the nation-wide political propaganda exercises.
2. The widespread systemic chaos and disastrous animosity, which closely resembled a full-scale civil war, severely halted national progress and held up China's overall economic development by at least ten years.

132. Highlight any four factors that fueled the rapid spread of African nationalism after 1945.

Ans :

African nationalism gained unprecedented momentum following the end of the Second World War due to several catalysts.

1. An increasing number of young Africans were travelling to Britain and the USA for higher education, where they were directly exposed to modern democratic ideals and the bitter reality of racial discrimination.
2. Upon returning from abroad, this newly enlightened intellectual group aggressively agitated for complete independence and passionately called for the immediate

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Ans :

There were boycotts of European goods, violent demonstrations, and general strikes.

108. "He slowly abandoned parliamentary government in favour of a one-party state and dictatorship. He offered a reason that the opposition parties were not constructive and they merely wanted more power in their own areas. Moreover, they were not experienced enough to operate in a parliamentary form of government."
Which specific legislative act did Nkrumah use to heavily suppress his political opponents by detaining them for up to five years without trial?

Ans :

The Preventive Detention Act of 1958.

109. "Like it happened in Ghana, a large number (66,000) of white settlers were violently opposed to black majority rule. They refused to negotiate with Kenyatta and his KAU party. They were determined to prolong white settler rule. They provoked a conflict, expecting that violence would destroy KAU."
What dual pressure did the British government in Kenya face during the first phase of the nationalist agitation?

Ans :

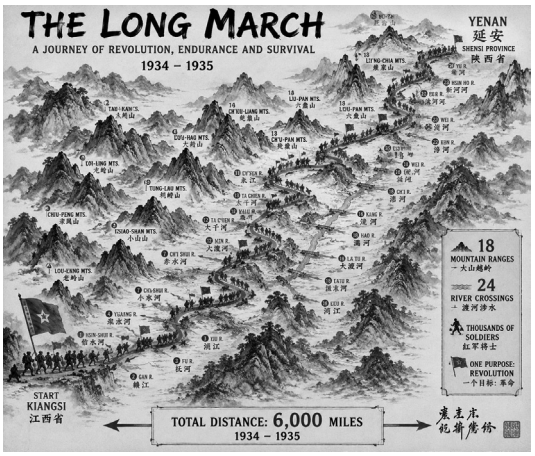
It faced pressure from white settlers supported by British business interests on one hand, and the growing strength of black African nationalism on the other.

110. "Emergency which was imposed in 1952, was lifted in 1960. There developed a strong public demand for the release of Kenyatta and in 1961 he was released from the jail. By this time the British persuaded by the other powers had a change of policy. The expense of anti-terrorist campaign was heavy..."
Apart from the heavy expense of the anti-terrorist campaign, what made the British realise it was safe to entrust the state to Kenyatta?

Ans :

The Britishers realised that Kenyatta was after all a moderate man who could be entrusted to take the change of the state.

111. Examine the visual representation provided below carefully.



Identify the epic historical military retreat and survival breakthrough of the Chinese communists depicted in this symbolic map.

Ans :

The Long March.

112. Read the following newspaper clipping carefully to answer the question.

THE DAILY CHRONICLE

LATE CITY EDITION

No. 18,904 FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1966

ARMY SEIZES CONTROL IN WEST AFRICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENT OVERTHROWN IN MILITARY COUP WHILE ON OFFICIAL STATE VISIT TO NORTH VIETNAM AND CHINA

ACCRA, Thursday.—The army early today seized complete control of the Government of Ghana in a bloodless coup which overthrew President Nkrumah's 17-year-old regime.

The take-over was announced in a radio broadcast from Accra at 6.15 a.m. (G.M.T.). The President is believed to have left the country last night for an unknown destination.

The new rulers announced that all borders have been closed and a curfew imposed throughout the country.

The army said it had taken over to end "political and economic mismanagement" and to restore the rule of law and order.

It was gathered that the coup was led by General Emmanuel Kwasi Kotaka, formerly Commander of the Ghana Army.

Under President Nkrumah, Ghana was ruled by decree under the Preventive Detention Act, which allowed the imprisonment of political opponents without trial.

The country has in recent years faced severe economic difficulties, including inflation, shortages of essential goods, and a decline in foreign reserves.

FULL STORY AND BACKGROUND ON PAGES 2, 3 AND 4

Armed soldiers stand guard outside the Flagstaff House, seat of Government in Accra, following the military takeover early today.

NODIA

Identify the prominent African nationalist leader and dictator whose overthrow is announced in this 1966 newspaper headline.

Ans :

Kwame Nkrumah.

113. Study the historical photograph given below.

4. In 1964, he dictatorially amended the national constitution to officially make his CPP the only legal political party and declaring himself the absolute President for life of both the party and the nation.

136. Discuss any four aspects of the monetary crisis that contributed to the overthrow of Kwame Nkrumah's government.

Ans :

Severe financial mismanagement and external economic shocks fatally undermined Kwame Nkrumah's regime in Ghana.

1. Driven by a desperate ambition to industrialise the nation far too quickly, Nkrumah irresponsibly borrowed massive amounts of foreign capital from abroad, naively expecting to repay it through future agricultural exports.
2. The national economy suffered a catastrophic blow when the global market prices for cocoa, which was Ghana's absolute main export item, suddenly and unexpectedly collapsed, destroying expected revenue streams.
3. The sudden dramatic fall in international cocoa prices completely crippled the national treasury and rapidly left the entire country struggling with a massive, unsustainable balance of payments deficit.
4. Domestic critics angrily condemned the government for wastefully squandering millions of borrowed funds on entirely unnecessary prestige projects, such as constructing an extravagant ten-mile road stretch connecting the capital Accra to Tema.

137. Highlight any four circumstances that led to the formation and early aggressive demands of the Kenya African Union (KAU).

Ans :

The Kenya African Union emerged as a direct militant response to oppressive British colonial and settler policies.

1. Following the Second World War, Kenya unfortunately became a primary focus for the massive resettlement of young, upper-class British military officers, which introduced a highly oppressive aristocratic tone to the white settlers.
2. The aggressive white settlers seized absolute control over the most fertile agricultural regions, heavily depriving the native African tribal populations of their best ancestral lands and fundamental economic rights.
3. In response to these blatant land grabs, desperate African nationalists officially formed the Kenya African Union specifically to fiercely demand immediate and equitable access to all the white-owned agricultural lands.
4. In 1947, under the powerful presidency of intellectual politician Jomo Kenyatta, the KAU adopted a far more aggressive political stance, passionately demanding a significantly greater democratic political voice for the oppressed black majority.

138. State any four reasons that made the British government in Kenya feel pressured during the first phase of the Kenyan agitation.

Ans :

The British authorities found themselves completely trapped between conflicting domestic and international pressures during the early Kenyan crisis.

1. A massive population of sixty-six thousand heavily armed and violent white settlers adamantly refused to negotiate with Jomo Kenyatta, fiercely determined to indefinitely prolong their oppressive minority settler rule.
2. These aggressive white settlers enjoyed tremendous political and financial backing from certain highly influential big business interests operating directly within Britain, making it difficult for the colonial government to completely ignore them.
3. Concurrently, the British government had slowly come to realistically acknowledge the unstoppable and growing strength of black African nationalism, realising that violently resisting the movement would eventually become totally unsustainable.
4. British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan openly acknowledged the unstoppable 'wind of change' blowing through the African continent, explicitly directing that Britain's official national policy must peacefully accommodate demands for colonial independence.

139. Explain any four severe measures taken by the British authorities to crush the Mau Mau movement in Kenya.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Ans :

The initiative designed to foster constructive feedback completely backfired, triggering overwhelming anti-government criticism.

1. Instead of merely offering technical advice, the highly vocal critics aggressively attacked the entire communist party establishment, fiercely condemning the local cadres for their extreme incompetence and highly dangerous over-enthusiasm.
2. The participating intellectuals and experts heavily criticised the central government for enforcing severe over-centralisation, angrily pointing out that the ruling communist party was behaving in a completely undemocratic and authoritarian manner.
3. The boldest critics shockingly demanded fundamental democratic political reforms, explicitly suggesting that opposing political parties must be legally allowed to function freely to maintain a proper democratic balance within the nation.
4. Deeply alarmed by this totally unexpected and overwhelming barrage of severe ideological criticism, the supreme leader quickly realised the highly impractical nature of his open-door policy and hurriedly called off the entire campaign.

146. Disagreeing with certain members of his own party who wanted incentives and expert managerial classes, a leader launched a desperate campaign to save his ideological vision.
State any four ways in which this campaign was executed across the country.

Ans :

The supreme leader initiated a massive, chaotic socio-political purge to brutally enforce his strict revolutionary ideology.

1. The leader officially termed this desperate mass movement the 'Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution' and passionately appealed directly to the Chinese masses to fiercely protect the pure communist revolution from capitalist revisionists.
2. He actively mobilised millions of highly radicalised students into aggressive units known as Red Guards, explicitly instructing them to violently tour the vast country and spread extreme communist ideas with renewed vigour.
3. To ensure total national participation in this massive ideological propaganda exercise, all traditional educational institutions including schools and colleges, along with major industrial factories, were forcefully closed down entirely.
4. The heavily radicalised student communities completely bypassed legal systems, publicly denouncing and physically attacking anyone in positions of authority, including respected teachers and local party officials, bringing the nation close to civil war.

147. Gaining international prestige was a significant goal for the newly independent West African nation.
Discuss any four steps taken by its leader to promote regional unity and maintain global relevance.

Ans :

The charismatic West African president actively positioned his newly independent nation as a powerful voice on the global stage.

1. He emerged as a highly vocal and deeply passionate supporter of the Pan African Movement, firmly believing that forming a united federation was essential to making African power globally recognised.
2. He played a massive foundational role in establishing the Organisation of African Unity in 1963, systematically working to permanently bind the newly liberated African nations together into a powerful single political bloc.
3. He skillfully ensured that his nation maintained its highly beneficial historical ties by formally keeping the country within the prominent international framework of the British Commonwealth.
4. Simultaneously demonstrating complete foreign policy independence, he deliberately established and actively maintained strong, friendly diplomatic and economic links with major communist superpowers, specifically the USSR and China.

148. Despite leading his country to freedom, a prominent African leader eventually faced widespread resentment due to severe corruption within his administration.
Explain any four aspects of the endemic corruption and financial mismanagement that plagued this regime.

NODIA

BETTER THAN BOOK IN THE MARKET

Why students are choosing this book 👉

School teachers already use this content to set papers.

Still not sure?

- 👉 Match this PDF with your question papers
- 👉 See the similarity yourself

Why does this happen?

- ✓ Teachers have its PDF & Word files
- ✓ Easy access
- ✓ Direct copy-paste questions
- ✓ Same pattern followed

Don't miss out—get the advantage today!

the communist power base, his own deeply disaffected troops, heavily incensed by the unchecked Japanese invasion, staged a sudden mutiny.
2. In a highly remarkable historical event known as the Xian Incident, these mutinous troops violently kidnapped and successfully imprisoned their own supreme commander to force a dramatic change in national military policy.
3. The mutineers aggressively demanded that their captured leader immediately suspend his divisive anti-communist extermination campaign and completely turn the entire national military force against the invading Japanese armies.
4. After intense persuasion by prominent communist leader Zhou Enlai, the captured leader finally agreed to join hands with his rivals, establishing a crucial united front against the massive external threat posed by Japan.

143. The second united front proved to be a fragile alliance, and post-1945, the major political factions locked horns in a struggle for absolute power.
Discuss any four economic mismanagements by the ruling government that alienated the masses during this conflict.

Ans :

The nationalist government's catastrophic economic failures thoroughly ruined their public support and guaranteed their ultimate defeat.
1. The ruling party completely failed to achieve its promised goals of national economic growth, resulting in zero improvements in horrific factory conditions and the total non-implementation of essential child labour laws.
2. The government callously disregarded the severe everyday problems faced by agricultural and industrial workers, choosing instead to corruptly favour the narrow financial interests of wealthy industrialists, bankers, and rich landowners.
3. When a devastating series of terrible droughts and bad harvests struck in the early 1930s, the utterly incompetent administration completely failed to effectively manage the crisis, leading to widespread famine in rural areas.
4. To fund their endless military campaigns, the administration foolishly adopted a disastrous policy of printing excessive paper money, which directly resulted in galloping inflation that completely ruined the entire Chinese middle class.

144. Desperate to rebuild a shattered nation, the new government sought to modernise its infrastructure by taking inspiration from a neighbouring communist power.
Mention any four aspects of the industrial policy and foreign support implemented during this phase.

Ans :

The newly established communist administration urgently launched massive industrialisation drives with critical external assistance.
1. The new government decisively nationalised the vast majority of all privately owned businesses, forcibly bringing the entire national industrial sector directly under strict central government administrative control.
2. Heavily borrowing a major economic concept from Soviet Russia, the supreme leader successfully implemented a comprehensive 'five year plan' specifically focused on aggressively developing heavy industries like iron, steel, coal, and chemicals.
3. The Soviet Russians eagerly stepped forward to enthusiastically assist the new Chinese government, generously providing them with massive cash loans, advanced industrial equipment, and highly skilled technical advisers.
4. Although the leader initially doubted this rapid industrialisation, the powerful policy successfully brought profound changes, achieving remarkable self-sufficiency, bringing inflation under control, and firmly freeing the nation from western economic domination.

145. Realising that industrialisation had spawned a new class of technicians who might challenge party authority, a campaign was launched in 1957 to encourage open discussion.
Enumerate any four consequences that led to the abrupt cancellation of this specific campaign.

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

Examine any four ways in which the leadership transformed this newly founded Republic and its political party with foreign assistance by 1919.

Ans :

Under the visionary guidance of Sun Yat-sen, the Republican movement underwent massive ideological and structural modernisation.

1. Sun Yat-sen successfully founded the powerful Kuomintang (KMT) or National People's Party in 1919 to serve as the primary democratic political vehicle for the newly established and fragile Chinese Republic.
2. Realising the urgent need for a stronger structural foundation, he actively sought and successfully secured crucial Russian technical assistance to completely reorganise the KMT into a highly efficient political machine.
3. The visiting Russian advisors successfully transformed the KMT from a loose political coalition into a highly organised, strictly disciplined mass political party fully capable of executing massive national campaigns.
4. Demonstrating remarkable political inclusivity, the reformed party officially threw its membership open to absolutely all citizens, explicitly including the radical Communists, provided they strictly accepted Sun Yat-sen's three core nationalistic principles.

152. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"He was responsible for changing the strategy of the party. They would concentrate on winning mass support among the peasants rather than trying to capture industrial towns, gradually consolidating his position as the real leader."
Analyse any four advantages this specific peasant-focused strategy provided to the revolutionary party against their nationalist rivals.

Ans :

Mao Zedong's brilliant shift to a rural-based strategy proved completely decisive in defeating the Kuomintang forces.

1. By actively implementing a highly restrained and flexible land redistribution policy, the communists successfully won the absolute loyalty of the massive peasant population, creating an unstoppable rural political base.
2. This massive peasant support provided the communists with a highly reliable and endless supply of dedicated rural recruits to rapidly expand their formidable Red Army during the prolonged civil war.
3. By abandoning the heavily defended industrial towns, the communists successfully avoided devastating frontal battles with the superior KMT forces, allowing them to perfectly master highly effective, hit-and-run guerrilla warfare tactics.
4. The deep connection with the rural peasantry allowed the communists to efficiently execute highly successful pro-people crisis management policies, such as equitable grain storage during the devastating famines of the early 1930s.

153. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Instead of aiming for large-scale industries of the type seen in the USSR and the West, small factories were set up in the countryside to produce machinery for agriculture or household tools."
Discuss any four features of the overarching economic programme that mandated this shift towards rural and backyard industrialisation.

NODIA

Ans :

The Great Leap Forward completely restructured the Chinese economy by aggressively merging agriculture with widespread rural industrialisation.

1. The supreme leadership specifically introduced the revolutionary concept of massive communes, which functioned not merely as collective farms but as highly independent units directly managing their own local industrial factories.
2. A highly significant national decision was taken to deliberately keep the nation predominantly agricultural while heavily focusing on scattering thousands of small-scale, locally managed industrial units throughout the vast countryside.
3. The ambitious supreme leader passionately insisted on setting up thousands of crude 'backyard steel furnaces' directly managed by the local communes, originally aiming to construct over six hundred thousand such furnaces nationwide.
4. The entire national economy was completely planned on a strictly labour-intensive policy, intentionally relying on the massive deployment of human workers instead of

Ans :

The president's administration was deeply compromised by extreme financial greed and unethical political governance.

1. Extreme corruption rapidly became completely endemic among the highest levels of the government, heavily infecting the president's own cabinet ministers and numerous other top officials within the ruling Convention People's Party.
2. The highest-ranking government ministers frequently engaged in highly dubious financial deals, actively exploiting their official administrative positions to personally enrich themselves at the terrible expense of the struggling national economy.
3. The deeply flawed administrative system heavily encouraged widespread bribe-taking across all levels of the national bureaucracy, completely destroying any remaining public faith in the integrity of the ruling political party.
4. The president himself faced severe and highly damaging public accusations, with widespread claims suggesting that he had shamelessly amassed a massive personal fortune entirely through blatant corruption and illegal financial manipulations.

149. The brutal suppression of political opponents and faltering economic plans ultimately led to the sudden removal of a prominent West African president in 1966.
Highlight any four military-related grievances and events that culminated in this overthrow.

Ans :

The dictator's extreme paranoia and blatant neglect of the regular armed forces directly triggered a successful military coup.

1. The deeply paranoid president deliberately established a highly equipped, heavily armed Secret Security Service and an elite presidential guard which was controversially composed of foreign Chinese and other non-African nationals.
2. While aggressively funding his elite personal guards, he completely neglected the official national regular army, leaving the traditional military forces highly underfunded and exceptionally poorly equipped for their actual duties.
3. This blatantly discriminatory military policy, combined with the severe national economic crisis, created massive and unstoppable disaffection among the highly insulted high-ranking generals of the regular national army.
4. Taking full advantage of the president's absence while he was on an official state visit to Vietnam and China in February 1966, the resentful army successfully seized absolute control and completely overthrew his corrupt government.

150. Persuaded by international powers and burdened by the heavy expenses of counter-insurgency, a colonial authority drastically changed its policy in 1960.
Trace any four steps in the political transition that followed this shift, culminating in total freedom.

Ans :

The British authorities finally yielded to massive nationalist pressure, initiating a rapid transition to full independence in East Africa.

1. Acknowledging the unstoppable demands of the native population, the colonial government officially lifted the oppressive national state of emergency in 1960, formally ending years of brutal martial law.
2. Yielding to strong public demand, the colonial authorities finally released the prominent nationalist leader Jomo Kenyatta from his unjust imprisonment in 1961, officially recognising him as a moderate man entrusted to lead.
3. In 1963, the British formally granted complete freedom to the nation, officially establishing it as a fully independent member of the Commonwealth and allowing Kenyatta to become the legitimate Prime Minister.
4. The complete political transition was successfully finalised in 1964 when the newly independent country officially became a Republic, with the National Assembly directly electing Kenyatta as the absolute head of state and government.

151. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Thousands of students went abroad for higher studies and imbibed radical ideas. They wanted to westernise their nation by overthrowing the old, decadent dynasty. The supporters skilfully turned the agitation into a pro-Republican movement."

NODIA

3. By aggressively implementing monumental economic initiatives like the First Five Year Plan and the Great Leap Forward, he successfully placed the devastated nation on a highly stable economic and financial platform.
4. His radical social policies heavily promoted the socio-economic status of millions of women, while simultaneously bringing massive improvements in essential healthcare and basic education to the previously neglected rural peasant masses.

157. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"There they felt the pinch of racial discrimination. It was seen as a process of humiliation and exploitation of the blacks by the white community. Naturally, after returning from abroad, this enlightened group agitated for independence."
Enumerate any four ways in which the British colonial authorities initially responded to this enlightened group's mass movement in 1950-1951.

Ans :

Faced with overwhelming anti-colonial agitation in the Gold Coast, the British authorities transitioned from harsh suppression to political concession.
1. When the newly formed nationalist party organised massive boycotts and aggressive general strikes in 1950, the British initially retaliated harshly by arresting and heavily imprisoning Kwame Nkrumah and numerous other prominent nationalist leaders.
2. However, quickly realising the immense and unstoppable mass public support that the imprisoned nationalist leader commanded, the British authorities practically reversed their harsh stance and quickly released him from the colonial jail.
3. The British formally agreed to the creation of a completely new constitution that progressively promised the fundamental democratic right to vote for all adult citizens of the African colony.
4. In 1951, the British permitted a highly historic national election where the nationalist party won massive majority seats, and the British subsequently invited the released leader to officially form a democratic government.

158. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The act allowed him to treat the opponents very harshly and to hold them in detention for up to five years without any trial. Even the most respected opposition leader was arrested and died in prison."
Analyse any four broader political steps taken by this leader to transform his democratic government into an absolute one-party state.

Ans :

Kwame Nkrumah systematically dismantled all democratic institutions in Ghana to construct an unchallengeable personal dictatorship.
1. He completely abandoned the established parliamentary system of government, explicitly justifying this dictatorial move by falsely claiming that the democratic opposition parties were merely destructive and completely lacked vital governing experience.
2. He ruthlessly suppressed all fundamental human rights and severely crippled civil liberties by officially introducing the oppressive Trade Union Act, effectively making all industrial strikes and public protests entirely illegal.
3. By 1964, he aggressively amended the national constitution to officially declare his own Convention People's Party as the absolute only legal political organisation permitted to operate within the entire country.
4. Through this highly controversial constitutional amendment, he dictatorially elevated himself to an unassailable position, officially transforming his democratic presidency into a permanent, de-facto legal dictatorship for the remainder of his life.

159. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"They refused to negotiate with the nationalist party. They were determined to prolong settler rule and provoked a conflict, expecting that violence would destroy the political opposition."
Discuss any four features of the aggressive second phase of agitation that erupted as a direct response to this settler obstinacy.

Ans :

The stubborn refusal of white settlers to share power in Kenya provoked a highly violent and tragic underground resistance movement.
1. The deeply frustrated African population ultimately organised a highly secretive,

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

importing expensive, time-saving foreign industrial machinery.

154. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"They also wanted an expert managerial class to push forward industrialisation in the pattern of the Russian model, instead of relying on the cadres. He believed this would lead to capitalism and the growth of wealthy industrialists."
Explain any four actions taken by the leader to decisively crush this right-wing opposition and enforce his strict ideological vision.

Ans :

Mao Zedong aggressively initiated the Cultural Revolution to violently eradicate the moderate right-wing opposition within his party.

1. Mao fiercely condemned his right-wing party members as dangerous capitalist revisionists and actively launched a desperate, massive national propaganda campaign to completely crush their growing political influence.
2. He successfully bypassed the official party structure by passionately appealing directly to the radicalised youth, urging them to aggressively tour the vast country to forcefully spread the pure ideas of communism.
3. He deliberately allowed the violent Red Guards to physically attack and completely humiliate thousands of local party officials, educated professionals, and experienced managers who were suspected of supporting the Russian economic model.
4. He effectively halted all normal national economic and educational functions by entirely closing down major schools, colleges, and factories, ensuring the entire nation was forcefully subjected to his extreme revolutionary fervour.

155. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Privately he admitted that he had made mistakes, but publicly blamed his advisers and the radical student leaders for the chaos so created. Many were arrested and even executed for committing excesses."
Highlight any four consequences of the extreme chaos that forced the leader to officially bring this violent socio-political campaign to an end.

Ans :

The Cultural Revolution generated an unprecedented level of national destruction that threatened the very survival of the communist state.

1. The radical extremists among the student Red Guards completely slipped out of government control, violently attacking innocent citizens and causing massive destruction that forced the leader to urgently deploy the national army.
2. The massive national disruption caused by closing down major factories and widespread political persecution severely damaged the economy, effectively holding up the nation's industrial and economic development by an entire decade.
3. The horrific campaign resulted in the tragic public disgrace and total financial ruin of thousands of highly respected teachers, essential professionals, and completely innocent citizens across the entire country.
4. The extreme violence generated a disastrous, deeply embedded social animosity that closely resembled a massive civil war, compelling the leader to formally declare the official end of the revolution at the 1969 party conference.

156. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"He was convinced that following the foreign policy blindly would not bring progress. This made him implement communist ideals according to the situation and specific need of his own country, although critics accused him of demolishing human rights."
State any four major contributions of this leader that successfully transformed his scattered nation into a united and stable power.

Ans :

Despite severe criticisms regarding his human rights record, Mao Zedong's contributions fundamentally established modern China as a global superpower.

1. Through his relentless efforts and brilliant military strategy, he successfully united a previously scattered, war-torn China and permanently drove out deeply entrenched foreign imperialist powers from the vast national territory.
2. He successfully created the highly formidable and highly disciplined Red Army, which completely defeated the nationalist forces and fiercely defended the newly established communist republic from any further external aggression.

NODIA

clean and completely uncorrupt national government.

162. Read the extract given below carefully.
"The truce brought great advantages. The extermination campaign ceased for the time being and consequently political presence was further reinforced. When full-scale war broke out, nationalist forces were quickly defeated and had to retreat westwards. But the insurgents remained undefeated in Shensi. This enabled them to present themselves as patriotic defenders, leading an effective guerrilla campaign in the north. This won them massive support among the middle classes."
Highlight any four strategic blunders and internal weaknesses of the nationalist government that accelerated their defeat despite this truce.

Ans :

The nationalist government completely squandered its military advantages due to gross incompetence, severe economic mismanagement, and terrible strategic blunders.

1. Chiang Kai-shek repeated the same massive tactical blunder as the German dictator Hitler; instead of ordering a highly necessary strategic retreat, he stubbornly ordered aggressive attacks that brought devastating defeat upon his own army.
2. The nationalist government foolishly printed excessive amounts of paper money to recklessly finance their endless wars, resulting in galloping inflation that caused severe hardship for the masses and completely ruined the supportive middle class.
3. The ruling party's total reliance on wealthy landlords and rich bankers entirely alienated the common masses, providing the communists with the perfect political opportunity to rapidly expand their own massive grassroots support.
4. The nationalist forces completely lacked basic military discipline and proper counter-insurgency training, making them highly vulnerable to the highly competent and meticulously executed guerrilla attacks continuously launched by the opposing communist generals.

163. Read the extract given below carefully.
"The economy relied on a massive number of workers instead of using labour and time-saving machines. Given the country's enormous population, this was the best way of ensuring a job for everyone. This step enabled the elimination of growing unemployment problems. Furthermore, significant decisions were taken to keep the nation predominantly agricultural while focusing on small-scale industry scattered widely throughout the vast countryside."
Identify the overarching economic programme discussed in the passage, and state any four structural features of the administrative units created to implement this labour-intensive policy.

Ans :

The passage discusses the Great Leap Forward, which aggressively implemented the highly structured commune system across the entire Chinese countryside.

1. The newly established commune functioned as a massive consolidated group of local people who lived closely together and shared collective administrative responsibilities, effectively operating as the highly independent smallest unit of local government.
2. Each massive rural commune consisted of up to seventy-five thousand individuals, systematically divided into specialised work teams and highly organised brigades operating under the strict supervision of a democratically elected local council.
3. The powerful communes were deeply diversified, not only running massive collective farms but also independently managing local industrial factories to ensure both heavy agricultural and small-scale industrial production occurred simultaneously.
4. These independent administrative units directly undertook massive local public works, successfully building complex irrigation canals and bridges, while simultaneously providing essential social welfare services like schools and crèches for the entire community.

164. Read the extract given below carefully.
"The political affairs were controlled strictly by his party government. Initial achievements were highly impressive; he had a socialist outlook and desperately wanted to industrialise the country for the better living conditions of the people. Main exports were doubled, and modest mineral resources were effectively exploited to achieve maximum profit. Yet, at the end, the

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

aggressive underground society widely known as the Mau Mau to fiercely violently combat the oppressive colonial settler administration.
2. The vast majority of this secret society's highly dedicated members belonged exclusively to the native Kikuyu tribe, who had been brutally deprived of their very best ancestral agricultural lands by the arrogant white settlers.
3. The militants furiously expressed their deep-seated grievances by launching a highly coordinated series of brutal terrorist attacks directly targeting wealthy European-owned farms and even the loyal black workers employed there.
4. This extreme violence caused the security situation to completely spiral out of control, directly forcing the terrified colonial government to officially declare a strict national state of emergency in the year 1952.

160. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"He added that Britain's national policy should take account of that. The nationalist party started agitation but it could not effect any change, as the government was caught between two opposing pressures."
Examine any four outcomes of the eventual lifting of the emergency that resolved this deadlock and paved the way for self-rule.

Ans :

The lifting of the Kenyan emergency in 1960 broke the political deadlock, resulting in a rapid transition to African majority rule.
1. The immediate removal of the severe martial law restrictions allowed for the highly anticipated release of the deeply respected nationalist leader Jomo Kenyatta from his lengthy colonial imprisonment in the year 1961.
2. The British authorities officially changed their colonial policy, explicitly recognising Kenyatta as a highly moderate and highly capable leader who could be safely entrusted to manage the peaceful transition of the state.
3. In 1963, the British government finally granted total freedom to the nation, officially allowing it to join the Commonwealth and successfully enabling Kenyatta to become the first legitimate Prime Minister.
4. In 1964, the newly independent nation officially declared itself a Republic, permanently cementing African self-rule by directly electing Kenyatta as the absolute head of state, government, and the powerful armed forces.

161. Read the extract given below carefully.
"By 1949, practically all arable land was under cultivation and peasants comprised 85% of the population. The leadership was convinced that these peasants would be central to the revolution. Under central direction, the party developed a comprehensive programme of agrarian reforms. The distributions of land were carried out with a remarkable degree of attention to legality and the minimum of physical violence against landlords, completely altering the rural economic landscape over the next few years."
With reference to the passage, analyse any four factors that had previously allowed the communist forces to win the absolute loyalty and massive support of these peasants during the civil war.

Ans :

The communists successfully secured the unshakeable loyalty of the Chinese peasantry through highly effective policies and exemplary military conduct.
1. The communists actively implemented a highly restrained and highly flexible land policy, forcibly confiscating agricultural land from wealthy landlords and equitably redistributing it among the poor peasants in specific local areas.
2. In heavily drought-stricken southern regions, the communist authorities successfully followed highly effective pro-people policies, ensuring proper grain storage and remarkably efficient crisis management that completely saved the rural masses from starvation.
3. Unlike the highly corrupt nationalist forces, the communist Red Army troops were exceptionally orderly and strictly disciplined, deliberately ensuring they never looted the private properties of innocent civilians or outraged the local women.
4. The highly dedicated communist leadership honestly won the hearts of the rural people through their immense personal zeal, absolute sincerity, and passionate commitment to establishing a completely

NODIA

Ans :

The British colonial government unleashed a brutal and massive military crackdown to suppress the Mau Mau uprising.

1. When the underground terrorist attacks by the Kikuyu tribe completely spiralled out of control, the desperate colonial government officially declared a strict national state of emergency in the year 1952.
2. The British authorities immediately ordered the political arrest of Jomo Kenyatta and numerous other prominent nationalist leaders, unjustly imprisoning Kenyatta for six years despite his public condemnation of the terrorist violence.
3. The British government forcefully deployed a massive military contingent of one hundred thousand heavily armed troops specifically tasked to brutally flush out and eliminate the hidden terrorists from the rural farms.
4. Over eight bloody years, the ruthless British military campaign resulted in the tragic killing of ten thousand Africans and the cruel imprisonment of ninety thousand Kikuyu tribesmen in horrifying Nazi-style concentration camps.

140. Analyse any four political decisions taken by Jomo Kenyatta after Kenya attained independence.

Ans :

Following independence, Jomo Kenyatta fundamentally transformed Kenya's political landscape through a series of calculated administrative decisions.

1. Displaying remarkable political forgiveness despite his unjust imprisonment, Kenyatta immediately announced a surprisingly fair and highly conciliatory national policy towards the remaining white European settlers living in the country.
2. He officially allowed the white settlers to permanently stay on their agricultural lands without fear of violent retribution, strictly provided they willingly agreed to formally take up official Kenyan citizenship.
3. As he consolidated his executive power, Kenyatta gradually but deliberately transitioned his political ideology from being a radical African nationalist into a highly conservative, traditional bourgeois politician protecting elite interests.
4. In 1969, Kenyatta completely abandoned multi-party democracy by ruthlessly banning all other active political parties, thereby officially transforming the independent Kenyan republic into an absolute one-party state under his exclusive authoritarian leadership.

141. In 1934, facing total destruction by surrounding forces, an insurgent army had to break through enemy lines and seek a new base.
Highlight any four features of this epic year-long journey in Chinese history.

Ans :

This epic historical journey became a legendary symbol of communist resilience and sheer revolutionary survival.

1. The incredibly difficult journey was an extensive year-long march spanning from 1934 to 1935, strictly covering an astonishing distance of approximately six thousand miles across deeply rugged and highly hostile terrains.
2. The massive retreating column, initially comprising almost one lakh dedicated communists, was forced to physically cross eighteen treacherous mountain ranges and successfully navigate twenty-four dangerous rivers across twelve different provinces.
3. Throughout the grueling journey, the desperately marching communists had to continuously advance while fighting against the heavy, relentless military opposition mounted by local warlords and the official national government troops.
4. The brutal physical toll was catastrophic, as thousands tragically perished along the terrible route, leaving only twenty thousand exhausted survivors to successfully organise a completely new military base in Shensi province.

142. After the Japanese occupied Manchuria, the Chinese public grew increasingly resentful of the ruling party's policy of 'internal pacification before external resistance'.
Trace any four developments resulting from this widespread resentment in 1936.

Ans :

The ruling leader's stubborn refusal to fight the Japanese invaders directly triggered a dramatic internal military rebellion.

1. While the leader stubbornly moved his army into South Shensi to completely destroy

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

nation suffered severe economic problems, saw the complete failure of its democracy, and was followed by several military coups."
Discuss any four reasons related to economic mismanagement and flawed industrialisation plans that caused the severe financial crisis mentioned in the passage.

Ans :

Kwame Nkrumah's highly ambitious yet deeply flawed economic policies completely bankrupt Ghana's previously healthy national treasury, triggering his ultimate downfall.

1. Driven by a desperate urge to rapidly industrialise the nation, he irresponsibly borrowed massive, highly unsustainable amounts of foreign capital from abroad, naively hoping to repay it entirely through continuously high agricultural export revenues.
2. The fragile national economy suffered a catastrophic, totally unexpected blow when the highly volatile global market prices for cocoa, which was the nation's absolute main export item, suddenly fell sharply.
3. This catastrophic drop in crucial export prices completely destroyed the government's economic projections, rapidly leaving the struggling country trapped with a massive balance of payments deficit that it simply could not repay.
4. The severe financial crisis was deeply aggravated by extreme government wastefulness, as massive amounts of borrowed money were carelessly squandered on highly unnecessary prestige projects, such as a completely unneeded ten-mile capital road.

165. Read the extract given below carefully.
"The war stimulated local nationalism, as the territory became a focus of resettlement for young upper-class officers after the conflict, giving a strong aristocratic tone to the settlers. An organisation was formed to demand access to white-owned land. Later, an intellectual politician became president of this aggressive union to demand a greater political voice. The colonised people felt the system was solely a medium of exploitation, leading to violent underground resistance."
Examine any four severe actions taken by the colonial government to completely suppress the violent underground resistance movement referenced in the text.

Ans :

The British colonial government reacted to the violent Mau Mau resistance in Kenya with overwhelming military force and extreme legal repression.

1. When the underground terrorist attacks against European-owned farms completely spiralled out of control, the desperate colonial administration aggressively retaliated by officially declaring a strict national state of emergency in the year 1952.
2. The authorities immediately launched a massive political crackdown, forcefully arresting Jomo Kenyatta and numerous other prominent nationalist leaders, unjustly imprisoning Kenyatta for six years despite his complete public disavowal of all terrorist violence.
3. To aggressively flush out the heavily armed underground fighters, the British government forcefully deployed a massive military contingent comprising one hundred thousand heavily armed troops directly into the dense rural territories.
4. During this brutal eight-year military campaign, the ruthless colonial forces tragically killed ten thousand Africans and brutally imprisoned ninety thousand Kikuyu tribesmen in horrifying, totally inhumane Nazi-style concentration camps to break the rebellion entirely.

166. Look at the historical photograph below carefully.

Communist forces under Mao Zedong break through enemy lines of defence to relocate their power base.
Analyse the circumstances and the ultimate outcome of the historical event depicted in the photograph.

NODIA

4. The British government was caught under severe dual pressure, facing demands from white settlers supported by British businesses on one side, and the undeniably growing strength of black African nationalism pushing for independence on the other side.
5. A second phase of violent agitation was organised by a secret society called the Mau Mau, mostly comprising members of the Kikuyu tribe who had been unjustly deprived of much of their best agricultural land by the white settlers.
6. The Mau Mau expressed their deep grievances through a terrifying series of terrorist attacks on European-owned farms and black workers, causing the situation to spiral completely out of control and forcing the government to declare a state of emergency.
7. The British authorities aggressively responded by sending 100,000 troops to violently flush out the terrorists, leading to the deaths of 10,000 Africans and the imprisonment of 90,000 Kikuyu tribesmen in inhuman conditions resembling brutal Nazi concentration camps.
8. The massive financial expense of the prolonged anti-terrorist campaign forced the British government to change its policy, leading to the lifting of the emergency, Kenyatta's release in 1961, and Kenya finally achieving freedom as a Commonwealth member in 1963.

178. "Nkrumah disintegrated Ghana with cruelty and dictatorship."
With reference to the above statement, analyse any eight reasons for the overthrow of Kwame Nkrumah's government in Ghana.

Ans :

Nkrumah's government was overthrown in a military coup in 1966 due to several critical economic and political failures.

1. Nkrumah attempted rapid industrialisation using borrowed foreign capital, but when global cocoa prices suddenly fell, Ghana faced a massive balance of payments deficit, causing a severe monetary crisis that fundamentally destabilised his national government.
2. He faced intense criticism for irresponsibly wasting large sums of state money on completely unnecessary and extravagant public projects, such as the costly construction of a ten-mile stretch of road connecting the capital Accra to Tema.
3. Nkrumah systematically dismantled parliamentary democracy in favour of a one-party state, heavily amending the constitution in 1964 to officially transform his presidency into a de-facto legal dictatorship with absolutely no tolerance for any political opposition.
4. He introduced the obnoxious Preventive Detention Act of 1958, which allowed him to treat political opponents exceptionally harshly by legally holding them in strict detention for up to five full years without any formal trial.
5. He efficiently and ruthlessly suppressed his political opponents, culminating in the tragic arrest of the highly respected opposition leader, Dr J.B. Danquah, whose subsequent death in a state prison deeply angered countless Ghanaian citizens.
6. By 1964, Nkrumah officially banned all competing political parties except his own Convention People's Party (CPP), and he tightly restricted fundamental human rights to the extent that even internal criticism within his own party was strictly prohibited.
7. Endemic corruption severely plagued his administration, with top ministers actively participating in dubious deals and encouraging widespread bribe-taking, while Nkrumah himself faced serious accusations of personally amassing a massive private fortune through corrupt government practices.
8. He created deep disaffection within the regular national army by heavily neglecting them in favour of a heavily armed Secret Security Service and a special presidential guard comprising foreign nationals, ultimately prompting the military to overthrow him.

179. Mao Zedong introduced the 'Great Leap Forward' in 1958 to consolidate socialism and adapt communism to meet the contingent Chinese situation.
In this context, explain:
(i) Any four main features of the communes introduced under this project.
(ii) Any four negative outcomes of the Great Leap Forward in its initial stages.

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

Ans :

The cartoon highlights the severe corruption and administrative failures that caused the downfall of the Kuomintang.

1. The Kuomintang was substantially assisted by American aid, but this money went directly into the pockets of corrupt KMT officials instead of helping the common people, clearly showing that the KMT administration was entirely inefficient, self-serving, and profoundly corrupt.
2. The Kuomintang armies were very poorly paid, and to survive, the undisciplined soldiers were even allowed to loot and vandalise private properties, which completely alienated the masses and convinced the people that only the communists cared about their welfare.
3. Economically, Chiang Kai-shek implemented a disastrous policy of printing extra money to pay for the continuous wars, which resulted in galloping inflation that caused immense hardship for the general masses and completely ruined the financial stability of the middle class.
4. Furthermore, the KMT party depended more on the support of landlords and industrialists, taking absolutely no initiative to organise mass support or improve factory conditions, thus providing the main opportunity for Mao and the communists to win mass backing.

169. Read the following newspaper front page carefully and answer the question given below.

The World Herald

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1949.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PROCLAIMED!

Mao Zedong Assumes Chairmanship as Victorious Communists Take Control of a Shattered Nation

Civil War Leaves Infrastructure in Utter Ruins

Foreign Nations React to Red Victory in China

Chiang Kai-shek Reported in Formosa

New Government Promises Peace, Land Reform, and Reconstruction

Markets Mixed On News of China Revolution

After defeating the Kuomintang, the Communist Party formally takes control of the Chinese mainland.

Analyse the major domestic challenges faced by Mao Zedong's new government immediately following the event announced in the headline.

Ans :

Mao Zedong faced a shattered nation with numerous complex problems upon assuming power.

1. The country was in utter ruins after the long civil war and Japanese war; basic infrastructures like roads, railways, canals, and bridges were completely destroyed, as the previous KMT government had made absolutely no effort to systematically rebuild them.
2. The nation's agriculture was in a severely poor state, and the countryside experienced massive food shortages; because rural areas produced lesser amounts of food, the growing urban cities were inevitably bound to be dangerously short of essential food as well.
3. The country had very little surviving industry because whatever had existed earlier had been completely destroyed after so many years of relentless war, leading to a grim situation where the towns and cities suffered from massive and widespread citizen unemployment.
4. The national treasury was almost completely empty, and economic inflation seemed entirely out of control, while China's massive population was rapidly increasing at the rate of 14 million a year, which would undoubtedly make all the existing material shortages much worse.

170. Observe the photograph provided below carefully.

The Party Chairman launches a desperate ideological campaign, appealing directly to the youth to renew revolutionary fervour.

Identify the political movement depicted in the photograph and discuss its adverse consequences on Chinese society.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

The Daily Mail

VOL. XLIII No. 13,798 ACCRA, TUESDAY, 28th JUNE, 1966 PRICE 6d.

NKRUMAH OVERTHROWN IN MILITARY COUP!

Army Seizes Control While President Visits Vietnam and China

ACCRA, Monday.—Ghana was rocked to-day by the news that the Government of President Kwame Nkrumah has been overthrown in a bloodless military coup.

The announcement was made in a broadcast over Radio Ghana at 0500 hours by the Armed Forces. The new rulers said they had taken over because of "the deteriorating political and economic situation in the country."

President Nkrumah is reported to be in Vietnam and is expected later in Peking on a state visit. His exact whereabouts at the time the coup took place is not known.

By Our Staff Reporter

The army statement said all constitutional institutions have been suspended and a National Liberation Council (N.L.C.) has been set up to run the affairs of the country.

The N.L.C., it was stated, is composed of all service chiefs and other senior officers.

A curfew has been imposed in Accra and other principal towns. All radio stations are now under the control of the N.L.C.

The statement appealed for calm and said normal life would continue as far as possible.

No political group or party activities will be allowed until further notice.

LT. COL. E. K. KOTOKA announces the coup over Radio Ghana

National Liberation Council Suspends One-Party Constitution

The National Liberation Council to-day announced the immediate suspension of the Constitution and all laws made under it, including the Convention People's Party (C.P.P.) law which enshrined the one-party system.

A statement signed by the Secretary of the N.L.C. and read over the radio said the action was necessary "to enable the Council to reconstruct a new constitutional and democratic framework for the nation."

The Council has promised early consultation with "all sections of the Ghanaian people."

Meanwhile, banks, government offices and schools remained closed in Accra to-day.

Foreign Missions Await Clarification

Diplomatic missions in Accra said to-day they were seeking more information about the coup.

A Commonwealth source described the situation as "very fluid".

The United States Embassy issued a statement urging American citizens in Ghana to remain indoors and await further announcements.

WHAT NEXT IN GHANA? — Page 4 | PROFILE OF LT. COL. KOTOKA — Page 5 | GHANA'S ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE — Centre Pages | COMMENT AND ANALYSIS — Page 10

The long-standing President of Ghana is suddenly deposed by his own armed forces while travelling abroad.

Analyse the economic and administrative factors that caused the Ghanaian people and military to support the event reported in the headline.

Ans :

Kwame Nkrumah's government was overthrown due to severe economic failures, massive corruption, and military disaffection.

1. Nkrumah created a severe monetary crisis by introducing industrialisation too quickly and borrowing huge amounts of capital; unfortunately, global cocoa prices suddenly fell, completely ruining his financial repayment plans and leaving the country with a massive balance of payments deficit.
2. He faced intense public criticism on the grounds that too much state money had been wastefully spent on completely unnecessary and extravagant infrastructure projects, such as building an expensive ten-mile stretch of road from the capital city of Accra to Tema.
3. The government administration became incredibly corrupt, with corruption becoming so endemic among his ministers and CPP officials that they constantly engaged in dubious deals and encouraged bribe-taking, while Nkrumah himself was accused of amassing a massive personal fortune through corruption.
4. Militarily, Nkrumah accelerated his downfall by establishing a heavily armed Secret Security Service and presidential guard made up of foreign nationals, while completely neglecting his poorly equipped regular army, which created the ultimate disaffection that led to the successful military coup.

175. Observe the photograph provided below carefully.

A veteran nationalist leader assumes the highest executive office of his newly independent East African nation.

Name the leader depicted in the photograph and discuss the political strategies and constitutional changes he implemented after assuming power.

Ans :

The leader depicted is Jomo Kenyatta, who transformed Kenya's political landscape after independence.

1. After Britain gave freedom to Kenya as a Commonwealth member in 1963, Jomo Kenyatta became the Prime Minister, and when the country officially became a Republic in 1964, he automatically became the President, head of the government, and head of armed forces.
2. In spite of the extremely bad treatment he had previously received from the British, Kenyatta announced a highly fair policy that generously allowed the white settlers to stay in the country, provided they would officially agree to take Kenyan citizenship.
3. Once securely in power, Kenyatta's political ideology began to shift significantly, and he gradually changed his political stance from being a radical African nationalist into a much more conservative bourgeois politician focused on maintaining strict control over the newly independent state.

NODIA

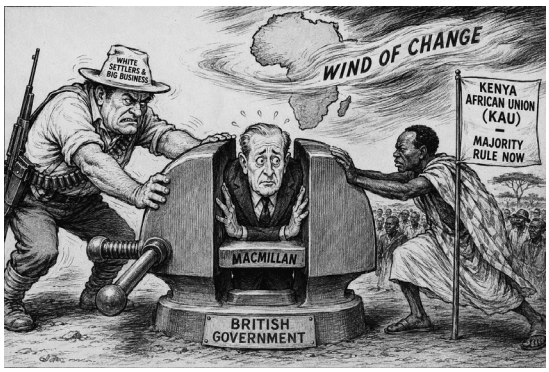
The Convention People's Party consolidates its power over the newly independent West African nation.
Connect the ideological message in the poster to the specific political methods used by this leader to establish a dictatorship in his country.

Ans :

The poster reflects Nkrumah's deliberate shift from a parliamentary democracy to a personal dictatorship in Ghana.

1. Nkrumah slowly abandoned parliamentary government in favour of a one-party state, offering the excuse that opposition parties were not constructive, merely wanted local power, and were simply not experienced enough to successfully operate within a proper parliamentary form of government.
2. He systematically deprived many Ghanaians of fundamental human rights and efficiently suppressed opponents by introducing the obnoxious Preventive Detention Act of 1958, which allowed him to hold any political opponent in harsh detention for up to five years without any trial.
3. Nkrumah further centralised his absolute power by introducing the Trade Union Act to make strikes and protests completely illegal, ruthlessly ordering the arrest of union leaders and often holding these political prisoners in harsh conditions without granting them any legal trial.
4. Finally, in 1964, he officially amended the national constitution to legally make his Convention People's Party the only legal party and himself the President for life, thus transforming his presidency into a de-facto legal dictatorship where no internal criticism was allowed.

173. Carefully analyse the editorial cartoon below and answer the question.



The British government struggles to navigate conflicting demands regarding the future governance of its East African colony.
Interpret the cartoon to discuss the contrasting pressures faced by the British government during the first phase of Kenyan agitation.

Ans :

The cartoon illustrates the British government caught between opposing forces during Kenya's initial agitation.

1. At one end, the British government faced immense pressure from white settlers who violently opposed black majority rule, refused to negotiate with the Kenya African Union, and were strongly supported by certain powerful big business interests operating back in Britain.
2. On the other hand, the government of Britain had gradually come to fully realise the growing strength of black African nationalism and was becoming more willing to allow independence, recognising that absolute colonial control was simply no longer a viable option.
3. This shift was highlighted when British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan delivered his famous speech mentioning the unstoppable 'wind of change' blowing through the African continent, explicitly adding that Britain's national policy should carefully take account of that emerging political reality.
4. Caught tightly between these conflicting pressures, the British government attempted a weak compromise to pacify the agitating Kenyan leaders by allowing only six Africans to formally join the Legislative Council out of its 54 members, which ultimately failed to resolve the conflict.

174. Read the provided newspaper front page carefully and answer the question.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Guard leaders, leading to many being harshly arrested or even executed for committing revolutionary excesses.

6. The relentless ideological campaigns made the entire country extraordinarily chaotic, breeding widespread political paranoia and disastrous social animosity that closely resembled the devastating, highly disruptive physical conditions of a full-scale national civil war.
7. The widespread closure of vital institutions and intense internal conflicts caused immense disruption to national progress, effectively holding up China's vital economic, agricultural, and infrastructural development by a staggering span of at least ten full years.
8. Despite the extreme internal chaos, when viewed positively, the hardline drastic measures ultimately helped modern China emerge as a highly united, self-sufficient nation entirely capable of standing out independently without relying on any foreign assistance.

181. Read the text below carefully.

"After the communist victory over the Kuomintang in 1949, Mao Zedong became the Chairman of the People's Republic of China. He was very much inclined to rebuild a shattered China. Mao carefully noted all the major problems and had to find a concrete solution that would satisfy a population which expected major and positive changes."

(i) Analyse any four problems faced by the new government led by Mao Zedong in 1949.

(ii) Examine any four early reform measures (agrarian and industrial) introduced by Mao Zedong to address these issues.

Ans :

(i) The problems faced by the new communist government in 1949 were numerous and complex.

1. Following the prolonged civil war and the devastating conflict with Japan, the entire country lay in utter ruins with destroyed vital basic infrastructure, including roads, railways, canals, and bridges that needed complete and immediate rebuilding.
2. The national agriculture sector was in a desperately poor state, causing the countryside to experience severe food shortages which inevitably meant that the rapidly growing urban cities were also critically short of basic food supplies.
3. Industrial capacity was virtually non-existent because whatever minor industries had previously existed were thoroughly destroyed by years of constant warfare, leading to widespread and severe unemployment across all the major Chinese towns and cities.
4. The new national government faced a monumental financial crisis as the state treasury was almost entirely empty, severe economic inflation seemed completely out of control, and the massive population was increasing by fourteen million people annually.

(ii) Mao Zedong introduced several strict reforms to rapidly rebuild the completely shattered Chinese state.

1. Under the first phase of Mao's agrarian policy, land was systematically confiscated from wealthy large landowners and forcibly redistributed among impoverished peasants, notably maintaining a remarkable degree of legality and deliberately minimizing widespread physical violence.
2. In the second agrarian phase, the government successfully persuaded peasants, entirely without violence, to join large collective cooperative farms, heavily increasing national food production and successfully ending the severe historical threat of national food scarcity.
3. The communist government effectively implemented a Russian-inspired 'Five Year Plan' which actively nationalized most privately owned businesses, bringing them directly under strict government control to strategically focus on heavy industries like coal, iron, and steel.
4. Mao successfully utilized vital Russian support, accepting cash, essential equipment, and technical advisers to rapidly develop domestic industries, which ultimately brought economic self-sufficiency, curbed inflation, and secured lasting freedom from Western imperial domination.

NODIA

4. To consolidate his absolute authority, Kenyatta systematically eliminated political opposition, and during the 1969 elections, he officially banned all other competing political parties, thus successfully turning Kenya into a strict one-party state entirely under his own supreme personal leadership and control.

EIGHT MARKS QUESTIONS

176. With reference to any eight major factors, examine the reasons for the victory of the communists against the Kuomintang in China in 1949.

Ans :

There were several reasons that led to the victory of the communists against the Kuomintang in 1949.

1. The Communist Party gained immense mass popularity due to their restrained land policy, which involved forcibly confiscating and redistributing land among peasants in some regions while applying rent restrictions in others to suit specific local needs.
2. The ruling KMT and nationalist army faced the primary brunt of the Japanese invasion, which severely depleted their effective military strength, making them critically weak and directly leading to a proportional increase in communist power.
3. The Kuomintang increasingly relied on the support of wealthy landlords, bankers, and industrialists while making no initiative to organise mass support, thereby providing Mao Zedong the primary opportunity to easily win over the general masses.
4. Despite Sun Yat-sen's promises of economic growth, the KMT failed to improve factory conditions, completely disregarded the deep problems faced by agricultural and industrial workers, and failed to implement laws designed to remove social abuses.
5. During the early 1930s series of severe droughts and bad harvests, the KMT failed to effectively manage the rural famine, whereas the communists efficiently exhibited crisis management through pro-people policies involving immediate land distribution and grain storage.
6. The Kuomintang was widely perceived as an inefficient and corrupt administration where American financial aid simply went into the pockets of KMT officials, while the communists won the hearts of the common people through zeal and sincerity.
7. The communists followed Mao's teachings dedicatedly and formed a strong Red Army capable of resisting Japanese attacks through guerrilla training, led by highly efficient generals like Lin Biao and Chu Teh who skillfully outperformed their KMT counterparts.
8. Kuomintang armies were poorly paid and openly allowed to loot private properties, while the heavily disciplined communist troops were orderly, never looted civilian property, and successfully convinced the populace that they sincerely cared about their welfare.

177. "In East Africa, Kenya was the most difficult area to deal with because white settlers were violently opposed to the idea of a black majority rule."
Give an account of any eight events or developments that characterised the Kenyan struggle for independence between 1947 and 1963.

Ans :

The Kenyan struggle for independence was characterised by severe conflicts between white settlers and native Africans.

1. Following the Second World War, Kenya saw the resettlement of young upper-class British officers, which gave a remarkably strong aristocratic tone to the 66,000 white settlers who held vested interests and violently opposed African freedom.
2. An African nationalist organisation known as the Kenya African Union (KAU) was formed to demand greater political voice and access to white-owned land, with the intellectual politician Jomo Kenyatta becoming its president to lead an aggressive campaign.
3. A large number of entrenched white settlers violently opposed black majority rule, strictly refusing to negotiate with Kenyatta and his KAU party, and were determined to deliberately provoke a conflict to destroy the KAU and prolong settler rule.

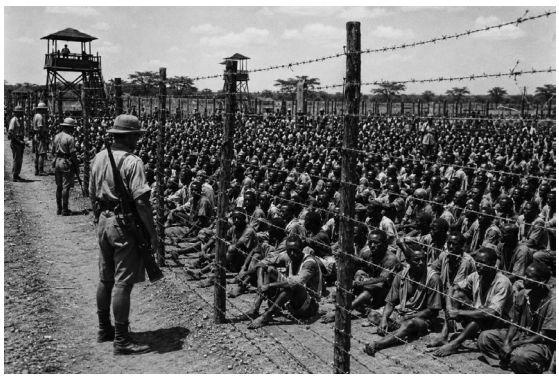
Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Ans :

The photograph depicts the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, which brought devastating consequences to Chinese society.

1. During this movement, many radical student communities publicly denounced and physically attacked anybody in authority, targeting teachers, professionals, and local party officials, which resulted in thousands of innocent people being publicly disgraced, humiliated, and financially ruined across the nation.
2. By 1967, the extremists among the Red Guards were almost completely out of control, forcing Mao to urgently call in the national army, commanded by Defence Minister Lin Biao, to forcefully bring the highly volatile situation back under government control.
3. Although Mao privately admitted making mistakes, he publicly blamed his advisers and the Red Guard leaders for the massive chaos created, leading to many individuals being arrested and even executed by the state for committing severe excesses during the campaign.
4. Ultimately, this desperate revolution made the country totally chaotic and brought about disastrous animosity similar to a civil war, causing great structural disruption and severely holding up China's overall economic and industrial development by at least ten full years.

171. Examine the historical image presented below.



British colonial authorities detain thousands of African tribesmen in highly restrictive camps following widespread militant uprisings.
Explain the causes and the British government's response to the militant uprising that led to the scene depicted in this photograph.

Ans :

The photograph shows the aftermath of the Mau Mau rebellion against colonial rule in Kenya.

1. The second phase of Kenyan agitation was organised by a secret society called Mau Mau, consisting mostly of members from the Kikuyu tribe who had been unjustly deprived of much of their best agricultural land by violently opposed white settlers.
2. Frustrated by this exploitation, the Mau Mau started showing their severe grievances through a coordinated series of violent terrorist attacks on European-owned farms and on their black workers, causing the political situation to quickly spiral completely out of government control.
3. In response, the British government declared a strict state of emergency in 1952 and immediately arrested prominent nationalist leaders, including Jomo Kenyatta, who was unjustly imprisoned for six years even though he had publicly and consistently condemned the terrorist violence.
4. Furthermore, the British authority aggressively sent 1,00,000 military troops to flush out the terrorists, eventually killing 10,000 Africans and imprisoning about 90,000 Kikuyu tribes in inhuman conditions similar to Nazi concentration camps until the movement was totally routed out.

172. Look closely at the political poster provided below.

NODIA

Ans :

(i) The communes were introduced to completely change agricultural and industrial policy in China.
1. A commune was an expanded collective form functioning as the smallest unit of local government, consisting of groups of people who lived together and mutually shared daily responsibilities to effectively manage local administrative affairs.
2. Each individual commune was remarkably large, consisting of up to 75,000 people who were systematically divided into specific task-focused teams and operational brigades working under the direct guidance of an elected local commune council.
3. Communes operated autonomously, managing their own massive collective farms alongside running small-scale local factories and backyard steel furnaces designed to rapidly increase both agricultural and industrial productivity across the vast rural countryside.
4. Beyond basic agriculture and industry, the communes independently undertook highly specialized local public works projects, including the active construction of crucial rural infrastructure such as roads, dams, bridges, reservoirs, and vital irrigation channels.

(ii) The Great Leap Forward appeared to be a significant failure in its initial stage.
1. The communes frequently faced internal operational difficulties due to significant differences of opinion among the participating members, making these massive collective units quite difficult to manage and run smoothly during their highly experimental initial stages.
2. A disastrous series of bad harvests between 1959 and 1961 created severe widespread food shortages, completely undermining the project's core agricultural goals and bringing massive grievances and deep suffering among the rural commune members.
3. Since the policy explicitly rejected standard Russian models, the deeply offended Russians abruptly withdrew their financial assistance and technical advisers, fostering a cold, hostile relationship that severely hindered China's broader national industrial development.
4. The local cadres leading the communes mostly lacked vital expertise in practical farming or complex construction work, leading to disastrous project failures and severe physical hardship that caused nearly 20,000 local people to die prematurely.

180. Read the text below carefully.
"There was a great public debate between the Maoists and the revisionists about which course to be followed. At this stage, Mao, as the party chairman, launched a desperate campaign to save the revolution... He appealed to the masses. He asked his supporters and the Red Guards to tour the country and to spread around the ideas of communism with renewed vigour."
Examine any eight impacts and consequences of the Cultural Revolution on Chinese society and politics.

Ans :

The Cultural Revolution brought widespread chaos and severe adverse consequences to the Chinese nation.
1. The movement encouraged Red Guards and radical student communities to publicly denounce and violently attack anyone in authority, particularly targeting school teachers, skilled professionals, and local party officials rather than just Mao's direct political critics.
2. Thousands of innocent individuals were publicly disgraced and financially or socially ruined as a direct result of these aggressive physical attacks and systematic humiliations carried out by the politically indoctrinated youth roaming the countryside.
3. The revolution caused extreme disruption to the national education system and industrial production, as schools, colleges, and later factories were entirely closed down so people could actively spread the radical mission of the cultural revolution.
4. By 1967, the extremist factions among the young Red Guards escalated almost entirely out of control, forcing Mao to urgently call in the national army commanded by Lin Biao to restore basic law and order.
5. Attempting to deflect massive personal blame for the ensuing chaos, Mao publicly scapegoated his closest advisers and the Red

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

Ans :

The Long March was a crucial survival strategy for the Chinese Communists against Kuomintang aggression.

1. Between 1930 and 1934, Chiang Kai-shek launched five massive extermination campaigns using his Kuomintang army to completely flush out the communists, eventually surrounding Mao Zedong's central base area in the mountains between Hunan and Kiangsi provinces for their final destruction.
2. Realising the only chance for survival was breaking through Chiang's lines of defence, Mao Zedong and almost 1,0,000 communists set out on the memorable and historical year-long march covering about 6,000 miles to join other communist forces in the region.
3. The journey was incredibly perilous as the troops had to cross 18 mountain ranges, 24 rivers, and 12 provinces, continuously advancing against heavy opposition from regional warlords and the official government troops, leading to immense casualties along the way.
4. Ultimately, thousands perished on the difficult way, and finally, only 20,000 resilient survivors successfully reached Yenan in Shensi province, where a new base was organised, making this epic episode a glaring and highly effective example of powerful communist propaganda.

167. Examine the political poster below carefully.

The Chinese Communist Party calls upon citizens and experts to share their views on state policies.

Identify the campaign associated with this poster and discuss the political and social reasons why the government initiated it.

Ans :

The poster represents the Hundred Flowers Campaign launched by Mao Zedong to invite constructive criticism.

1. The government initiated this campaign because industrialisation had successfully created a new, educated class of technicians and engineers in the country, and Mao wanted to bring these experts onto one single platform to significantly enhance their combined national performances.
2. Initially, the Communist Party cadres had helped bring about political and economical changes by organising the mass, but most of the population were illiterate peasants or workers, making it quite difficult for the government to achieve Mao's comprehensive changes.
3. Consequently, the local party cadres started to deeply believe that this new class of specialised experts would refuse to observe the guidance of the cadres and might eventually challenge their established authority over the predominantly agrarian peasant population.
4. To resolve this growing rift, the government decided that an open discussion regarding the problems might improve relations between the cadres and the intellectuals, prompting Mao to declare, "Let a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend."

NODIA

168. Study the cartoon below carefully and answer the question that follows.

The disparity in resource distribution and discipline between the warring factions in China becomes apparent.

Interpret the cartoon to analyse the administrative and economic factors that led to the defeat of the Kuomintang forces.

CHAPTER 09
Cold War (1945–1991)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1. Which of the following was NOT a decision agreed upon during the Yalta Conference of February 1945?
(a) A new organisation called the United Nations was to be established.
(b) Germany was to be divided into four occupation zones.
(c) Industrial power of Germany should be reduced to prevent future aggression.
(d) Liberal reforms were to be introduced in Germany.

Ans :

(c) Industrial power of Germany should be reduced to prevent future aggression.
At the Yalta Conference in February 1945, the Allied leaders agreed to establish the United Nations, divide Germany into four zones, and introduce liberal reforms. The specific decision to drastically reduce Germany's industrial power so it could never wage aggressive war was actually finalised later at the Potsdam Conference.

2. Which of the following best explains the primary objective of the Truman Doctrine announced in 1947?
(a) To negotiate a peaceful resolution with the communist bloc.
(b) To establish a unified European currency system.
(c) To organise an invasion of the Soviet Union.
(d) To support free people resisting subjugation by armed minorities.

Ans :

(d) To support free people resisting subjugation by armed minorities.
Announced in March 1947 by President Truman, this doctrine directly responded to communist uprisings in Greece. It officially declared that the United States would actively support free populations who were resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or outside pressures, effectively initiating the American policy to contain communist influence worldwide.

3. Analyse the political strategies used by the Soviet Union post-World War II and choose the correct option regarding the 'Salami Tactics'.
(a) It was a piecemeal elimination of political opposition by systematically slicing off their strengths.
(b) It involved immediate military invasion to forcefully capture the capital cities of rival nations.
(c) It was an economic policy designed to drastically reduce food shortages in Eastern Europe.
(d) It was an immediate mutual defence treaty signed among all the communist satellite states.

Ans :

(a) It was a piecemeal elimination of political opposition by systematically slicing off their strengths.
In Hungary, the communists adopted 'Salami Tactics' to take power gradually despite winning only twenty per cent of votes initially. This strategy involved the piecemeal elimination of political opposition by systematically slicing off their strengths, eventually allowing the communists to completely take over Hungary by the year 1948.

4. Consider the American involvement in the Vietnam War during the presidency of John Kennedy (1961-63). Which of the following policies was introduced by his administration?
(a) The safe village policy
(b) The Vietnamisation policy
(c) The massive bombing of Laos
(d) The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

NODIA

(SALT) in 1972. This critical agreement was specifically designed with the primary objective of actively slowing down the escalating nuclear arms race.

14. In Poland, a new trade union movement successfully demanded immense political changes and ultimately defeated the communists in the free elections of June 1989. Name this movement.
(a) Perestroika
(b) The Fatherland Front
(c) Solidarity
(d) The Viet Minh

Ans :

(c) Solidarity
In Poland, the powerful trade union movement known as 'Solidarity', led by Lech Walesa, relentlessly demanded significant political reforms. Despite facing martial law and severe repression from the government, Solidarity eventually forced democratic elections in June 1989, resulting in a crushing defeat for the communists and initiating a peaceful political revolution.

15. Stalin established the Communist Information Bureau (Cominform) in 1947 primarily to:
(a) Coordinate the unified military armed forces of the Eastern bloc.
(b) Ensure member states followed the exact Russian brand of communism.
(c) Organise free and fair democratic elections in satellite states.
(d) Negotiate profitable trade agreements with Western capitalist nations.

Ans :

(b) Ensure member states followed the exact Russian brand of communism.
Stalin established the Cominform in September 1947 to firmly strengthen his political grip on Eastern European countries. Its primary political aim was to strictly ensure that all the member satellite states consistently followed the exact same brand of Russian-style communism as dictated by the government of the USSR in Moscow.

16. Which one of the following identifies a COMMON feature between the Marshall Plan and the Molotov Plan?
(a) Both were established to provide advanced nuclear weapons to their respective allied nations.
(b) Both aimed to establish democratic coalition governments throughout the continents of Asia and Africa.
(c) Both were economic initiatives designed to boost financial recovery and trade within their respective spheres of influence.
(d) Both were military alliances that strictly mandated the integration of armed forces under a single command.

Ans :

(c) Both were economic initiatives designed to boost financial recovery and trade within their respective spheres of influence.
The American-sponsored Marshall Plan offered vast economic and financial assistance to help Western European countries recover from war-ruined conditions. In direct response, the Russian-sponsored Molotov Plan was created as a strategic set of trade agreements specifically meant to financially boost the trade volumes and economic recovery of Eastern European satellite nations.

17. Which one of the following is a SIMILARITY in the early political trajectories of Ho Chi Minh (Vietnam) and Fidel Castro (Cuba)?
(a) Both initiated guerrilla warfare campaigns against foreign-backed regimes to establish communist-aligned states.
(b) Both were officially appointed as state leaders by the United Nations to oversee democratic transitions.
(c) Both successfully relied on the 'Salami Tactics' to gradually eliminate parliamentary opposition during peaceful elections.
(d) Both strictly followed the American policy of containment to prevent the spread of Soviet influence.

Ans :

(a) Both initiated guerrilla warfare campaigns against foreign-backed regimes to establish communist-aligned states.
Both Ho Chi Minh and Fidel Castro passionately led fierce guerrilla warfare campaigns to achieve their revolutionary goals. Ho Chi Minh successfully organised the Viet Minh against the French colonial authorities, while Fidel Castro led a relentless guerrilla campaign to ultimately overthrow the highly corrupt, American-backed dictatorship of Batista in Cuba.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

all the non-military activities and administrative functions among the member states.

9. The easing of tensions in the 1970s saw the emergence of a policy known as 'Ostpolitik'. Who formulated this policy to establish better relations with Eastern Europe?
(a) Harry Truman
(b) Leonid Brezhnev
(c) Willie Brandt
(d) Richard Nixon

Ans :

(c) Willie Brandt
During the Detente period in the 1970s, Willie Brandt, the Chancellor of West Germany, actively worked towards the formulation of a new diplomatic approach. This progressive policy, popularly known as 'Ostpolitik', was specifically designed to foster better relations, reduce political friction, and encourage peaceful interaction with the Eastern European countries.

10. Which of the following was a crucial economic factor that heavily contributed to the disintegration of the Soviet Union?
(a) The sudden collapse of the global agricultural market.
(b) The overwhelming influx of cheap consumer goods from America.
(c) The enormous financial burden of maintaining nuclear armaments and satellite countries.
(d) The rapid privatisation of all large-scale state-owned agricultural farms.

Ans :

(c) The enormous financial burden of maintaining nuclear armaments and satellite countries.
The highly centralised Soviet economic system suffered a massive financial deficit because Russia continuously spent a vast portion of its limited resources on expanding nuclear and military armaments. Furthermore, heavily funding the development and security of various satellite countries created an unsustainable financial burden that the nation could no longer handle.

11. The sudden transition of power in Czechoslovakia in 1989, prompted by massive protest marches against the outdated communist system, is popularly known as:
(a) The Salami Revolution
(b) The August Coup
(c) The Solidarity Movement
(d) The Velvet Revolution

Ans :

(d) The Velvet Revolution
In 1989, a huge protest march was organised against the prevailing policies of the Czechoslovakian communist government under Milos Jakes. Because this massive demonstration effectively toppled the rigid communist regime through non-violent mass protests and strikes led by figures like Vaclav Havel, it became famously known as the Velvet Revolution.

NODIA

12. President Ronald Reagan employed a highly offensive strategy to hasten the collapse of communism. Which among the following was NOT a basic tenet of his policy?
(a) Challenging the core legitimacy of the Soviet regime directly.
(b) Regaining definitive American superiority in the global arms race.
(c) Using human rights advocacy as a powerful diplomatic weapon.
(d) Providing massive financial aid to stabilise the struggling Soviet economy.

Ans :

(d) Providing massive financial aid to stabilise the struggling Soviet economy.
Ronald Reagan actively aimed to transcend communism rather than merely contain it. His fundamental tenets included challenging the Soviet regime's legitimacy, regaining overwhelming superiority in the arms race, and heavily utilising human rights as a weapon. He never provided financial aid to stabilise the struggling Soviet economy; instead, he exploited its difficulties.

13. Which agreement was signed in 1972 between the USA and the USSR with the primary objective of slowing down the arms race?
(a) The Helsinki Agreement
(b) The Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty
(c) The Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
(d) The Treaty of Brussels

Ans :

(b) The Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty
During the Detente era, America and Russia aimed to mitigate the threat of catastrophic conflict. A major milestone in this effort was the signing of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty

inefficient state-owned enterprises.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(d) A false, but R is true.
The assertion is false because Perestroika miserably failed to revitalise the economy; instead, national income decreased, inflation remained quite high, and severe strikes broke out. However, the reason is factually true, as Gorbachev's original intention behind Perestroika was indeed to introduce small private enterprises to actively compete with and improve the failing state-controlled industries.

39. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Both American and Soviet superpowers experienced massive economic problems during the 1970s.
Reason (R): The global price of oil skyrocketed during the 1970s, heavily straining the financial resources of major nations.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

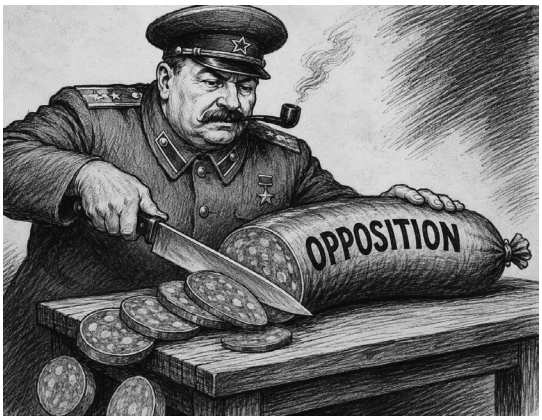
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Both statements are factually true. During the 1970s, a major global oil crisis caused prices to rocket exponentially. This sudden economic shock placed an enormous financial burden on both the United States and the Soviet Union, significantly encouraging both heavily strained superpowers to eagerly pursue the diplomatic policy of Detente to reduce military expenditures.

40. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The American public's anti-communist feelings started rapidly decreasing after Senator McCarthy was completely discredited in 1954.
Reason (R): Senator McCarthy successfully proved that leading US generals were secretly supplying nuclear weapons to the Soviet Union.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(c) A is true, but R is false.
The assertion is entirely true; the intense anti-communist paranoia in America noticeably subsided once the aggressive Senator McCarthy was formally discredited. However, the reason is completely false. McCarthy falsely accused leading US generals of simply having sympathy for communists, but he never actually proved that they were treasonously supplying nuclear weapons to Soviet Russia.

41. Study the historical political cartoon provided below and answer the following question.



Which specific strategy of political elimination, primarily used by communists in Hungary to take power gradually after World War II, is depicted in this illustration?
(a) The creation of the Cominform to centralise trade
(b) The implementation of the Molotov Plan for economic aid
(c) The piecemeal elimination of political opposition strengths
(d) The declaration of a military blockade around major cities

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

18. Analyse the policies introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev. Which one of the following correctly highlights the DIFFERENCE between 'Glasnost' and 'Perestroika'?
(a) Glasnost restricted press freedom, whereas Perestroika encouraged massive political censorship.
(b) Glasnost was an aggressive military strategy, whereas Perestroika was a treaty for nuclear disarmament.
(c) Glasnost aimed to nationalise all private land, whereas Perestroika sought to isolate Russia from global trade.
(d) Glasnost focused on political openness and freedom of speech, whereas Perestroika focused on restructuring the state-controlled economy.

Ans :

(d) Glasnost focused on political openness and freedom of speech, whereas Perestroika focused on restructuring the state-controlled economy.
Mikhail Gorbachev introduced two distinct reform policies. 'Glasnost' translated to openness, deliberately driving away authoritarian fear by granting greater freedom of speech, easing mass media restrictions, and releasing political prisoners. In contrast, 'Perestroika' was an economic restructuring policy designed to revive the inefficient state-controlled economy by carefully allowing small-scale private enterprises.

19. This specific term was originally coined to describe the ideological, propaganda, and diplomatic tension between the USA and the USSR, characterised by a constant threat of conflict without direct armed battles. Who was the first person to use this term?
(a) John F. Kennedy
(b) Bernard Baruch
(c) Winston Churchill
(d) Harry S. Truman

Ans :

(b) Bernard Baruch
The unusual phase of international tension where no actual fighting took place but suspicion hung like a shadow was called the 'Cold War'. This term had an American origin and was first notably used by Bernard Baruch, an advisor to the US President, to describe the extreme tension between the superpowers.

20. This Eastern European country was the only one that did not fit the standard pattern of Soviet expansion. Its leader had immense prestige from anti-German resistance and ultimately broke decisively with Stalin in 1948. Identify the country.
(a) Hungary
(b) Poland
(c) Yugoslavia
(d) Romania

Ans :

(c) Yugoslavia
Yugoslavia uniquely remained outside the direct Soviet pattern. Marshal Tito's communist government was legally elected due to his immense prestige in liberating the nation from German occupation without Russian help. Resenting Stalin's interference and constant surveillance, Tito boldly broke ties in 1948, making Yugoslavia a completely independent communist state.

21. "From Stettin on the Baltic to Trieste on the Adriatic, a shadow has descended across the continent."
Which political phenomenon was the speaker referring to in the statement above?
(a) The establishment of communist-dominated governments in Eastern Europe supported by the USSR.
(b) The sudden construction of the Berlin Wall by the East German authorities.
(c) The massive deployment of American nuclear missiles in western Turkey.
(d) The disastrous economic collapse of the European Recovery Programme.

Ans :

(a) The establishment of communist-dominated governments in Eastern Europe supported by the USSR.
British Prime Minister Winston Churchill used the famous phrase "Iron Curtain" to vividly describe the alarming situation where Soviet Russia rapidly tightened its grip over Eastern European nations. This curtain represented the ideological and physical boundary dividing democratic Western Europe from the newly established communist-dominated satellite states under Soviet influence.

22. He became the President of South Vietnam in 1954 with the backing of the USA. He

NODIA

large-scale military battles against each other in Europe.

R. Both blocs heavily devoted national resources to developing deadly weapons and nuclear arms.

S. The Soviet bloc actively promoted individual freedom and capitalist private ownership.

Choose one correct option from the following options.

(a) Only P and Q
(b) Only Q and S
(c) Only R and S
(d) Only P and R

Ans :

(d) Only P and R

The Cold War was primarily characterised by the division of the world into two hostile blocs (P) and an intense, ongoing nuclear arms race (R). Statement Q is incorrect because the superpowers never engaged in direct "hot war" battles. Statement S is incorrect because the Soviet bloc strictly followed communism, resisting capitalism entirely.

32. Which of the following decisions were officially agreed upon during the Potsdam Conference (July 1945)?

P. Germany would be thoroughly disarmed and Nazi leaders tried as war criminals.

Q. A new international organisation called the League of Nations would be immediately established.

R. The industrial power of Germany would be drastically reduced to prevent aggressive wars.

S. The United States would share the technical secrets of the atomic bomb with Russia.

Choose one correct option from the following options.

(a) Only P and Q
(b) Only P and R
(c) Only R and S
(d) Only Q and S

Ans :

(b) Only P and R

At the Potsdam Conference, it was agreed that German militarism must be destroyed, Nazis tried (P), and Germany's industrial power heavily reduced to permanently prevent future aggression (R). Statement Q is wrong because the UN (not League) was planned at Yalta. Statement S is wrong because the US intentionally kept the atomic bomb secret.

33. Which of the following events served as strong indicators of the 'Thaw' in the Cold War during the 1950s?

P. The Korean War came to an end through a signed peace treaty.

Q. The Soviet Union strictly enforced the Berlin Blockade to isolate West Berlin.

R. The Soviet Union abandoned the Cominform, suggesting more freedom for satellite states.

S. The Cuban Missile Crisis brought the world to the brink of nuclear conflict.

Choose one correct option from the following options.

(a) Only P and R
(b) Only Q and S
(c) Only P and Q
(d) Only R and S

Ans :

(a) Only P and R

The conclusion of the Korean War (P) and the abandonment of the restrictive Cominform by the Soviets (R) were major international events that clearly indicated a diplomatic thaw. Conversely, the Berlin Blockade (Q) and the Cuban Missile Crisis (S) were highly aggressive incidents that drastically escalated, rather than relaxed, global Cold War tensions.

34. What were the primary reasons behind Soviet leader Khrushchev's risky decision to set up nuclear missile bases in Cuba in 1962?

P. To officially integrate Cuba as a permanent constituent republic of the Soviet Union.

Q. To gain back superiority in the arms race and threaten America similarly as US missiles in Turkey had threatened Russia.

R. To forcefully annex the American naval base situated at Guantanamo Bay.

S. To bargain with the western powers regarding the withdrawal of troops from West Germany.

Choose one correct option from the following options.

(a) Only P and R
(b) Only Q and R
(c) Only Q and S
(d) Only P and S

Ans :

(c) Only Q and S

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

event that paved the way for improved Sino-American diplomatic relations.

27. He was the rigid communist leader of East Germany who firmly refused to implement any democratic reforms in 1989. When massive waves of demonstrations demanded freedom, he wanted to disperse them by force but was overruled. Who is being described?
(a) Egon Krenz
(b) Konrad Adenauer
(c) Helmut Kohl
(d) Erich Honecker

Ans :

(d) Erich Honecker
Erich Honecker had ruled as the steadfast communist leader of East Germany since 1971. During the revolutionary waves of October 1989, he stubbornly refused to adopt any progressive reforms and wanted to use brute force against peaceful demonstrators. Overruled by other government leaders, he was subsequently forced to resign in disgrace.

28. Fearing the imminent collapse of the old Soviet Union, a conservative faction placed the President under house arrest in August 1991. Who among the following bravely led a massive public demonstration in Moscow that ultimately defeated this coup?
(a) Nikita Khrushchev
(b) Boris Yeltsin
(c) Mikhail Gorbachev
(d) Gennady Yanayev

Ans :

(b) Boris Yeltsin
During the August Coup of 1991, hardline conservatives led by Gennady Yanayev placed Mikhail Gorbachev under strict house arrest to reverse his progressive reforms. However, Boris Yeltsin bravely led a massive public demonstration in Moscow, which successfully defeated the rebels, ended the coup, and drastically hastened the dissolution of the USSR.

29. Arrange the following events of the early Cold War period in correct chronological order:
P. The Truman Doctrine was announced to support free peoples.
Q. The Berlin Blockade was imposed by the USSR.
R. The Yalta Conference was convened by the Allied leaders.
S. The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) was formed.
Choose one correct option from the options given below.
(a) R, P, Q, S
(b) P, R, S, Q
(c) R, Q, P, S
(d) S, P, Q, R

Ans :

(a) R, P, Q, S
The Yalta Conference was convened first in February 1945 (R). The Truman Doctrine was subsequently announced in March 1947 (P). The Berlin Blockade was later imposed by the USSR in June 1948 (Q). Finally, primarily as a defensive response to the blockade, NATO was officially formed in April 1949 (S).

30. Arrange the following events related to the decline and fall of communism in correct chronological order:
P. The Berlin Wall was completely dismantled.
Q. The Velvet Revolution successfully occurred in Czechoslovakia.
R. The hardline communists launched the August Coup against Gorbachev.
S. Germany was formally reunified as a single nation.
Choose one correct option from the options given below.
(a) P, S, Q, R
(b) Q, P, R, S
(c) P, Q, S, R
(d) S, R, P, Q

Ans :

(c) P, Q, S, R
The Berlin Wall was dismantled first in November 1989 (P). Shortly thereafter, the Velvet Revolution occurred in Czechoslovakia in late 1989 (Q). Germany was then formally reunified at midnight on October 3, 1990 (S). Finally, the hardline communists launched the failed August Coup against Gorbachev in August 1991 (R).

31. Which of the following statements accurately describe the major features of the Cold War?
P. The world was practically divided into two hostile blocs of power led by the USA and USSR.
Q. The rival nations actively engaged in direct,

NODIA

BETTER THAN BOOK IN THE MARKET

Why students are choosing this book 👉

School teachers already use this content to set papers.

Still not sure?

- 👉 Match this PDF with your question papers
- 👉 See the similarity yourself

Why does this happen?

- ✓ Teachers have its PDF & Word files
- ✓ Easy access
- ✓ Direct copy-paste questions
- ✓ Same pattern followed

Don't miss out—get the advantage today!

Ans :

(a) The safe village policy
President John Kennedy attempted to restrict American involvement to an anti-guerrilla campaign by implementing the 'safe village' policy. Local peasants were moved into fortified villages to isolate Viet Cong members. However, it failed because many peasants were actually covert Viet Cong supporters who continued operating from within the villages.

5. Which among the following is NOT correct regarding Nikita Khrushchev's approach towards international relations during the 'Thaw' period?
(a) He strongly believed that peaceful coexistence with the west was absolutely essential.
(b) He gave up the ultimate ideological goal of a communist-dominated world.
(c) He openly criticised Joseph Stalin in his famous speech of February 1956.
(d) He agreed to give up the Russian military base situated in Finland.

Ans :

(b) He gave up the ultimate ideological goal of a communist-dominated world.
While Nikita Khrushchev passionately advocated for 'peaceful coexistence' with the western powers and heavily criticised Stalin's rigid methods, he never actually abandoned the overarching idea of a communist-dominated world. Instead, he simply believed in waiting for the most opportune moment to achieve this ideological goal without destructive global warfare.

6. The signing of the Austrian State Treaty in May 1955 indicated a thawing of Cold War tensions. What condition was imposed on Austria in exchange for the withdrawal of Russian forces?
(a) Austria had to join the Warsaw Pact immediately.
(b) Austria was compelled to adopt a communist government.
(c) Austria was required to remain strictly neutral in any East-West dispute.
(d) Austria had to permanently integrate its territory with West Germany.

Ans :

(c) Austria was required to remain strictly neutral in any East-West dispute.
Through the Austrian State Treaty, Soviet Russia signed an agreement to withdraw its armed forces, allowing Austria to become completely independent. However, Austria had to accept strict limitations on its armed forces, agree never to unite with Germany, and remain completely neutral in any dispute between the eastern and western blocs.

7. Identify the CORRECT statement regarding President Richard Nixon's 'Vietnamisation' strategy.
(a) It aimed to deploy one million additional American combat troops directly into South Vietnam.
(b) It involved rearming and training the South Vietnamese army while gradually withdrawing American troops.
(c) It proposed the immediate and unconditional surrender of all South Vietnamese military forces.
(d) It focused exclusively on providing economic aid to the North Vietnamese civilian population.

Ans :

(b) It involved rearming and training the South Vietnamese army while gradually withdrawing American troops.
Realising that public opinion would not tolerate deploying more troops, President Nixon introduced 'Vietnamisation'. This specific strategy meant that the Americans would systematically rearm and train the South Vietnamese army to fight the Viet Cong on their own, while gradually withdrawing active American combat troops from the Vietnam War.

8. The Warsaw Pact was formed as a direct response to West Germany joining NATO. Which of the following bodies was created to manage its non-military activities?
(a) The Political Consultative Committee
(b) The Supreme Command of the Unified Armed Forces
(c) The Communist Information Bureau
(d) The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance

Ans :

(a) The Political Consultative Committee
The Warsaw Pact structure consisted of two distinct parts to manage its operations. The Supreme Command of the Unified Armed Forces dealt exclusively with military activities, whereas the Political Consultative Committee was established specifically to look after and coordinate

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

Khrushchev took the massive risk of placing nuclear missiles in Cuba primarily to counter the American missile threat located in Turkey (Q) and to firmly establish a strong bargaining chip to force western troops out of West Germany (S). He did not aim to officially annex Cuba or physically capture the American naval base.

35. The period of Detente in the 1970s led to several widespread implications in international politics. Which of the following were part of these developments?

P. The immediate dismantling of the NATO alliance by the Western powers.
Q. The establishment of a 'Hot Line' telephone link to discuss urgent issues between Moscow and Washington.
R. The United States began to export large quantities of wheat to Soviet Russia.
S. The outbreak of massive armed conflict between Soviet Russia and Communist China.

Choose one correct option from the following options.

(a) Only P and Q
(b) Only R and S
(c) Only P and S
(d) Only Q and R

Ans :

(d) Only Q and R

The era of Detente fostered significant mutual cooperation, prominently marked by the establishment of a direct 'Hot Line' for urgent crisis communication (Q) and the initiation of vital agricultural trade, such as US wheat exports to Russia (R). NATO was absolutely not dismantled, and major armed conflict between Russia and China never broke out.

36. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The fall of Japan due to the atomic bomb explosion by the United States greatly widened the ideological cleavage between the USA and Soviet Russia.

Reason (R): The United States maintained strict secrecy about its possession of the atom bomb until its use, which Russia viewed as a severe betrayal of trust.

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Both statements are absolutely true. The devastating atomic bombing of Japan significantly increased Cold War tensions specifically because America had deliberately hidden this incredible technological breakthrough from its Soviet ally. Stalin rightfully perceived this intense secrecy as a deliberate betrayal, prompting an immediate nuclear arms race that heavily widened the political cleavage.

37. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The Western powers organised a massive airlift to supply food and essential commodities to West Berlin for ten months.

Reason (R): The Soviet Union had violently shot down several American passenger planes flying over East German airspace.

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(c) A is true, but R is false.

The assertion is true; Western powers indeed orchestrated the massive Berlin Airlift to bypass the Soviet blockade. However, the reason is completely false. The blockade involved cutting off all roads, rail, and canal links to starve West Berlin, but the Soviets did not violently shoot down the American transport planes participating in the crucial airlift.

38. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Mikhail Gorbachev's economic reform known as Perestroika successfully revitalised the Russian economy and immediately eliminated widespread inflation.

Reason (R): Gorbachev allowed small-scale private enterprises to operate with the hope of providing competition against slow and

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

deliberately refused to hold the reunification elections mandated by the Geneva Agreement and soon became extremely unpopular. Identify the leader.
(a) Ho Chi Minh
(b) Milos Jakes
(c) Alexander Dubcek
(d) Ngo Dinh Diem

Ans :

(d) Ngo Dinh Diem
Ngo Dinh Diem was installed as the President of South Vietnam with significant American support and 'advisers'. He flatly refused to organise the nationwide reunification elections required by the 1954 Geneva Agreement. Because of his dictatorial approach, he was widely regarded as an unpopular puppet firmly controlled by American interests.

23. In 1960, an American spy plane intruded over Soviet territory and was shot down, heavily damaging the international political status quo. What was the immediate diplomatic consequence of this specific event?
(a) The immediate dismantling of the Berlin Wall by Soviet forces.
(b) The signing of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty in Moscow.
(c) The complete ruin of the upcoming summit conference in Paris.
(d) The immediate withdrawal of all American troops from South Vietnam.

Ans :

(c) The complete ruin of the upcoming summit conference in Paris.
The U-2 spy plane incident occurred just as a crucial summit conference was organised in Paris. Because President Eisenhower stubbornly refused to offer a formal apology for the reconnaissance flight, an aggrieved Khrushchev reacted strongly. This bitter confrontation ultimately ruined the Paris summit conference and shattered the temporary Cold War thaw.

24. Approved by President Kennedy, this covert military operation involved landing an invading force of anti-communist exiles in April 1961. The mission was poorly planned and completely crushed by local forces. Identify the event.
(a) The Bay of Pigs Invasion
(b) The Tonkin Gulf Incident
(c) The Berlin Airlift
(d) The August Coup

Ans :

(a) The Bay of Pigs Invasion
In April 1961, a group of Batista supporters, heavily backed and trained by the American CIA, attempted to invade Cuba. They landed at the 'Bay of Pigs', but the operation was so poorly planned that Fidel Castro's small military forces had absolutely no difficulty in quickly and decisively crushing the invasion.

25. Formed in 1960, this organisation consisted of various opposition groups in South Vietnam, including former Viet Minh members. It demanded a democratic national coalition government and fought against the US-backed regime. Which organisation is this?
(a) The Cominform
(b) The National Liberation Front
(c) The Fatherland Front
(d) The Warsaw Pact

Ans :

(b) The National Liberation Front
The National Liberation Front (NLF) was formed in 1960 by diverse opposition groups in South Vietnam to actively resist President Diem's oppressive regime. Receiving crucial guidance, arms, and men directly from Ho Chi Minh, the NLF relentlessly demanded widespread reforms and actively campaigned for the peaceful reunification of a united Vietnam.

26. During the period of Detente, this major communist nation, previously highly hostile towards the USA, unexpectedly invited an American Table Tennis Team in 1971, signalling a dramatic shift in diplomatic relations. Identify the nation.
(a) Yugoslavia
(b) Cuba
(c) China
(d) North Vietnam

Ans :

(c) China
In the early 1970s, China grew increasingly anxious about its diplomatic isolation and worsening relations with Soviet Russia. To secretly build friendly ties with western powers, the Chinese government unexpectedly invited an American Table Tennis Team in 1971, a historic

NODIA

Ans :

(c) The piecemeal elimination of political opposition strengths
As detailed in the text, 'Salami Tactics' was a deliberate strategy adopted by the communists in Hungary to take power gradually. It involved the systematic, piecemeal elimination of political opposition by slicing off their strengths one by one, culminating in total communist control over the state by the year 1948.

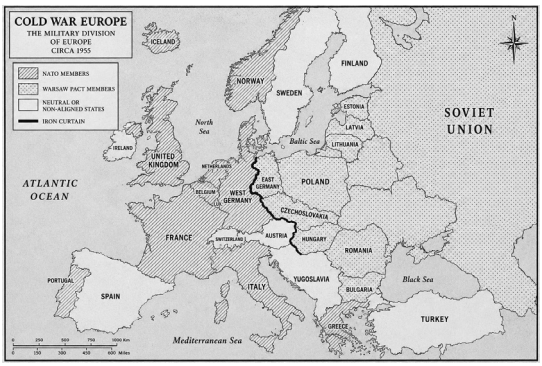
42. Observe the archival photograph given below and respond to the question.

What was the primary strategic objective of the Western powers in launching the massive aerial operation shown in the image during 1948–1949?
(a) To drop propaganda leaflets encouraging East Germans to defect
(b) To bypass the Soviet blockade and supply isolated West Berlin
(c) To transport military troops into Eastern Germany for an invasion
(d) To evacuate democratic politicians from communist-controlled territories

Ans :

(b) To bypass the Soviet blockade and supply isolated West Berlin
The photograph illustrates the Berlin Airlift. Following the Soviet closure of all roads, rail, and canal links to West Berlin (the Berlin Blockade), the Western powers initiated a massive airlift. This operation supplied food and essential commodities to the isolated city, successfully resisting the Soviet attempt to starve them out.

43. Examine the historical map provided below and answer the question that follows:



According to the chapter, what primary development filled Soviet Russia with a sense of insecurity and directly prompted the formation of the military alliance dominating the eastern half of this map?
(a) The successful launch of the Marshall Plan by the United States
(b) The withdrawal of French military forces from the Indochina region
(c) The signing of the Austrian State Treaty by the Western powers
(d) The inclusion of West Germany into the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

Ans :

(d) The inclusion of West Germany into the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
The Warsaw Pact was formed in 1955 primarily because Soviet Russia became alarmed at the formation of NATO, and more specifically, they strongly protested the inclusion of West Germany into NATO. This development created insecurity, prompting Russia to retaliate by forming its own military alliance dominating the eastern European nations.

44. Analyse the illustrated map given below and answer the following question:

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

95. Rajesh was reading a book about a group of communist guerrillas operating in the southern part of a divided Southeast Asian country. This group received massive support from local peasants and arms from neighbouring communist states, making it incredibly difficult for American soldiers to defeat them in dense jungles.
Identify the guerrilla group being described.

Ans :

Viet Cong

96. A new Soviet leader introduced a policy to drive away fear and allow greater transparency. This distinct break from the authoritarian past led to the release of political prisoners, freedom of speech, and the unbanning of certain films and novels.
Name the policy described above.

Ans :

Glasnost

97. In early 1948, anticipating an electoral defeat because of their refusal of American financial aid, communists in an Eastern European country seized power using police and trade unions. This action effectively destroyed the only remaining democratic state outside Soviet influence in the region.
Identify the country where this virtual coup d'etat took place.

Ans :

Czechoslovakia

98. During a severe international crisis in 1962 involving nuclear missiles placed in the Caribbean, global tensions reached a boiling point. An international diplomat, serving as the Secretary-General of the UN at the time, urgently appealed to both superpowers for restraint, helping to pave the way for a peaceful resolution.
Identify this diplomat.

Ans :

U Thant

99. In 1989, as Eastern European regimes began to collapse, an American leader publicly observed that communist leaders could no longer count on Soviet tanks to keep them in power. This was because a specific Soviet doctrine that previously justified military intervention had been publicly renounced.
Name the doctrine that was renounced by Gorbachev.

Ans :

Brezhnev Doctrine

100. Meera learned that after World War II, a specific Eastern European nation fell under direct military and economic control of the USSR. During this period, the nation's rich resources were tactfully drained by the Soviets through a series of specific bilateral economic pacts until the late 1950s.
Name the agreements used to drain this country's resources.

Ans :

'SovRom' agreements

101. "The conference was held in Russia in the Crimea and was attended by the three Allied leaders to discuss plans after the war. Among many resolutions, it was agreed that free elections would be allowed in the states of Eastern Europe and liberal reforms would be introduced. The fate of a major Eastern European country annexed in 1939 was also heavily debated."
Which specific country's fate caused the main disagreement and indecision at this conference due to the presence of an exiled government in London and a communist government in Lublin?

Ans :

Poland

102. "The last of the series of war-time conferences of the Allied powers revealed a distinct cooling off in relations. The conference laid down that the industrial power of a defeated nation should be severely reduced. It was also agreed that this defeated nation should pay war reparations, most of which were to go to the Russians."
According to the decisions made at this conference, which defeated nation was to be completely disarmed and its Nazi leaders tried as war criminals?

Ans :

Germany

103. "After the World War II, the monarchy was briefly restored. However, with Soviet troops on its territory, the nation quickly entered the

NODIA

Which crucial decision regarding the post-war fate of a defeated nation was agreed upon by the three leaders depicted in this photograph?

(a) Germany would be forced to pay all war reparations exclusively to the United States
(b) Germany and its capital Berlin would each be divided into four distinct occupation zones
(c) Germany would immediately be granted full sovereignty and admitted to the United Nations
(d) Germany would be permanently stripped of its industrial capacity and transformed into an agricultural state

Ans :

(b) Germany and its capital Berlin would each be divided into four distinct occupation zones
At the Yalta Conference in February 1945, attended by prominent Allied leaders Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin, several key post-war policies were decided. Among them, it was specifically resolved that Germany would be freed from Nazi influence and divided into four occupation zones controlled by America, Britain, Russia, and France.

47. Examine the period photograph below and answer the question that follows:

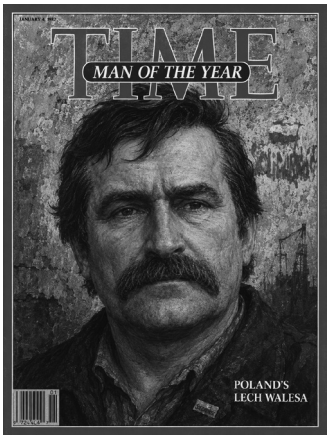
What was the immediate context of the public resistance led by the figure on the armoured vehicle in August 1991?

(a) A popular uprising to defeat a coup launched by hardline communists against Mikhail Gorbachev
(b) A protest against the sudden introduction of the Perestroika economic reforms
(c) A demonstration demanding the immediate dissolution of the Warsaw Pact
(d) A military mutiny protesting the withdrawal of Soviet troops from East Germany

Ans :

(a) A popular uprising to defeat a coup launched by hardline communists against Mikhail Gorbachev
In August 1991, hardline communists launched a sudden coup, placing Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev under house arrest. The massive public demonstration in Moscow, bravely led by Russian President Boris Yeltsin, successfully defeated this coup. This critical event ultimately accelerated the total collapse of the USSR and the communist party.

48. Observe the period illustration below and answer the following question:



What significant political achievement was orchestrated by the trade union movement led by the individual featured on this magazine cover?

(a) The violent military overthrow of the Soviet-backed government in Romania
(b) The successful implementation of a hardline communist dictatorship in Poland
(c) The negotiation of the Helsinki Agreement to secure European frontiers
(d) The peaceful revolution that completely threw off communist rule in Poland

Ans :

(d) The peaceful revolution that completely threw off communist rule in Poland
Lech Walesa led the 'Solidarity' trade union movement in Poland. Despite facing strict martial law and mass arrests, the resilient movement forced the government into dialogue. In the 1989 free elections, the communists were heavily defeated, and Walesa was elected President, completely throwing off communism through a peaceful revolution.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

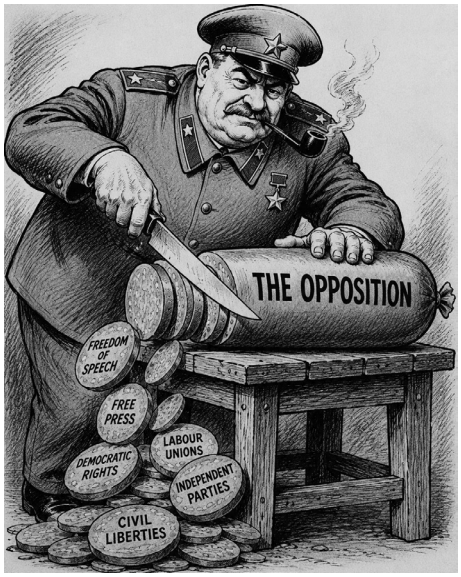
111. Examine the historical picture given below carefully.

Identify the specific February 1945 conference depicted in this group photograph.

Ans :

The Yalta Conference.

112. Carefully observe the political cartoon provided.



Name the specific strategy adopted by the communists in Hungary that is depicted in this artwork.

Ans :

Salami Tactics.

113. Study the archival photograph below.

Identify the massive supply operation shown in the image, initiated by Western powers in response to a Soviet blockade.

Ans :

The Berlin Airlift.

114. Analyze the symbolic illustration presented here.

What specific term, coined by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, is represented by the heavy barrier dividing the continent in this graphic?

Ans :

The Iron Curtain.

115. Read the following newspaper front page closely.

NODIA

54. Identify the specific line of partition that temporarily divided Vietnam into two separate states under the Geneva Agreement of 1954.

Ans :

The 17th Parallel

55. What was the main aim of the 'Safe Village' policy introduced by President John F. Kennedy in South Vietnam?

Ans :

To move local peasants to fortified villages, leaving the Viet Cong members isolated outside.

56. Give any one reason to explain why Soviet Russia rejected the offer of Marshall Plan monetary assistance.

Ans :

Russia felt it was an attempt by the USA to create economic hegemony by taking advantage of Europe's poor economic condition.

57. Which Russian leader announced the policy of 'peaceful coexistence' with the west in his famous speech of February 1956?

Ans :

Nikita Khrushchev

58. Expand the abbreviation SALT in the context of the treaties signed during the Detente era.

Ans :

Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty

59. Who became the first Chancellor of the German Federal Republic (West Germany) following the elections in August 1949?

Ans :

Konrad Adenauer

60. Name the Soviet foreign minister who proposed a plan of trade agreements to boost the trade volumes of Eastern Europe in response to the Marshall Plan.

Ans :

Molotov

61. Which communist leader successfully organised the League for Vietnamese Independence to fight against French authorities for eight years?

Ans :

Ho Chi Minh

62. Identify the leader of the Polish trade union movement who was elected President of Poland in 1990.

Ans :

Lech Walesa

63. Name the US President who decided to slow down the pace of Soviet-American negotiations and wait as communist regimes collapsed in 1989.

Ans :

George Bush

64. State briefly the immediate diplomatic consequence of the U-2 spy plane affair in 1960.

Ans :

It ruined the Paris summit conference between the US and the USSR.

65. Name the famous playwright who organised massive demonstrations in Prague and was subsequently elected President of Czechoslovakia in 1989.

Ans :

Vaclav Havel

66. State the specific purpose for which the United States imposed a naval blockade over Cuba in 1962.

Ans :

To keep out Russian ships that were bringing nuclear missiles to Cuba.

67. What was the main political aim of the Communist Information Bureau (Cominform) established by Stalin in September 1947?

Ans :

To make sure all member states followed the same brand of Russian-style communism as the USSR.

68. Name the famous Soviet nuclear physicist who was allowed to return to Moscow from exile in Siberia due to the new policy of openness.

Ans :

Dr. Sakharov

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

49. Analyse the image provided below and answer the question:

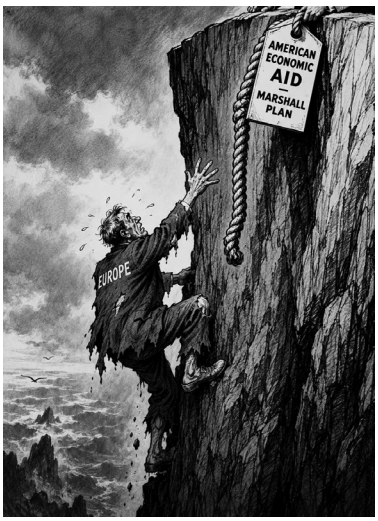
Which specific internal policy, introduced by this leader, represented a distinct break from the Soviet Union's authoritarian past by permitting greater freedom of speech and releasing political prisoners?

(a) Ostpolitik
(b) Perestroika
(c) Containment
(d) Glasnost

Ans :

(d) Glasnost
Mikhail Gorbachev introduced the internal policy of 'Glasnost', which translates to openness. This specific policy represented a distinct break from the Soviet Union's authoritarian past, leading directly to greater freedom of speech, the easing of strict mass media restrictions, and the official release of numerous political prisoners from exile.

50. Study the historical political cartoon below and respond to the question.



What was the primary political aim of the American economic recovery program depicted metaphorically in this illustration?

(a) To prevent the spread of communism in economically backward countries of Western Europe
(b) To extract heavy war indemnities from the defeated Axis powers
(c) To establish a unified global currency system controlled by the United States
(d) To secretly finance the French military forces fighting in the Vietnam War

Ans :

(a) To prevent the spread of communism in economically backward countries of Western Europe
The Marshall Plan, officially known as the European Recovery Programme, aimed to promote the economic recovery of European countries ruined by the war. However, as the text notes, its main aim was essentially political: to deliberately prevent the spread of communism in the economically backward and desperate countries of Western Europe.

NODIA

ONE MARK QUESTIONS

51. Who was the advisor to the US President who first used the term 'Cold War' to describe the tension between the USSR and the US?

Ans :

Bernard Baruch

52. Name the American President who introduced the policy known as 'Vietnamisation' to gradually withdraw American troops from the war.

Ans :

President Nixon

53. State the primary objective of the 'Policy of Containment' adopted by the United States.

Ans :

To control the communist influence and contain it to a limit, not only in Europe but all over the world.

Ans :

Latvia

84. The sudden and massive protest march in November 1989 against the prevailing policies of the communist government in Czechoslovakia is known as the _____.

Ans :

Velvet Revolution

85. President Ronald Reagan developed a strategy to force the USSR to abandon its goal of world communism by aggressively providing aid to _____ wherever they were.

Ans :

anti-communist rebels

86. After World War II, the USA abruptly discontinued the _____ system of sending war materials to the USSR, making Russia highly suspicious of American intentions.

Ans :

Land-Lease (or Lend-lease)

87. The prolonged eight-year colonial war in Indo-China ended with the French forces being decisively defeated at _____ in May 1954.

Ans :

Dien Bien Phu

88. Gorbachev's ambitious policy aimed at restructuring and reviving the inefficient state-controlled economy of the USSR was termed _____.

Ans :

Perestroika

89. The treaty signed by America, Soviet Russia, and Britain in July 1963 to carry out nuclear explosions underground and avoid polluting the atmosphere was the _____.

Ans :

Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

90. The organisation formed in 1949 to move towards an economic union and collectivise agriculture among the communist states of Eastern Europe was the _____.

Ans :

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON)

91. A university professor, Dr. Sharma, was explaining to his history students how a British Prime Minister used a specific metaphor during a speech. He described a barrier extending from Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, symbolising the divide between democratic and communist states.
Identify the term used to describe this ideological and physical barrier.

Ans :

Iron curtain

92. In 1947, a country faced severe communist uprisings after British troops left, prompting its Foreign Minister to make an urgent appeal for help. In response, the US President announced a declaration to support free peoples resisting subjugation by armed minorities or outside pressures.
Name the declaration made by the US President.

Ans :

Truman Doctrine

93. Following a sudden transport blockade in Europe, western nations felt militarily unready and frightened of a potential Soviet threat. In April 1949, they signed a treaty agreeing that an armed attack against one of them would be considered an attack against them all, coordinating their defences together.
Name the military organisation formed as a result of this treaty.

Ans :

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)

94. Angered by the introduction of a new currency in the western zones of a divided country, a Soviet leader cut off all roads, rail, and canal links connecting a major western-controlled city to the rest of the western territories. His aim was to starve the city and force western powers to leave.
Identify the event that resulted from this retaliatory action.

Ans :

Berlin Blockade

NODIA

69. Who was the corrupt, American-backed dictator in Cuba whose government was overthrown by a liberal nationalist campaign in 1959?

Ans :

Batista

70. Give the reason why Senator McCarthy was officially condemned by the American Senate in 1954.

Ans :

He publicly accused some leading US generals of having sympathy for the communists.

71. Dr. Barnett described the tense international bipolarism of the Cold War neither as a situation of war nor a situation of peace, but rather as a _____.

Ans :

hot peace

72. Following the Yalta Conference, Stalin promised to join the Allied powers in the war against Japan provided Russia received the whole of _____ and parts of Manchuria.

Ans :

Sakhalin Island

73. During the Cold War, the Soviet strategy of piecemeal elimination of political opposition by systematically slicing off their strengths in Hungary was known as _____.

Ans :

Salami Tactics

74. The massive American air operation initiated in 1948 to send food and commodities to an isolated city surrounded by Soviet-controlled East Germany was called the _____.

Ans :

Berlin airlift

75. In opposition to NATO, the Soviet Union and its satellite states formed a unified military alliance in May 1955 known as the _____.

Ans :

Warsaw Pact

76. The signing of the _____ in May 1955, which allowed a country to have its own independent government and remain neutral, was viewed as a major sign of the thaw in the Cold War.

Ans :

Austrian State Treaty

77. In 1960, various opposition groups in South Vietnam formed the _____, demanding a democratic national coalition government.

Ans :

National Liberation Front (NLF)

78. The disastrous military invasion plan approved by President Kennedy to overthrow Fidel Castro in April 1961 is famously referred to as the _____.

Ans :

Bay of Pigs

79. Following the Cuban Missile Crisis, a direct telephone link known as the _____ was introduced between Moscow and Washington for quick consultation in case of emergency.

Ans :

hot line

80. Willie Brandt, the Chancellor of West Germany, worked for the formulation of better relations with Eastern Europe through a policy known as _____.

Ans :

Ostpolitik

81. In 1987, Gorbachev's economic reforms included passing the _____, which did away with centralised control over the procurement of raw materials and production quotas.

Ans :

Law on State Enterprises

82. The first real sign of detente between the east and the west in the early 1970s was stimulated by the Chinese unexpectedly inviting an American _____ to visit China.

Ans :

Table Tennis Team

83. By 1990, three republics consisting of Lithuania, _____, and Estonia declared their independence from the USSR.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

sphere of influence of the Soviet Union. The communists gradually took power and forced the ruling monarch to abdicate and leave the country."
Name the monarch of Romania who was forced to abdicate by the communists in 1947.

Ans :

King Michael I

104. "A conference was organised to find a satisfactory solution to the non-stop conflict in South-East Asia. Attended by Britain, France, China, and the USA, the agreement temporarily divided a war-torn nation into two separate states pending an electoral process meant to ascertain the future of their reunification."
In which year were the proposed free elections scheduled to be held to ascertain the reunification of Vietnam?

Ans :

1956

105. "Encouraged by his country's strength in nuclear weapons, the Soviet Premier took the risky decision to set up a missile base less than 100 miles from the American coast. This move directly threatened major American cities like New York and Washington, pushing the world to the verge of a nuclear war."
Apart from showing solidarity with Cuba and bargaining for troop withdrawals from West Germany, give one strategic reason why the Russians placed missiles in Cuba.

Ans :

To gain back superiority in the arms race and place America under a threat similar to the one created by US missiles in Turkey.

106. "On August 2, 1964, a US destroyer on a routine patrol exchanged shells with torpedo boats in the bay. Two days later, it was reported that the destroyer had been ambushed again. In response, the US President ordered air strikes and requested Congress to approve military action."
Name the US President who used this Gulf of Tonkin incident to deploy US forces for open warfare in North Vietnam.

Ans :

President Lyndon Johnson

107. "During the course of the Cold War, global political tensions rose and fell many times. One period of comparatively permanent relaxation developed in the early 1970s. Both sides were sickened by the horrors of war and the continuing fear of a catastrophic nuclear conflict in which there could be no real winner."
Mention the specific July 1975 agreement under which America, Russia, Canada, and almost all European states accepted the European frontiers drawn up after the Second World War.

Ans :

The Helsinki Agreement

NODIA

108. "Thousands of citizens began to escape to the West as soon as Hungary opened its border. In October 1989, a wave of demonstrations spread all over the country demanding freedom and an end to communism. The long-standing communist leader wanted to disperse the demonstration by force but was overruled and forced to resign."
Identify the East German communist leader who was forced to resign after refusing to introduce reforms in 1989.

Ans :

Erich Honecker

109. "The US President changed the face of the world by going on the offensive against the Soviet Union. His strategy included providing aid to anti-communist rebels and challenging the Soviet regime's legitimacy. He also initiated a massive military build-up to dominate over the USSR."
In his famous June 1987 speech, what specific physical structure did Ronald Reagan challenge Soviet leader Gorbachev to "tear down"?

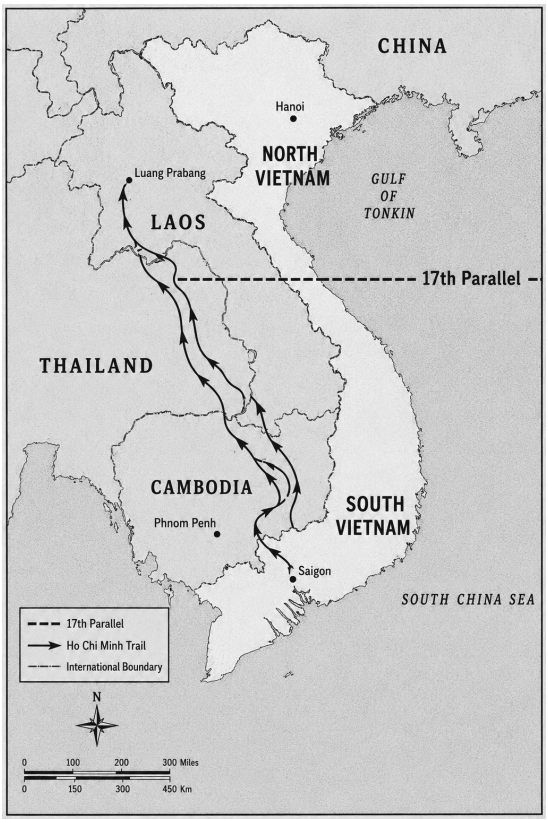
Ans :

The Berlin Wall

110. "A group of hardline communists launched a coup to reverse the ongoing economic and social reforms. The sitting President was placed under house arrest when he refused to hand over power. However, a massive demonstration by the people in Moscow defeated the coup."
Name the Vice-President who launched this August 1991 coup against Mikhail Gorbachev.

Ans :

Gennady Yanayev



Which international agreement temporarily established the dividing line shown on this map to separate the northern and southern territories?

(a) The Geneva Agreement of 1954
(b) The Paris Peace Accords of 1973
(c) The Yalta Conference Agreement of 1945
(d) The Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty

Ans :

(a) The Geneva Agreement of 1954
Following the defeat of the French at Dien Bien Phu, an international conference was organised at Geneva in 1954 to find a satisfactory solution. The resulting Geneva Agreement temporarily divided Vietnam into two separate states—North Vietnam and South Vietnam—along the 17th Parallel, pending future free elections for reunification.

45. Based on the archival image given below, answer the following question:

According to the provided text, what was one of the primary strategic reasons the Soviet leader in this photograph decided to set up nuclear missile bases in his ally's country?

(a) To force the United States to abandon its military bases in South Vietnam
(b) To retaliate against the United Nations for expelling Soviet diplomats
(c) To place America under a similar threat as the US had done by installing missiles in Turkey
(d) To assist the local government in suppressing an internal democratic rebellion

Ans :

(c) To place America under a similar threat as the US had done by installing missiles in Turkey
The text states that Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev took the risky decision to set up a nuclear missile base in Cuba primarily to gain back superiority in the arms race. He deliberately wanted to place America in a similar situation of threat as the USA had done earlier by installing a missile launcher in Turkey.

46. Study the historical visual given below and respond:

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

THE WASHINGTON POST
Times Herald
FINAL EDITION
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1964
TEN CENTS

US DESTROYER MADDOX AMBUSHED!

Enemy Torpedo Boats Fire on Patrol in Southeast Asian Waters; President Orders Retaliatory Air Strikes

Communist Action Called 'Deliberate and Hostile'

Johnson Seeks Power To Wage Open Warfare; Congressional Action Expected This Week

Allies Express Full Support for U.S. Stand

Markets React Calmly to Gulf of Tonkin News

Viêt Nam Regime Urges Restraint; Seeks U.N. Inquiry on Incident

Soviet Union Condemns U.S. Military Action

Inside The Post

Name the specific resolution passed by the US Congress as a result of the naval clash reported in this headline.

Ans :

Tonkin Gulf Resolution.

116. Look at the historical poster given below.

With which specific American economic aid scheme, announced in June 1947, is this poster associated?

Ans :

The Marshall Plan.

117. Inspect the visual evidence in the picture carefully.

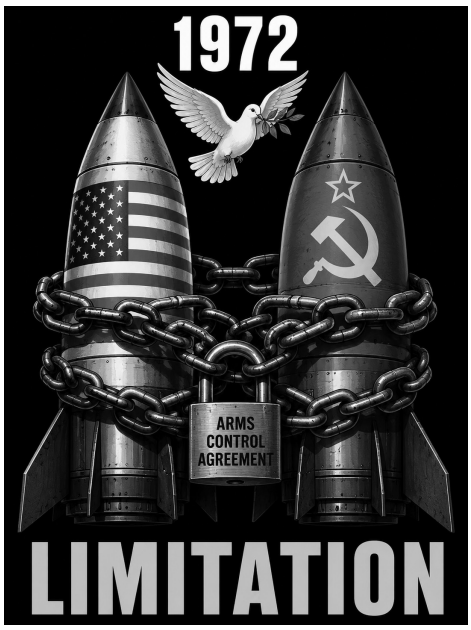
Identify the Russian President standing on the armoured vehicle who led the massive demonstration to defeat the hardline communist coup.

Ans :

Boris Yeltsin.

NODIA

118. Evaluate the graphic image provided below.



Which specific 1972 treaty between the US and USSR is symbolised by the chaining of the nuclear missiles in this image?

Ans :

Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT).

119. Scan the front-page clipping below.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

U. S. Weather Bureau Report (F. 19): Fair today, tonight, partly cloudy, mild; tomorrow, partly cloudy, cooler.

VOL. CXII ... No. 39,454 © 1962 by The New York Times Company WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1962. FIVE CENTS

PRESIDENT IMPOSES NAVAL BLOCKADE!

Soviet Ships Carrying Nuclear Weapons Ordered to Halt; World on the Verge of Nuclear War

U. N. SECURITY COUNCIL TO MEET IN EMERGENCY AS CRISIS WORSENS

U Thant Appeals for Calm — Soviet Ambassador Condemns Action

By LESTER B. LITTLE

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 23— The Security Council will meet in emergency session today to consider the grave situation created by the announcement of an American naval blockade of Cuba. Secretary-General U Thant appealed to both sides to avoid any action that might plunge the world into a catastrophe beyond all comprehension.

Valerian A. Zorin, representative, Valerian Zorin, denounced the President's action as "an act of piracy" and warned of "immeasurable consequences."

KENNEDY ACTS TO HALT RED THREAT

Move Designed to Prevent Arrival of Offensive Arms Aimed at U. S.

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Washington Bureau Chief

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—President Kennedy ordered tonight the interception and if necessary destruction of Cuba to prevent the further delivery of offensive military equipment, including nuclear weapons, from the Soviet Union.

In a televised address to the nation, the President declared that the United States would regard any nuclear missile attack from Cuba against any nation in the Western Hemisphere as an attack on the United States and that he had directed the Armed Forces to take all necessary steps to repel such attack.

RANGE OF SOVIET MISSILES IN CUBA

U. S. WARSHIPS TAKE POSITIONS; PLANES ON ROUND-THE-CLOCK PATROL OVER CUBA

Shipping Ordered to Halt — American People Urged To Remain Calm

By JOHN M. CREWDSON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Units of United States naval units were today taking up positions to enforce the President's blockade of Cuba.

All ships of the Soviet Union bound for Cuba will be required to halt and permit inspection.

Air patrols by long-range jet planes are maintaining constant surveillance over the island.

The President asked the American people to remain calm and said "we will resolve this crisis as we have every crisis in our history—by our devotion to peace and freedom."

SOVIET CARGO SHIPS REPORTED STEAMING TOWARD CUBA

Pentagon Monitors Every Move—Second Fleet Put on Alert

By HEDRICK SMITH

Defense Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Soviet freighters, believed to be carrying nuclear missiles and related equipment, are continuing their course toward Cuba, reports reaching the Pentagon indicate. The President has authorized the call-up of additional reserves.

The world, it seemed tonight, hung on the brink.

U. S. BRACES FOR SHOWDOWN; ALLIES BACK ACTION

OAS Pledges Support for U. S. Stand

By WALTER LAFEBER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—The Organization of American States today declared its "unequivocal support" for the action taken by the United States to halt further Soviet military build-up in Cuba.

MACMILLAN: WE AGREE WITH PRESIDENT

British Government Gives Full Endorsement to Blockade Decision

By C. L. SULZBERGER

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, Oct. 23—Prime Minister Macmillan today expressed full support for President Kennedy's decision.

DE GAULLE URGES PEACEFUL SOLUTION

French President Warns Against Any Military Adventure

By A. F. STONE

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Oct. 23—President de Gaulle made an impassioned appeal for a peaceful solution of the Cuban crisis.

BULLETINS

• White House: President will meet with his advisers again tomorrow. (Page 1.)

• U. S. military put on highest state of readiness. (Page 7.)

• Soviet Premier Khrushchev convenes emergency meeting in Moscow. (Page 6.)

• Late reports of Soviet protest to U. N. and warning to U. S. (Page 7.)

Radio and Television Carry President's Address to World — Pages 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

What is the name of the tense 1962 international incident implied by this newspaper headline?

Ans :

The Cuban Missile Crisis.

120. Look closely at the group photograph provided.

Name the country where this trade union movement, led by Lech Walesa, threw off communism through a peaceful revolution.

Ans :

Poland.

FOUR MARKS QUESTIONS

Here are exactly 45 original 4-mark questions with answers based exclusively on the provided chapter Cold War (1945-91). The questions are strictly distributed as requested, with no repetition of concepts, and adhere to the specified formatting and word-count rules.

121. Highlight any four major features of the Cold War that dominated international politics.

Ans :

The Cold War was an unusual phase of international politics characterised by specific features of tension and rivalry without direct military combat.

1. The Cold War prominently featured two hostile blocs of power, dividing the world practically into two camps under the leadership of the most powerful countries, the USA and the USSR, which completely dominated international political affairs.
2. A fundamental feature was the sharp ideological differences, where the USA and its allies promoted capitalism, individual freedom, and democracy, while the USSR and Eastern European nations strictly followed communism and actively resisted capitalist ideals.
3. The era was characterised by an intense arms race where both sides devoted national, capital, and human resources to develop nuclear weapons, aiming to stay ahead of each other militarily, escalating the global threat of war.
4. A continuous shadow war defined their relations, built on deep mistrust and strong suspicion, leading both power blocs to utilise widespread networks of secret agents to spy on each other without engaging in actual fighting.

122. State any four deep-rooted causes responsible for the outbreak of the Cold War.

Ans :

The outbreak of the Cold War was driven by several deep-rooted causes stemming from historical events and ideological clashes.

1. The Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 created the world's first communist government in Russia, which capitalist states viewed with immense mistrust, sending troops to assist anti-communist forces during the civil war and creating lasting bitterness.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

2. A major conflict arose from opposing ideological beliefs, as the western bloc championed democracy and private ownership, whereas the Russian-led communist bloc followed Karl Marx's ideas of state ownership, completely rejecting individualism and political liberty.
3. The Soviet expansionist attitude alarmed Western powers when Russian leader Stalin took advantage of the military situation post-WWII to capture German territories, along with parts of Poland, Romania, and Finland, spreading communist influence widely.
4. The atomic bomb explosion by the US in Japan without disclosing the secret to Russia was viewed as a betrayal of trust, indicating American desire for western leadership and making Russia determined to increase its resources.

123. Explain any four decisions taken at the Yalta Conference in February 1945.

Ans :

The Yalta Conference, attended by Allied leaders Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill, resulted in several crucial decisions regarding the post-war world.

1. The leaders decided that a new international organisation, to be called the United Nations, was to be set up to replace the failed League of Nations, planned primarily for the preservation and maintenance of international peace.
2. It was strictly resolved to make Germany free from Nazi influence, and the country was to be divided into four distinct zones, each placed under the direct control of America, Britain, Russia, and eventually France.
3. The capital city of Berlin was similarly planned to be split into four corresponding zones, while Austria was also directed to be divided in the exact same manner to ensure proper administrative control by the Allies.
4. Stalin formally promised to join the Allied powers in the war against Japan following the fall of Germany, provided that Soviet Russia would receive the whole of Sakhalin Island and specific parts of the Manchuria region.

NODIA

124. Analyse any four outcomes and disagreements that emerged from the Potsdam Conference in July 1945.

Ans :

The Potsdam Conference revealed a distinct cooling off in relations among the Allied powers, leading to significant outcomes and disagreements.

1. The conference mandated that German militarism and Hitlerism should be completely destroyed, stipulating that Germany would be entirely disarmed, the Nazi party formally disbanded, and prominent Nazi leaders actively tried as official war criminals.
2. It was agreed that Germany should pay massive war reparations, and since Russia had primarily incurred huge losses due to German aggression, it was decided that most of these reparation payments were to go directly to the Russians.
3. The conference participants failed to decide when and whether the four occupied zones of Germany would ever be allowed to join together again to form a unified country, leaving the fundamental political future of Germany highly uncertain.
4. Truman and Churchill were extremely unhappy because Russian troops had already occupied the region east of the Oder-Neisse Line in Germany and firmly refused to vacate it, allowing a pro-communist government to expel Germans living there.

125. Examine any two features each of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan.

Ans :

The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan were key American foreign policies introduced in 1947 to counter Soviet communist influence in Europe.

Truman Doctrine:

1. The chief aim of the Truman Doctrine was to protect the sovereignty and freedom of democratic countries, making it clear that the USA had absolutely no intention of returning to the political isolation it followed after WWI.
2. Under this doctrine, the USA committed itself to taking an active part in international politics to limit communist influence, a strategy of 'containing' communism globally,

the Unified Armed Forces was specifically formed to manage and coordinate all joint military operations.
4. Member states were strictly forbidden from giving up the alliance and promised to defend each other against outside attacks, with their combined armed forces jointly placed under one command headquartered in Moscow, granting Russia complete overall control.

132. Analyse any four reasons for the success of the Viet Minh during the first phase of the Vietnam War.

Ans :

The Viet Minh successfully defeated the French colonial forces due to multiple strategic advantages.
1. The Vietnamese revolutionary organisation, under the highly capable leadership of Ho Chi Minh, achieved massive success partly because their fighters were absolute masters of guerrilla warfare tactics, allowing them to outmanoeuvre the conventionally trained French military forces.
2. The Viet Minh received enormous, unwavering support directly from the general Vietnamese population, who actively aided the revolutionaries in their sustained eight-year long struggle to permanently end the oppressive French colonial domination over their native land.
3. They consistently received a vital and constant supply of necessary arms, ammunition, and logistical support from communist China, which significantly bolstered their military capabilities and allowed them to actively engage large French forces in major combat operations.
4. The French military forces were still suffering heavily from the severe economic and structural after-effects of the Second World War, which caused them to completely fail in sending enough competent troops to successfully suppress the determined Vietnamese resistance.

133. Explain any four reasons why the Americans failed to defeat the communist forces in the Vietnam War.

Ans :

The American military intervention in Vietnam ended in complete failure due to immense strategic, political, and environmental challenges they could not overcome.
1. The Viet Cong and NLF received massive support from the local people who, having gained absolutely no benefit from the highly inefficient US-supported Diem government, actively turned towards communism, intensely motivating their fight against the American forces.
2. American troops found it incredibly difficult to successfully fight against the Viet Cong and Viet Minh, who were brilliant experts at guerrilla warfare, especially since US soldiers were completely unaccustomed to fighting in dense tropical forests and swamps.
3. While the Americans in South Vietnam had to awkwardly depend on military supplies shipped all the way from the USA, the Viet Cong received continuous troops from North Vietnam and substantial arms, ammunition, and artillery from China and Russia.
4. The North Vietnamese fighters were fiercely determined to win their national freedom at any cost, showing extraordinary dedication and a profound readiness to stake everything, despite suffering terrible losses, to secure their ultimate independence from foreign intervention.

134. Mention any four significant effects of the Vietnam War on both Vietnam and the United States.

Ans :

The conclusion of the Vietnam War brought about massive political, social, and diplomatic consequences for all the nations directly involved in the conflict.
1. Although Vietnam was finally united under a communist government, the daunting problems of national reconstruction were enormous, and the Vietnamese people had to face harsh restrictions, curtailed freedom of speech, and strict punishment in government concentration camps.
2. The Americans suffered a tremendous loss of global prestige, as their massive military efforts to stop the spread of communism completely failed, achieving absolutely nothing except causing horrific, widespread

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

economic prosperity of West Berlin, aided by capitalist policies, and the prevailing extreme poverty of the surrounding Russian-controlled communist zone in East Germany.
4. The Western bloc's clear intention of reunification and the introduction of new currency deeply alarmed Stalin, prompting Russia to retaliate immediately by cutting off all roads, rail, and canal links to strictly isolate West Berlin from Western support.

129. Highlight any four socio-political reasons that led to a "Thaw" in the Cold War between 1953 and 1959.

Ans :

The period of relative calmness and abandonment of mutual hostility known as the Thaw was triggered by several critical socio-political developments.
1. The death of Soviet leader Joseph Stalin in March 1953 was the fundamental starting point of the Thaw, as it brought forward new Russian leaders like Khrushchev, who actively wanted to end the highly hostile relationship with the USA.
2. By 1953, both the Russians and the Americans had successfully developed the destructive hydrogen bomb, meaning both sides were now so evenly balanced in military power that the severe international tensions temporarily ceased to exist.
3. Nikita Khrushchev promoted a new spirit of relationship through his famous 1956 speech, strongly advocating for 'peaceful coexistence' with the west as an essential alternative to the most destructive war in history, signalling a major policy shift.
4. Anti-communist feelings in the USA began steadily decreasing after Senator McCarthy, who had baselessly accused leading US generals of communist sympathies, was completely discredited and officially condemned by the American Senate in 1954, changing America's domestic political climate.

130. Enumerate any four international events that served as indications of the Thaw between the superpowers.

Ans :

The removal of cold relations between the USA and the USSR was a gradual process demonstrated by several key international events.
1. The very first distinct sign of the Thaw was prominently shown when the devastating Korean War formally came to an end through a negotiated peace treaty, which visibly highlighted the end of completely bitter relations between the superpowers.
2. The official conclusion of the armed conflict in Indo-China in 1954 also served as a major indication that both global power blocs were actively stepping back from aggressive proxy confrontations and leaning towards a period of mutual cooperation.
3. The Russians made considerable diplomatic concessions to show genuine change in their foreign policy, which included agreeing to give up their military base in Finland and lifting their long-standing veto power on the admission of sixteen new UN members.
4. The signing of the Austrian State Treaty in May 1955 was a significant sign, as Soviet forces were successfully withdrawn following an agreement, allowing Austria to become fully independent provided she remained strictly neutral in east-west disputes.

131. State any four factors that induced the formation of the Warsaw Pact and its organisational structure.

Ans :

The Warsaw Pact was established in 1955 by the USSR and its satellite states in direct response to Western military alliances.
1. Soviet Russia became highly alarmed at the formal establishment of NATO and strongly protested against the strategic inclusion of West Germany into the NATO alliance, which filled Russia with a profound sense of insecurity regarding Western intentions.
2. Feeling deeply threatened by Western powers, Russia deliberately retaliated by forming the Warsaw Pact with its founding members, including Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Albania, and East Germany, to present a unified military front against the West.
3. The structural organisation of the Pact included the Political Consultative Committee to look after all non-military activities, while the Supreme Command of

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Ans :

The severe tensions surrounding the Berlin crisis permanently fractured Germany and fundamentally reshaped the military architecture of Western Europe.

1. The lifting of the Berlin Blockade provided a massive psychological boost to the Western powers, who subsequently decided to formally establish the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) in April 1949 to properly coordinate their collective military defences against Russia.
2. The highly significant formation of NATO meant the Americans permanently abandoned their traditional historical policy of 'no entangling alliances', boldly declaring entirely in advance that they would decisively take joint military actions to defend Europe if ever required.
3. Observing that the Russians would definitely not allow a united Germany anytime soon, the Western bloc aggressively went ahead in August 1949 and officially set up the independent German Federal Republic (FDR), widely known globally as West Germany.
4. The Russians swiftly and firmly replied to the creation of the FDR by officially setting up their own controlled zone as the fully independent German Democratic Republic (GDR), known as East Germany, in October 1949, cementing the permanent division.

144. Although east-west relations started to improve after 1953, the abandonment of mutual hostility was not a consistent development. Highlight any four events showing that the Thaw was only partial.

Ans :

Despite some visible diplomatic improvements, the profound mutual suspicions of the Cold War persisted, proving the Thaw was merely superficial.

1. Khrushchev's foreign policy remained highly strange and difficult for western leaders to understand, as he sometimes followed a remarkably conciliatory policy while simultaneously acting incredibly ruthlessly whenever anything directly came against the core national interests of Soviet Russia.
2. The USSR clearly demonstrated absolutely no intention of relaxing its iron grip on its satellite states, proven brutally when the 1956 anti-communist revolution by the Hungarians in Budapest was completely and ruthlessly crushed by heavily armed Russian military tanks.
3. The Thaw's severe limitations were further exposed when, despite showing some vocal interests in global disarmament treaties, Soviet Russia stubbornly and aggressively continued to rapidly build up and heavily expand its extremely dangerous and threatening nuclear military armament.
4. The Thaw was completely shattered in 1958 when Khrushchev shockingly announced that Soviet Russia absolutely no longer recognised the legal rights of the western powers in West Berlin, drastically escalating severe diplomatic tensions directly within the divided German city.

NODIA

145. While America was involved in fighting wars in Vietnam to rout communism, US naval forces ran into a major problem in 1964. Explain any four aspects regarding the incident and significance of the Tonkin Gulf Incident.

Ans :

The Tonkin Gulf Incident was a highly controversial turning point that drastically escalated direct American military involvement in the Vietnam War.

1. The primary incident occurred on August 2, 1964, when the US destroyer Maddox, operating on a routine run of naval patrolling directly in the bay of Tonkin, violently exchanged explosive shells with fast-moving North Vietnamese military torpedo boats.
2. Two days later, the Maddox and another American destroyer falsely reported that they had been deliberately ambushed in the open water, claiming that enemy naval boats had aggressively fired exactly 22 deadly torpedoes directly at their military vessels.
3. In swift response to this perceived ambush, US President Johnson immediately ordered heavy military air strikes on North Vietnam and requested the US Congress to formally approve the 'Tonkin Resolution' to legally wage massive open war in South-East Asia.
4. Most historians later concluded that this highly significant naval incident was entirely fictitious, completely serving only as a highly convenient political pretext for an immediate, massive ramp-up of the

destruction to innocent human life and regional property.
3. The deeply unpopular war generated incredibly harsh and unfriendly public opinion against the American government, ultimately contributing heavily to the forced resignation of President Nixon as the American citizens completely lost their fundamental faith in the government system.
4. Following the war, prominent communist countries like Russia and China, despite achieving a major ideological victory over capitalist America, surprisingly reacted with immense diplomatic restraint and purposefully maintained a very low profile in subsequent international political affairs.

135. Assess any four reasons that prompted the easing of tension and Detente in the 1970s.

Ans :

The period of Detente in the 1970s was driven by mutual necessities and changing geopolitical realities among the world's major powers.
1. Both superpowers were deeply sickened by the absolute horrors of the Vietnam War and shared a continuing, profound fear of a catastrophic global nuclear war, realising that such an apocalyptic conflict would essentially leave no real winner.
2. China became highly anxious about its increasing isolation in international politics and its rapidly worsening diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, motivating the Chinese leadership to actively seek and cultivate a friendly, cooperative relationship with Western capitalist powers.
3. Russia desperately wanted to heavily reduce its massive expenditure on national defence to urgently increase the poor standard of living of the Russian people and its satellite states, which were suffering immensely from severe economic distress and unrest.
4. The USA pragmatically realised that its highly aggressive military policy in Vietnam urgently needed to be changed to achieve peaceful coexistence in South-East Asia, acknowledging that sheer military force could never successfully achieve an amicable international relationship.

136. Highlight any four economic problems that contributed to the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Ans :

The ultimate disintegration of the Soviet Union was significantly accelerated by deep-rooted systemic failures within its heavily centralised economic policy.
1. The highly centralised economy of the nation faced an incredibly slow growth rate, completely failing to adapt to modern needs and fundamentally crippling the government's ability to maintain a strong and stable financial foundation for its citizens.
2. Both industrial and agricultural output were considerably low across the nation, directly causing a severe and persistent short supply of basic consumer goods, which led to immense dissatisfaction and daily hardships for the common Soviet people.
3. The rigid Russian economic system completely failed to provide the general population with the decent standard of living that could have been quite possible to achieve using the massive natural and human resources available within the vast country.
4. Russia recklessly spent far too much of its critical financial resources on nuclear and military armament, as well as on developing satellite countries, creating a massive, unmanageable deficit in the internal financial system that completely overwhelmed the government.

137. Discuss any four aspects of Mikhail Gorbachev's Glasnost policy introduced in the Soviet Union.

Ans :

Gorbachev's Glasnost policy represented a distinct break from the Soviet Union's authoritarian past by introducing unprecedented openness in internal affairs.
1. The policy was specifically adopted to bring an environment of openness and to actively drive away the pervasive fear that had long dominated human rights issues and cultural affairs within the strictly controlled Soviet communist society.
2. Glasnost directly led to significantly greater freedom of speech, expanded freedom of movement, and a notable reduction in rigid state control over individual lives, fundamentally altering how ordinary citizens interacted with the highly restrictive Soviet political system.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

3. As a major political reform, a large number of 1000 political prisoners were officially released from harsh captivity during this period, and famous nuclear physicist Dr. Sakharov was mercifully allowed to return to Moscow from his Siberian exile.
4. Unprecedented freedoms were granted to the mass media, completely easing long-standing restrictions, allowing newspapers to print previously banned articles, permitting public criticism of government policy, and letting important political events be openly telecasted for unrestricted public viewing.

138. State any four features of Gorbachev's Perestroika policy aimed at restructuring the Soviet economy.

Ans :

The Perestroika policy was introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev to fundamentally restructure and revive the deeply inefficient economy of the USSR.

1. Gorbachev specifically wanted to introduce sweeping reforms to urgently address the massive, systemic inefficiencies he had clearly noted within the poorly managed, strictly state-controlled industrial sectors that were severely dragging down the overall national Soviet economy.
2. Under this policy, small-scale private enterprises were officially allowed to operate with the explicit hope that they would finally provide much-needed commercial competition against the incredibly slow, highly inefficient services traditionally provided by the massive state-run enterprises.
3. A crucial aspect of this sweeping reform was to actively provide alternative, modern employment facilities to the general people, especially since the rapid introduction of automation and computerisation had significantly declined the absolute need for traditional manual workers.
4. The 'Law on State Enterprises' was passed in 1987, which deliberately did away with the strict centralised control over the procurement of raw materials, production quotas, and trade, allowing factories to independently work according to their customers' direct orders.

NODIA

139. Enumerate any four reasons why Mikhail Gorbachev's reform policies ultimately went wrong.

Ans :

Gorbachev's attempts to reform the Soviet Union inadvertently ran into massive problems that ultimately hastened the absolute collapse of the USSR.

1. A disastrous split occurred within the communist party between reformists like Boris Yeltsin, who demanded immediate, radical transformation to a western-style open economy, and the traditional conservatives, who felt the sweeping reforms would destroy their rigid political control.
2. Despite the bold economic reforms, the Russian economy showed little signs of recovery; national income decreased considerably, inflation skyrocketed, and the government began recklessly spending far more than it was earning, leaving the desperate population highly impatient.
3. The massive failure of the 'Law on State Enterprise' brought disastrous results, culminating in half a million deeply frustrated miners going on a massive strike in 1989, forcing Gorbachev to rapidly lose vital control over his own reform movements.
4. The policies of Glasnost and Perestroika unintentionally raised strong hopes among the Republics for greater control and independence from Moscow, leading states like Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia to successfully declare their absolute independence in 1990, breaking the Federation.

140. Examine any four basic tenets of US President Ronald Reagan's policy that hastened the collapse of the USSR.

Ans :

Ronald Reagan completely changed the face of the Cold War by adopting a highly offensive strategy designed to actively defeat global communism.

1. Reagan boldly proclaimed that the West would not merely contain communism but would actively transcend it, decisively taking personal control of his aggressive strategies to force the USSR to completely abandon its long-standing goal of creating world communism.

2. His offensive strategy involved fiercely challenging the fundamental political legitimacy of the Soviet regime itself, treating the Soviet Union not as a permanent diplomatic equal but as a deeply flawed system that needed to be ideologically dismantled entirely.
3. Reagan heavily focused on decisively regaining absolute American superiority in the global arms race, developing a massive, technologically advanced military build-up explicitly designed to completely outpace and dominate the financially struggling military infrastructure of the USSR.
4. He deliberately and effectively used human rights as a very powerful political weapon against the Soviets, consistently providing critical aid to anti-communist rebels and actively supporting dissident movements in Eastern Europe to topple Soviet-backed satellite governments.

141. The Soviet Union retaliated against western economic recovery programs by setting up its own economic and political organisations. Explain any four features of the Cominform and the Molotov Plan.

Ans :

To counter Western influence and maintain strict control over its satellite states, Stalin established rigid political and economic frameworks in Eastern Europe.

1. The Communist Information Bureau (Cominform) was specifically established to strongly solidify the USSR's firm political grip on Eastern European countries, ensuring that all member states strictly followed the exact same brand of Russian-style communism dictated directly by Moscow.
2. Under the strict laws of the Cominform, all countries in Eastern Europe were heavily industrialised and completely centralised, being firmly expected to conduct their trade primarily among fellow Cominform members while severely discouraging contacts with non-communist nations.
3. The Cominform demonstrated its ruthless political control when Yugoslavia officially objected to its strict directives, resulting in Yugoslavia being aggressively expelled from the organisation entirely, even though the country independently remained under a staunchly communist government.
4. The Molotov Plan was strategically devised as a direct Russian-sponsored alternative to the American Marshall Plan, functioning basically as a comprehensive set of bilateral trade agreements specifically designed to successfully boost the lagging trade volumes of Eastern Europe.

142. A number of scholars have analysed the different modes and methods of Russian expansionism after the Second World War. Enumerate any four methods of Sovietisation highlighted by historians.

Ans :

Historians have extensively reviewed the various deceptive and ruthless strategies employed by Soviet Russia to completely sovietise Eastern Europe post-WWII.

1. Russia deceptively gathered entry into some politically vulnerable countries of Eastern Europe operating strictly under the false guise of peace-making and liberation, but ultimately at the very end, she forcefully established fully subservient, permanent communist governments in those regions.
2. In some specific cases, Russia deliberately tried to falsely show great eagerness to hold free and fair elections, but in harsh reality, it was the heavily armed Red Army which forcefully assisted in intimidating voters to form communist governments.
3. Historians have prominently pointed out that the highly ambitious Russians effectively used various state-controlled mass media outlets and strictly regulated social organisations as incredibly powerful propaganda tools to forcefully propagate their rigid communist ideology among the masses.
4. Highlighting the deeply ruthless nature of Russia's expansionist policy, scholars noted how Soviet authorities did not hesitate for a moment to actively imprison or brutally murder their political opponents to rapidly establish and maintain their absolute totalitarian dominance.

143. Following the lifting of the Berlin Blockade, it became clear that Germany was doomed to remain divided for an uncertain period. Trace any four developments regarding the division of Germany and the formation of NATO.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

which immediately provided massive stacks of arms and supplies to Greece and Turkey.

Marshall Plan:

1. Sponsored as the European Recovery Programme, its stated aim was to promote the economic recovery of war-ruined European countries by providing monetary assistance, thereby creating lucrative markets for American products and resolving hunger and desperation.
2. Its main political objective was to prevent the spread of communism in economically backward countries of Western Europe, which ultimately caused a sharp division as Soviet Russia rejected the aid and forbade its satellite states from accepting it.

126. Mention any four reasons why Soviet Russia concentrated on expansion in Eastern Europe after the Second World War.

Ans :

Soviet Russia skilfully expanded its influence over Eastern European territories following the Second World War for several strategic and ideological reasons.

1. After the immense devastation of the Second World War, Russia felt it absolutely necessary to have friendly neighbouring nations acting as a buffer to keep herself completely safe from the aggressive advances of capitalism in Europe.
2. Stalin strongly believed in the core ideology of communism, maintaining that Soviet Russia possessed a moral obligation to actively spread the ideals of communism to her neighbouring countries, which was also deemed necessary for her national security.
3. Soviet Russia was determined not to find herself in a vulnerable situation of political and diplomatic isolation, a state she had experienced before World War II, making it highly advantageous to maintain satellite states under her influence.
4. After fighting a long and protracted war, Russia had become economically weak, and she strategically realised that the natural and industrial resources of the neighbouring nations would be highly useful to rebuild her completely exhausted national treasury.

127. Trace any four methods used by Soviet Russia to strengthen its expansion in Poland and Romania.

NODIA

Ans :

Soviet Russia employed specific military and political strategies to aggressively strengthen its expansionist grip over the nations of Poland and Romania.

1. When Russian armies swept through Poland, they immediately set up a communist government in Lublin, deliberately ignoring the pre-existing Polish government-in-exile that had been functioning in London, thereby establishing early control over the nation's political framework.
2. During the 1946 elections in Poland, a communist government fully supported by the Russians successfully came to power, which subsequently banned all competing political parties, turning Poland into a compliant satellite state of Russia without any trouble.
3. In Romania, despite the monarchy being restored with King Michael I after World War II, the presence of Soviet troops on its territory forcibly pulled the nation directly into the dominant political sphere of the Soviet Union.
4. The communists in Romania gradually seized total power and forced King Michael I to abdicate and leave the country in 1947, proclaiming a Republic that remained under direct Soviet military and economic control, draining Romanian resources tactfully.

128. Discuss any four circumstances that led to the implementation of the Berlin Blockade by Russia.

Ans :

The Berlin Blockade of 1948 was the result of severe disagreements between the Western powers and Russia over the settlement of German territories.

1. The Western powers wanted all four divided zones of Germany to be reunited to form a federal government, while Stalin strongly decided it would be much safer for Russia to keep the Russian zone entirely separate and pro-Russian.
2. In June 1948, the Western powers introduced a new currency and ended price controls in their respective zones and West Berlin, irritating Stalin as the Russian authority could not effectively manage two different currencies within the same city.
3. The Russians were deeply embarrassed by the stark contrast between the growing

devastating Vietnam War through the vastly intensified deployment of US forces.

146. The period of comparatively permanent relaxation in the 1970s had widespread implications in the unfolding of global events. Discuss any four major impacts of Detente during the Cold War era.

Ans :

The era of Detente dramatically transformed international relations, yielding several landmark treaties and unprecedented diplomatic breakthroughs between the global superpowers.

1. A monumental impact of Detente was the historic signing of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) in 1972, which was explicitly designed with the highly critical objective of successfully slowing down the extremely dangerous global nuclear arms race.
2. The political relaxation directly facilitated the incredibly important 'Helsinki Agreement' in July 1975, where America, Russia, Canada, and almost all European states formally accepted the European national frontiers drawn up and officially agreed upon following the Second World War.
3. Detente successfully prompted the highly secretive communist countries to formally promise to openly allow their citizens essential 'human rights', explicitly including the fundamental freedom of speech and the absolute freedom to freely leave their respective countries without government persecution.
4. The era remarkably witnessed the total climax of detente between heavily hostile China and the USA, resulting in President Carter giving formal diplomatic recognition to the People's Republic of China in 1979, after which national ambassadors were officially exchanged.

147. By 1985, several states of Soviet Russia began declaring their independence and wanted to come out of the union's fold. Analyse any four broad causes that led to the breakup of the USSR.

Ans :

The sudden disintegration of the mighty Soviet Union was the culmination of deeply entrenched political authoritarianism, massive economic failures, and botched reforms.

1. The USSR was fundamentally highly bureaucratic and deeply authoritarian, stubbornly maintaining a rigid one-party system that kept an incredibly tight grip over the population, strictly denying them absolutely basic human rights such as the fundamental freedom of speech.
2. Despite successfully remaining at absolute par with the USA in the highly expensive global nuclear arms race, the Soviet government disastrously lagged behind in efficiently providing basically required daily infrastructure and essential consumer goods to its deeply dissatisfied people.
3. The entire Soviet Union faced massive, highly destabilising domestic challenges, most notably severe economic slowdowns, repeated failed attempts at internal reforms, and massive public resentment over the highly costly and deeply unpopular military war fought in neighbouring Afghanistan.
4. When Mikhail Gorbachev attempted to desperately revitalise the failing economy through his radical new policies of Glasnost and Perestroika, these well-intentioned but highly flawed policies unfortunately completely failed to provide positive results, unintentionally hastening the absolute collapse of communism.

148. Following the failure of the Soviet leader's reforms, a group of hardline communists decided to take drastic action in 1991. Trace any four events of the August Coup that led to the final collapse of the Soviet Union.

Ans :

The August Coup of 1991 was a desperate, ultimate attempt by conservative hardliners to seize power, which spectacularly backfired and destroyed the USSR.

1. Alarmed by the imminent breakup of the Soviet Union, a group of hardline communists, prominently including Vice-President Gennady Yanayev, aggressively launched a sudden military coup to forcibly remove President Gorbachev from absolute power and completely reverse his reformist policies.
2. When Gorbachev bravely refused to hand over his legitimate presidential power to the furious rebels, he was immediately placed

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

aggressively installed their own dangerous missile launchers entirely in Turkey.

3. Soviet Russia prominently wanted to highly publicly show her absolute, unwavering diplomatic and military solidarity with the newly formed socialist government of Cuba, strictly protecting Castro's highly vulnerable communist regime against any further dangerous, unprovoked military invasions orchestrated by America.
4. Khrushchev highly strategically wanted to use the extremely dangerous missiles as a incredibly massive diplomatic bargaining chip to successfully force the highly reluctant western powers regarding the immediate, complete withdrawal of all heavily armed western military troops from West Germany.

159. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The Americans would rearm and train the South Vietnamese army to fight Viet Cong and would gradually withdraw American troops from Vietnam. Nixon too like his predecessor, started heavy bombing on North Vietnam..."
Enumerate any four actions taken by US Presidents in the successive stages of the Vietnam War during 1961-1974.

Ans :

Successive American Presidents implemented heavily escalating military policies in a desperate, ultimately failed attempt to defeat the communist forces in Vietnam.

1. President John Kennedy initially tried to keep American military involvement down to a highly restricted anti-guerrilla campaign by terribly unsuccessfully introducing the highly controversial 'safe village' policy, moving local peasants in massive numbers into heavily fortified, heavily guarded rural villages.
2. President Lyndon Johnson dramatically escalated the war by absolutely deciding to ruthlessly bomb North Vietnam, ultimately dropping a massively greater tonnage of deadly explosive bombs on North Vietnamese cities than those that fell on the entirety of Germany during WWII.
3. Johnson also massively ramped up the highly intense ground war, deploying well over half a million heavily armed American troops directly into the difficult, highly dangerous combat zones in the southern part of the completely war-torn country.
4. President Nixon highly controversially introduced an idea called 'Vietnamisation' to rearm the South Vietnamese army and slowly withdraw American troops, but simultaneously started incredibly heavy, totally indiscriminate bombing on North Vietnam and the critical supply routes running entirely through Laos and Cambodia.

160. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"He decided to slow down the pace of Soviet-American negotiations. At the same time, he also wanted America to maintain a strong nuclear arsenal. In the autumn of 1989, while Bush waited and watched , the communist regimes throughout Eastern Europe began to collapse..."
Discuss any four aspects of US President George Bush's policy towards the collapsing Soviet Bloc.

Ans :

President George Bush navigated the incredibly rapid, completely unanticipated final collapse of the mighty Soviet Union with a highly cautious, heavily strategic diplomatic approach.

1. Bush remained a highly staunch, completely unwavering supporter of the Cold War throughout his political career, absolutely deciding to deliberately slow down the overall pace of highly critical Soviet-American diplomatic negotiations to strictly assess the rapidly shifting global geopolitical situation.
2. Despite the incredibly rapid, highly visible collapse of global communism, he completely wanted America to strictly maintain a highly strong, incredibly powerful nuclear arsenal, firmly ensuring absolute US military supremacy was securely maintained during the incredibly highly unpredictable, highly volatile transition.
3. By 1990, Bush firmly decided that the essential, primary goal of American foreign policy towards the highly fragile Soviet Union should deliberately be to safely keep President Gorbachev securely in absolute power rather than actively promoting the highly dangerous national disintegration.
4. Bush highly strategically heavily favoured the absolute preservation of the established, highly predictable Soviet Union structure over its chaotic fragmentation, but this policy completely failed as mounting, absolutely unstoppable demands for total national

NODIA

BETTER THAN BOOK IN THE MARKET

Why students are choosing this book 👉

School teachers already use this content to set papers.

Still not sure?

- 👉 Match this PDF with your question papers
- 👉 See the similarity yourself

Why does this happen?

- ✓ Teachers have its PDF & Word files
- ✓ Easy access
- ✓ Direct copy-paste questions
- ✓ Same pattern followed

Don't miss out—get the advantage today!

powers and caused this fear.

Ans :

Soviet Russia's aggressive expansionist policies, which prompted Churchill's famous warning, were driven by a complex mix of deep-rooted security concerns and ideological ambitions.

1. During the Second World War, the Russian leader Stalin eagerly wanted to take immense advantage of the highly favourable military situation to massively expand the Russian span of territorial influence entirely across the politically vulnerable regions of Eastern Europe.
2. Driven by deeply ingrained strategic ambitions, Stalin aggressively tried to capture as much of the defeated German territories as he possibly could, while also highly successfully seizing direct political control over the vital territories of Poland, Romania, and Finland.
3. Western powers were profoundly alarmed because they viewed this highly aggressive territorial land grab with extreme suspicion, directly identifying it as a highly deliberate, premeditated plan of dangerous Russian expansionism intricately tied to the rapid spread of global communism.
4. The aggressive expansion essentially validated the deeply rooted fears of the United States and their European allies, who were incredibly terrified by the rapidly growing spread of totalitarian communism under the USSR, firmly prompting them to quickly adopt anti-communist policies.

152. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The abrupt termination of Land-Lease aid and refusal to advance loan made Russia all the more suspicious of USA's intentions."
Enumerate any four reasons for the deep-rooted hostility between the US, Britain, and the Soviet government after WWII.

Ans :

The hostility between the wartime allies rapidly escalated into the Cold War due to immense mutual suspicions and perceived betrayals during the conflict.

1. The sudden and completely abrupt termination of the highly critical 'Land-Lease' war material aid by President Truman, along with a flat refusal to advance vital financial loans, made Soviet Russia incredibly suspicious regarding the true, hostile intentions of the USA.
2. Stalin deeply suspected that both Britain and the USA were secretly very much keen to entirely destroy global communism, viewing their ideological differences as a massive, existential threat to the absolute survival of the newly formed Russian communist state.
3. The Russians felt that the western allies' repeated, lengthy delays in launching the massive military invasion of France to open the Second Front in Europe was deliberately calculated to highly maliciously impose devastating military pressure entirely on the struggling Russians.
4. Stalin felt intensely threatened and highly bitter because America exclusively possessed the highly advanced technical know-how of the devastating atom bomb, along with the world's strongest navy and numerous heavily armed air bases situated at highly strategic global positions.

153. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine, but against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos."
Examine any two features each of the Marshall Plan and its impact on East-West relations.

Ans :

The Marshall Plan was a monumental economic initiative that fundamentally rebuilt Western Europe while drastically worsening the Cold War divide.

Features of Marshall Plan:

1. Sponsored entirely by America, it was an incredibly massive scheme of economic and financial help designed to rapidly promote the absolute economic recovery of European countries, ultimately aiming to create highly profitable international markets for American industrial products.
2. Despite its highly noble stated aims, its main underlying objective was undoubtedly profoundly political, as it was intricately designed to effectively prevent the rapid spread of dangerous communism in the deeply economically backward, highly vulnerable countries of Western Europe.

Impact on East-West relations:

1. The plan immediately inspired highly varied reactions, as sixteen western nations eagerly accepted the massive financial aid,

NODIA

while Soviet Russia completely rejected the generous offer, highly suspicious that America merely wanted to aggressively create an oppressive economic hegemony over Europe.

2. The massive economic plan was deeply viewed with intense suspicion by the USSR, who furiously referred to it as dangerous 'dollar imperialism', resulting in two entirely clear groups of global power emerging with incredibly conflicting ideologies, making the 'iron curtain' a permanent reality.

154. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The communists apprehending a victory of the democrats, decided to act otherwise before the election. Since the trade union and the police were under their control, they seized the power before the election. Clever maneuvering and unfailing support from the Soviet Union enabled the communists to stage a virtual coup d'etat..."
Analyse any four steps taken during the Soviet takeover of Czechoslovakia in 1948.

Ans :

The communist takeover of Czechoslovakia was a brilliantly orchestrated political coup heavily backed by Soviet power to destroy democratic opposition.

1. A severe political crisis arose in early 1948 when it became overwhelmingly evident that the local communists would definitely lose massive political ground because of their incredibly unpopular refusal to accept the highly lucrative Marshall Plan for national economic regeneration.
2. Highly apprehending a massive victory for the rival democrats, the ruthless communists decided to preemptively act before the election, effectively utilising their absolute, strict control over the massive national trade unions and the heavily armed local police to violently seize power.
3. Clever political maneuvering and absolutely unfailing military support from the highly powerful Soviet Union directly enabled the aggressive communists to successfully stage a highly dramatic virtual coup d'etat in 1948, completely forcing all but two non-communist ministers to permanently resign.
4. Fearing potential Western interference, heavily armed Russian military forces highly aggressively moved straight up to the Czech frontier, allowing internal disorders to be completely done away with under strict Soviet supervision, perfectly completing the terrifying 'iron curtain' across Europe.

155. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The massive airlift, also known as 'Berlin airlift' continued in a remarkable way for next ten months, though the Soviets tried hard to disrupt the airlift. Finally, on May 1949, Russia was compelled to withdraw the blockade."
Discuss any four consequences of the Berlin Blockade and Airlift.

Ans :

The Berlin Blockade and the subsequent successful Airlift drastically altered the political landscape of Europe and fundamentally solidified the Cold War divide.

1. The incredibly successful lifting of the highly aggressive Berlin Blockade by the resilient Western powers provided a massive, much-needed psychological boost to the entire Western bloc, proving their absolute determination to strongly resist ruthless Russian political intimidation in Europe.
2. Following the highly tense blockade, the already heavily strained international relation between the capitalist Western powers and communist Soviet Russia violently hit its absolute lowest ebb, completely shattering any remaining diplomatic trust between the deeply opposed global superpowers.
3. The terrifying military threat exposed by the blockade directly forced the highly alarmed West bloc to officially form NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) to highly effectively coordinate their combined military defences securely against the massive, looming Russian communist threat.
4. The intense diplomatic and military crisis ultimately made it completely, undeniably clear to the entire world that the defeated nation of Germany was tragically doomed to officially remain highly divided into two separate, intensely hostile states for a highly uncertain period.

156. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The spy plane was shot down and Russia demanded an explanation. But the American President Eisenhower neither offered an explanation nor did he apologise. He tried to defend America's right by stating that it was simply a reconnaissance flight by USA."

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

State any four developments related to the U-2 Affair of 1960.

Ans :

The U-2 Affair was a massive diplomatic disaster that instantly shattered the fragile peace between the United States and the Soviet Union.

1. The highly tense crisis began when a highly advanced American U-2 spy plane secretly entered sovereign Russian territory and illegally intruded over a thousand miles incredibly deep into the heavily guarded airspace of the highly paranoid Soviet Union.
2. The American spy plane was violently shot down by the deeply outraged Russian military, leading Soviet leader Khrushchev to furiously demand an immediate, completely thorough explanation for the highly illegal military intrusion from the highly embarrassed American government.
3. US President Eisenhower incredibly stubbornly refused to offer any proper explanation or a formal apology, instead highly controversially trying to absolutely defend America's sovereign right by falsely stating that the highly illegal mission was simply a totally harmless reconnaissance flight.
4. This incredibly arrogant American response deeply annoyed Khrushchev to an incredibly great extent, completely and utterly ruining the highly anticipated international summit conference which was exactly about to finally begin in Paris to discuss global peace.

157. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"He nationalised American-owned estates and factories. This outraged the USA. Cuba's relation with the USA worsened, whereas their relation with Russia improved... President Kennedy approved a plan made by a group of Batista supporters..."
Trace any four background developments that led to the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Ans :

The Cuban Missile Crisis was preceded by a rapidly escalating series of hostile actions between revolutionary Cuba, the United States, and the Soviet Union.

1. The crisis fundamentally originated when the highly popular liberal nationalist Fidel Castro successfully started a massive campaign of violent guerrilla warfare to totally overthrow the highly corrupt, completely American-backed dictatorial regime of Batista in 1959, seizing absolute national power.
2. After seizing power, Castro immediately outraged the USA by aggressively nationalising all highly lucrative American-owned private estates and large industrial factories, causing diplomatic relations with America to severely worsen while completely improving their vital economic relations with Soviet Russia.
3. The incredibly angry American government completely broke off all formal diplomatic relations with the highly defiant island of Cuba, which subsequently prompted the highly eager Russians to immediately increase their massive, much-needed economic and military aid to the vulnerable nation.
4. President Kennedy disastrously approved a highly flawed CIA plan for Batista supporters to violently invade Cuba at the 'Bay of Pigs' in 1961, but Castro's small military force easily crushed them, leading Castro to proudly announce that Cuba was completely socialist.

NODIA

158. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Russia under Khrushchev took up the opportunity to set up nuclear missile base in Cuba, with a less than 100 miles distance from USA. This was a risky decision on the part of Russia. The question arose as to why Khrushchev took such a risky decision."
Explain any four reasons why Khrushchev took the risky decision to install missiles in Cuba.

Ans :

Khrushchev's incredibly dangerous decision to place nuclear missiles in Cuba was driven by complex military, strategic, and diplomatic calculations against the USA.

1. The Russians desperately wanted to swiftly gain back their lost military superiority in the highly intense global nuclear arms race, viewing the incredibly close proximity of Cuba as a perfect, highly strategic launching pad against the Americans.
2. Khrushchev specifically wanted to heavily place America in the exact same highly terrifying situation of absolute, immediate nuclear threat as had been done to the Russians earlier when America highly

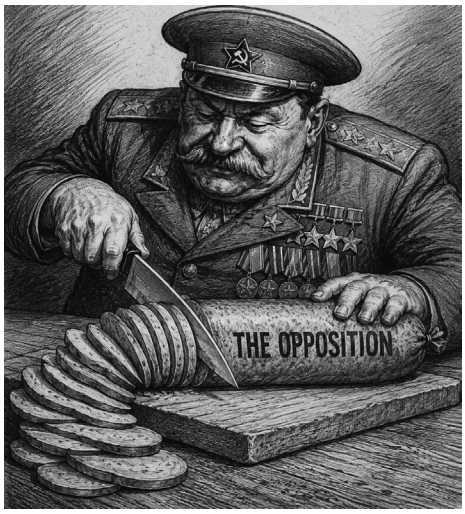
An official poster illustrating the spirit of unity and economic recovery among European nations following the Second World War.
Connect the imagery of this poster to the specific American economic programme it represents and discuss its actual political aims and regional impacts.

Ans :

This poster represents the Marshall Plan, an American programme launched in June 1947 to sponsor massive European economic recovery.

1. Announced as an extension of the Truman Doctrine, the official aim was to promote economic recovery and create markets for American products, but its main political aim was to prevent communism in economically backward countries of Western Europe.
2. By September 1947, sixteen Western European countries jointly applied for monetary assistance, and over the next four years, more than 13,000 million dollars of aid flowed into the region to successfully recover war-ruined agriculture and industries.
3. Soviet Russia forcefully rejected this offer of aid, claiming the plan aimed to create an economic hegemony by exploiting Europe's poor conditions, and strictly forbade any of her satellite states from accepting the monetary assistance.
4. The plan was viewed with deep suspicion by the USSR as 'dollar imperialism', resulting in the emergence of two clear power groups with conflicting ideologies, making the 'iron curtain' a reality and strengthening the subsequent Cold War.

168. Analyze the editorial cartoon below carefully.



A depiction of the systematic methods used to eliminate political opposition in Eastern Europe after the Second World War.
Interpret the cartoon and explain the historical strategy it depicts regarding the communist takeover of Hungary.

Ans :

The cartoon depicts 'Salami Tactics', a ruthless strategy used by Soviet-backed communists to seize complete political power in Hungary.

1. Before the war ended, a provisional government was formed in Hungary, and after the war, the Russians allowed free elections where the communists managed to win only around twenty percent of the overall national votes.
2. Determined to take power gradually despite their minority, the communists adopted 'Salami Tactics', which was a strategic method of piecemeal elimination of political opposition by systematically slicing off their opponents' strengths one by one.
3. This aggressive strategy continued actively into 1947, heavily assisted by the intimidating presence of Russian soldiers, leading to the arrest of many opposition leaders who were frequently sent into exile abroad on fabricated charges of treason.
4. The Russians also took full advantage of their extensive control over trade unions and the local police to further establish

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

independence from the Baltic Republics destroyed the USSR.

161. Read the extract given below carefully.
"Most of the western historians blamed Stalin for causing Cold War. They argued that Stalin's motives were sinister and that he intended to spread communism as widely as possible through Europe and Asia, thus destroying capitalism. On the other hand, many Soviet historians argued that the Cold War ought not to be blamed on Stalin and the Russians. Their argument was that Russia had suffered huge losses during the war. Therefore it was quite natural that Stalin would try his best to ensure that neighbouring states were friendly."
Analyse any four points of disagreement among Western and Soviet historians regarding the origins of the Cold War.

Ans :

Historians fundamentally disagree on the precise motivations and highly complex geopolitical actions that ultimately triggered the highly devastating global Cold War.

1. Most prominent western historians entirely blamed Soviet leader Stalin for deliberately causing the massive Cold War, aggressively arguing that his highly secretive political motives were absolutely sinister and completely bent on global domination and the total destruction of western capitalism.
2. Western scholars strongly argued that Stalin highly maliciously intended to rapidly and forcefully spread totalitarian communism as incredibly widely as completely possible entirely through the highly vulnerable, completely war-torn sovereign nations located across both Europe and Asia.
3. Conversely, many highly defensive Soviet historians fiercely argued that the devastating Cold War ought absolutely not to be unfairly blamed on Stalin and the Russians, pointing out that Russia had suffered incredibly huge, completely unprecedented human and economic losses during WWII.
4. Soviet historians strongly believed that Stalin's highly controversial geopolitical motives were purely, entirely defensive, stating it was absolutely natural that he would urgently try his very best to firmly ensure that all immediate neighbouring states were kept highly politically friendly.

NODIA

162. Read the extract given below carefully.
"The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) was formed in 1949 to move towards the cause of an economic union among the communist states of Eastern Europe. All industries were nationalised and agriculture was collectivised i.e., organised into a system of large, state-owned farms. At a later stage, Russian leader Nikita Khrushchev tried to use COMECON to organise the communist bloc into a single integrated economy."
Examine any four features of the COMECON and the subsequent economic union initiatives in Eastern Europe.

Ans :

The COMECON was a massive, highly ambitious Soviet-led initiative explicitly designed to entirely integrate and firmly control the fragile economies of Eastern Europe.

1. The organisation was formally established primarily to highly aggressively move towards the ultimate cause of forming a completely strict, tightly bound economic union firmly uniting all the subservient communist states located across entirely Soviet-dominated Eastern Europe.
2. Under this highly rigid system, all private industries were completely, forcefully nationalised by the state, and all local agriculture was completely collectivised, strictly organised into a massive, highly controlled system of incredibly large, entirely state-owned communal farms.
3. Russian leader Nikita Khrushchev highly ambitiously tried to heavily use COMECON to completely organise the entire vast communist bloc into one absolutely single, highly integrated, massive socialist economy, strictly dictating highly specific national industrial and agricultural roles to different member countries.
4. Khrushchev specifically wanted highly industrialised East Germany and Czechoslovakia to permanently become the chief industrial region of the massive Soviet Union, whereas heavily agrarian Hungary and Romania should strictly, exclusively concentrate entirely on massive state-controlled agriculture, causing severe regional opposition.

163. Read the extract given below carefully.
"A conference was organised at Geneva in 1954

to find a satisfactory solution to this problem... By the Geneva Agreement (1954) Vietnam was temporarily divided into two separate states, namely North Vietnam and South Vietnam. The line of partition between these two parts was known as the 17th Parallel... Ho Chi Minh aimed at uniting the North and the South Vietnam, thus creating a united country under communist rule... But the United States... tried to prevent such consolidation..."

Discuss any four developments in South Vietnam under Ngo Dinh Diem and the formation of the National Liberation Front (NLF).

Ans :

Following the Geneva Agreement, South Vietnam became a highly chaotic, heavily contested battleground between an incredibly corrupt US-backed regime and highly determined communist revolutionaries.

1. In 1954, Ngo Dinh Diem officially became the highly controversial President of South Vietnam, heavily supported by America, which desperately gave massive financial aids and sent numerous military 'advisers' to firmly keep a strict capitalist hold on the highly vulnerable nation.
2. President Diem entirely and stubbornly refused to officially organise the highly crucial, internationally mandated democratic election required under the Geneva agreement, primarily because he and his American backers lived in absolute, terrified fear of a massive, inevitable national communist victory.
3. Very soon, the deeply corrupt, highly authoritarian government of Ngo Dinh Diem was completely regarded by the local population as a highly oppressive, completely illegitimate puppet regime entirely in the absolute hands of the Americans, making it incredibly unpopular nationally.
4. In 1960, numerous highly frustrated opposition groups in South Vietnam prominently formed the National Liberation Front (NLF), which received massive guidance, deadly arms, and trained men directly from Ho Chi Minh to actively demand a democratic national coalition government.

164. Read the extract given below carefully.

"The nuclear missile launchers set up in Cuba and aimed at USA, directly threatened the security of major American cities like New York, Washington, Chicago and Boston. The USA reacted by imposing a naval blockade over Cuba in order to keep out the Russian ships that were bringing missiles to Cuba... The then Secretary-General of UN, U Thant, appealed to both sides for restraint."

Assess any four outcomes and resolutions that ended the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962.

Ans :

The terrifying Cuban Missile Crisis was peacefully resolved through incredibly highly intense, back-channel international diplomacy and crucial, completely unprecedented mutual superpower concessions.

1. Following the incredibly urgent, highly critical diplomatic appeal for absolute restraint by the UN Secretary-General U Thant, the USSR officially, highly publicly agreed to completely dismantle and permanently remove all the highly dangerous nuclear missiles from the contested island of Cuba.
2. In direct return for the vital Soviet withdrawal, American President Kennedy formally, completely promised to absolutely never militarily attack the sovereign nation of Cuba in the future, guaranteeing the absolute political survival of Castro's highly vulnerable communist regime.
3. Kennedy also highly secretly undertook a incredibly crucial diplomatic promise to completely, permanently remove the highly threatening American Jupiter nuclear missiles that had been previously, highly aggressively installed entirely in the incredibly close neighbouring country of Turkey.
4. To prevent future apocalypses, a highly critical 'hot line' telephone link was permanently introduced between Moscow and Washington for immediate consultation, and America, Russia, and Britain highly successfully signed a landmark 'Nuclear Test Ban Treaty' in July 1963.

165. Read the extract given below carefully.

"Several of the party members of Gorbachev which included Boris Yeltsin, the Moscow Party leader, wanted an even more radical transformation. They wanted to change the traditional economy into western style open economy as quickly as possible. On the other

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

hand, the traditional (conservative) communists felt that such reforms were too drastic and would lead to lose control of communists over Russia. This caused a disastrous split in the party."
Highlight any four factors that caused Gorbachev's reformist policies to split the party and break the Federation.

Ans :

Gorbachev's highly ambitious political and economic reforms utterly failed because they unleashed completely unstoppable, radically opposing ideological forces that deeply shattered the entire Soviet structure.

1. The highly ambitious reforms immediately caused a absolutely disastrous, incredibly bitter political split within the ruling communist party because highly radical reformists like Boris Yeltsin fiercely demanded a much faster, completely sweeping transformation directly into a western-style open economy.
2. The traditional, highly rigid conservative communists were in a very large majority and deeply felt that Gorbachev's sweeping reforms were far too drastic, intensely fearing they would inevitably lead to the absolute loss of communist political control entirely over Russia.
3. When prominent reformists like Boris Yeltsin were highly controversially not elected to the national Congress, it directly led to massive, incredibly disruptive public protest demonstrations exploding in Moscow, making the deeply bitter party split far more prominent and highly destructive.
4. Gorbachev's highly liberal policies of Glasnost and Perestroika deeply raised incredibly high hopes among the various Republics for much greater national control, directly encouraging Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia to completely declare their absolute national independence in 1990, fatally breaking the Federation.

166. Look at the historical photograph given below carefully.

Western planes deliver essential supplies to a blockaded city during a major international crisis in 1948.
Examine the circumstances that prompted the western powers to initiate this massive airlift operation.

Ans :

The circumstances prompting the airlift operation were rooted in post-war tensions over Germany's territorial division.

1. Germany and Berlin were divided into four zones; while western powers organised economic recovery, Stalin drained his zone's resources, creating a sharp contrast between the growing prosperity of West Berlin and the stark poverty of the Russian zone.
2. In June 1948, western powers introduced a new currency in their zones and West Berlin, deeply irritating Stalin, who was embarrassed by this capitalist insulation and prosperity located entirely within the heart of communist East Germany.
3. The western bloc's clear intention to reunify their zones alongside the new currency introduction heavily alarmed Stalin, who desired a separated Germany under Russian control, leading him to immediately retaliate against the western powers' actions.
4. The Russians retaliated by completely cutting off all road, rail, and canal connections to West Berlin, imposing a strict blockade aimed at starving the city, forcing western powers to initiate the airlift to deliver essential food supplies.

167. Study the political artwork given below and answer the question that follows.

NODIA

under strict house arrest, allowing the heavily armed communist party to officially take complete charge of the entire national government.
3. The violent coup was ultimately defeated when a massive, highly courageous public demonstration of ordinary people flooded into Moscow, actively led by Boris Yeltsin, successfully resisting the military forces and fiercely demanding the immediate restoration of the legitimate government.
4. Following the total failure of the coup, the humiliated rebels were promptly arrested, the disgraced communist party was permanently banned, and Gorbachev quickly resigned, allowing Ukraine's independence in December 1991 to make it perfectly clear that the USSR had collapsed.

149. Remarkable events happened in Eastern Europe in a short period, with one nation becoming the first to throw off communism without USSR interference. Enumerate any four developments of the peaceful revolution in Poland.

Ans :

Poland's historic transition away from communism was a highly dramatic process spearheaded by a fiercely determined mass trade union movement.
1. The massive trade union movement under 'Solidarity' boldly demanded a national referendum regarding a completely new democratic government, which initially forced the terrified government leader, General Jaruzelski, to strictly impose harsh martial law and ruthlessly ban the 'Solidarity' organisation.
2. In 1983, despite Jaruzelski releasing the previously arrested Solidarity members, his desperate attempts to improve the highly troubled existing economy completely failed, causing basic food prices to shoot up drastically and triggering massive, nationwide anti-government strikes across the country.
3. Unsure of receiving any Russian military support, Jaruzelski smartly decided not to risk violently using force against the protestors, and instead willingly opened a constructive, peaceful dialogue with the prominent Solidarity leaders to draft a sensational new democratic constitution.
4. During the highly anticipated free election of June 1989, the ruling communists were absolutely defeated as Solidarity overwhelmingly won the parliamentary seats with a huge majority, successfully allowing Lech Walesa to be officially elected as the new President of Poland.

150. Revolutionary protests spread rapidly across divided territories, ultimately leading to the dismantling of a major physical barrier in 1989. State any four circumstances that led to the reunification of Germany.

Ans :

The historic reunification of Germany was rapidly brought about by massive public pressure, economic desperation, and a shifting Soviet foreign policy.
1. In East Germany, the deeply resented communist leader Erich Honecker stubbornly refused to go for any democratic reforms, standing extremely firm on his strict mandate to forcibly keep the highly unpopular communist political system securely in place against public wishes.
2. Desperate to secure massive financial help to save the failing USSR, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev officially promised the highly influential West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl that he would absolutely support the reunification of Germany in direct return for German economic aid.
3. In October 1989, an unstoppable wave of massive public demonstrations erupted all over East Germany fiercely demanding absolute freedom, which completely overwhelmed the government, resulting in Honecker being firmly overruled by other leaders and ultimately forced to resign.
4. Following the incredibly dramatic dismantling of the Berlin Wall in November 1989, Gorbachev officially promised to entirely withdraw all heavily armed Russian troops from East Germany by 1994, allowing Germany to be formally reunited at midnight on October 3, 1990.

151. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"from Stettin on the Baltic to Trieste on the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent."
Examine any four reasons for the Soviet expansionist attitude that alarmed Western

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

communist rule, culminating in the total takeover of Hungary by the communists in the year 1948.

169. Read the newspaper front page carefully and answer the question given below.

WEATHER Cloudy, windy, cooler today. High in 50s.

THE DAILY CHRONICLE

FINAL ★★★★★ 10 CENTS

VOL. LXVII NO. 18,472 MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1962 20 PAGES

NAVAL BLOCKADE IMPOSED ON CUBA!

President Kennedy Demands Removal of Soviet Missiles; World on the Brink of Nuclear War

ACTING TO HALT FURTHER BUILDUP ON ISLAND NATION

U. S. Ships Taking Up Positions; All Traffic Bound for Cuba Barred

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23— President Kennedy announced tonight the imposition of a strict naval quarantine of Cuba, effective immediately, to prevent the further installation of offensive weapons on that island.

The President, in a nation-wide radio-television address, said the United States has no desire to invade Cuba, but will take whatever steps are necessary to defend the nation and the Western Hemisphere.

He warned that any nuclear missile launched from Cuba would be regarded as an attack by the Soviet Union against the United States, bringing grave consequences.

The quarantine will be enforced by units of the U. S. Navy which already are positioned in the waters around Cuba.

(Continued on Page 2)

MARKETS REACT TO CUBAN CRISIS; TRADING HEAVY

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (UPI)— The stock market reacted sharply today to the Cuban blockade order and the world-wide tension it created.

Prices declined in heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

(Continued on Page 10)

U. S. DESTROYER PATROLS WATERS OFF CUBA — A Navy destroyer takes up blockade station as part of the quarantine force ordered by President Kennedy today.

KHRUSHCHEV HITS AT 'PIRATE ACTION'; U. N. SESSION CALLED

Soviet Premier Denounces U. S. Move as 'Armed Banditry'; Asks World Body Intervention

MOSCOW, Oct. 21 (UPI)— Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev tonight denounced the American naval quarantine of Cuba as a "blatant act of aggression" and piracy.

In a televised speech to the Soviet people, Khrushchev warned that the U. S. government would bear full responsibility for any danger to world peace.

The Soviet Union has requested an emergency session of the United Nations Security Council to protest the quarantine.

Diplomatic sources said the situation is the most serious in the 17 days since the discovery of Soviet missile sites in Cuba.

(Continued on Page 2)

ALLIES BACK U. S. ACTION; OASIS MEETING

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (UPI)— Key American allies today expressed support for the naval quarantine of Cuba.

The Organization of American States called an urgent meeting of foreign ministers in Washington.

(Continued on Page 3)

WHAT THE BLOCKADE MEANS

By Our Foreign Affairs Staff

The blockade of Cuba is a measure unprecedented in peacetime.

Its purpose: to stop the Soviet missile building.

Its risk: a confrontation that could go beyond control.

(Story on Page 4)

U. N. DEBATE EXPECTED TO BE STORMY

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 21 (UPI)—An emergency Security Council session on the Cuban quarantine has been called for tomorrow.

Delegates predict a stormy debate as the world body takes up the explosive issue.

(Story on Page 5)

BULLETINS

- Additional U. S. naval units reported steaming toward Cuba today.
- White House sources say the President will meet with his top advisers again tomorrow.
- Civil defense tests will be held in several cities this week.
- Full text of President Kennedy's address—Page 2.

Tensions reach their absolute peak between the superpowers over the discovery of nuclear weapons in the Caribbean.
Analyse the reasons why the Soviet leader took the risky decision that provoked the crisis highlighted in this newspaper.

Ans :

The crisis highlighted in the headline was provoked by Khrushchev's risky decision to set up a nuclear missile base in Cuba.

1. After Fidel Castro seized power in 1959 and nationalised American-owned estates, the USA broke off diplomatic relations; consequently, Cuba's relationship with Russia improved, and Khrushchev seized the opportunity to install missiles just ninety miles from America.
2. The Russians specifically wanted to gain back their superiority in the ongoing arms race and place America in a similar situation of threat as was previously done to them by American missile installations in Turkey.
3. Furthermore, Khrushchev aimed to prominently demonstrate Soviet solidarity with Castro's Cuba, especially after the failed American-backed Bay of Pigs invasion clearly showed the USA's hostile intentions to overthrow the new socialist government.
4. Khrushchev also strategically calculated that placing nuclear weapons in Cuba would give him significant diplomatic leverage to bargain with the western powers regarding the potential withdrawal of allied troops from West Germany.

170. Examine the photograph provided below and answer the question.

The Geneva Conference on Indochina, 1954.
Delegations from the United Kingdom, France, China, and the United States meet to discuss the future of Indochina and seek a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

Representatives from Britain, France, China, and the USA gather at an international conference in 1954 to resolve a major post-war conflict.
Identify the conference depicted and explain the provisions regarding the division of the disputed territory and its respective governments.

Ans :

The photograph depicts the Geneva Conference of 1954, which was organised to find a satisfactory solution to the Indo-China problem.

1. By the Geneva Agreement, Vietnam was temporarily divided into two separate states, namely North Vietnam and South Vietnam, with the official line of partition between these two parts famously known as the 17th Parallel.
2. Under the agreement provisions, Ho Chi Minh's communist government was formally recognised as the legitimate ruling authority in North Vietnam, while South Vietnam was designated to have a completely separate government for the time being.
3. The agreement explicitly mandated that free national elections would be held by 1956 in both the partitioned territories to ascertain

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(b) They were prohibited from speaking their native languages in public spaces.
(c) They were permanently banned from practising any religious faith other than Christianity.
(d) They were forced to abandon their traditional customs and adopt Western cultural practices.

Ans :

(a) They were required to carry an identity card and stay restricted to their scheduled townships.
Under the rigid Apartheid system, every person was classified along racial lines. The strict 'pass laws' mandated that black people must carry an identity card at all times. This pass restricted them to specified areas or scheduled townships, and being caught outside without permission resulted in heavy fines and punishment.

10. Why did the leaders of the African National Congress (ANC) organize the Bantu Education Summer Camp in 1953?
(a) To provide military training to young black Africans for future armed resistance.
(b) To promote the cultural heritage and traditional arts of the Bantu communities.
(c) To educate people and bring them up the literacy gradient to register for voting rights.
(d) To recruit international volunteers who could speak out against apartheid at the UN.

Ans :

(c) To educate people and bring them up the literacy gradient to register for voting rights.
The South African government deliberately set a high-level literacy test for aspiring individuals to register for voting rights. To counter this, ANC leaders decided to educate people and organised the Bantu Education Summer Camp in 1953, aiming to bring black Africans up the literacy gradient required by the restrictive laws.

11. In August 1986, what collective action was agreed upon by the Commonwealth nations (except Britain) to mount international pressure on South Africa?
(a) They agreed to provide military weapons to the ANC's armed wing.
(b) They decided to expel all South African diplomats from their respective countries.
(c) They mandated a complete ban on the Afrikaans language in international forums.
(d) They agreed that there would be no further loans or sale of oil and nuclear goods.

Ans :

(d) They agreed that there would be no further loans or sale of oil and nuclear goods.
By the late 1980s, international pressure on South Africa intensified significantly. In August 1986, the Commonwealth countries, with the sole exception of Britain, unanimously agreed to severe economic sanctions. They firmly resolved that there would be no further loans, nor any sale of oil, computer equipment, or nuclear goods.

12. What was the primary function of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) established under the Civil Rights Act of 1964?
(a) To file lawsuits on behalf of aggrieved employees facing discrimination.
(b) To guarantee a minimum wage for all agricultural and domestic workers.
(c) To organize protests and marches for the National Organisation for Women.
(d) To provide free legal aid exclusively for black women in southern states.

Ans :

(a) To file lawsuits on behalf of aggrieved employees facing discrimination.
The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was a landmark legislation that barred gender and racial discrimination by employers and trade unions. It importantly created the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), granting this federal body the specific power to file lawsuits on behalf of aggrieved employees who faced illegal employment practices.

13. What major event caused Nelson Mandela to abandon his belief in non-violence and form the militant group MK?
(a) The assassination of Chief Albert Luthuli by state police.
(b) The introduction of the Afrikans language in black African schools.
(c) The banning of the National Organisation for Women.
(d) The brutal Sharpeville massacre where innocent demonstrators were killed.

Ans :

(d) To brutal Sharpeville massacre where innocent demonstrators were killed.
Initially, Nelson Mandela believed in non-violence, following the path of his mentor

NODIA

3. People quickly became frustrated and impatient with the lack of economic progress, leading to a massive strike by half a million miners in 1989, which forced the government to grant most of their economic demands.
4. The success of the miners' strike aggressively encouraged other sections of society to demand more reforms, causing Gorbachev to fast lose control of the very reform movements he had started, leading to systematic economic failure.

173. Look closely at the editorial cartoon below and answer the question.

An illustration depicting the reactionary formation of a major military alliance in Eastern Europe in 1955.
Explain the reasons that induced Soviet Russia to form this alliance and detail the two main structural parts of the pact.

Ans :

The cartoon depicts the formation of the Warsaw Pact in 1955, which was a direct military response by the USSR to western alliances.

1. Soviet Russia became highly alarmed at the formation of NATO and strongly protested against the inclusion of West Germany into the alliance, feeling deeply threatened by these western military developments.
2. The inclusion of West Germany into NATO filled Russia with a profound sense of insecurity and suspicion regarding the true intentions of the western powers, pushing them to retaliate by forming a counter-alliance.
3. The pact had two main structural parts; the first was the Political Consultative Committee, which was specifically designed to carefully look after and manage all the non-military activities among the allied member states.
4. The second part was the Supreme Command of the Unified Armed Forces, where member states placed their armed forces jointly under one command, with Moscow becoming the headquarters and Russia maintaining overall control.

174. Carefully review the newspaper clipping provided below and answer the question.

The International Herald

Late Edition
50 CENTS

VOL. XXXVII No. 12,695 MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1990

GERMANY REUNITED AT LAST!

Communist Rule Swept Away; East and West Become One

Crowds Celebrate Historic Union in Berlin and Beyond

By Our European Staff

BERLIN, Oct. 7—In a joyous and emotional day that will be remembered for generations, Germany was reunited today as East and West officially became one nation after more than four decades of division.

The formal act of unity came at midnight, when the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany were extended to the eastern states, completing a process set in motion by the fall of the Berlin Wall eleven months ago and the collapse of communist rule in Eastern Europe.

Tens of thousands of people flooded the streets of Berlin, from the Brandenburg Gate to Alexanderplatz, singing, dancing, and waving the black, red and gold flag of a free and united Germany.

„It was a day of tears and triumph," said West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl before the Bundestag. "Today, history has given us a unique blessing."

President Richard von Weizsäcker called the reunification "the fulfillment of our nation's quest for freedom and self-determination."

Full coverage on Pages 2, 3, 4, 5, and in Editorial

THOUSANDS CELEBRATE IN BERLIN'S PARISER PLATZ LAST NIGHT AS GERMANY BECAME ONE. AP Laserphoto

Gorbachev Praises "Courage and Wise Restraint"

By Our Moscow Bureau

MOSCOW, Oct. 7—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev today praised the peaceful reunification of Germany as a historic achievement and a victory for democracy.

In a statement, he said the Soviet Union "respects fully the will of the German people" and look forward to a "new Europe without division lines."

He also expressed hope that a united Germany would remain committed to peace and cooperation.

The Soviet leader, whose policies of glasnost and perestroika helped bring about the dramatic changes in Eastern Europe, has been a key figure in the transformation of the continent.

Analysis on Page 4

World Leaders Hail New Era For Europe

By Our Foreign Staff

Leaders around the world welcomed German reunification as a positive step toward a more stable and peaceful Europe.

"This is a day of great hope," said President George Bush in Washington. "A divided Europe belongs to the past."

Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher called it "a triumph of freedom and democracy."

See Page 7

From Division to Unity: The End of a Forty-Year Divide

By Our Senior Correspondent

BERLIN, Oct. 7—The reunification of Germany marks the end of one of the most enduring divisions of the modern era.

For forty years, the Iron Curtain cut across the heart of Europe, separating families, friends and a nation.

Today, with the signing of the Treaty of Unification and the entry of the eastern states into the West German federal system, that division has ended.

The road to this moment was neither short nor easy.

Mass demonstrations in Leipzig, Dresden and other East German cities began last autumn, demanding freedom of speech, free elections and the right to travel.

By November, the Berlin Wall had fallen. In March, the first free elections in the East brought a democratically elected government into power.

Since then, negotiations between East and West moved quickly.

Currency union in July, economic agreement in August, and the final act of unity today.

The challenges ahead are formidable—economic, social and political. But for millions of Germans, today is a day simply to celebrate.

"We are one people again," said a young woman in the crowd at the Brandenburg Gate. "Now we can build our future together."

INSIDE TODAY

• Background: The Path to Reunification 2
• Voices from the Streets of Berlin 3
• How Unity Will Work: Key Points 8
• Editorial: A New Europe... 10

What Reunification Means

ECONOMIC CHALLENGES AHEAD
Bringing the East up to Western standards will require massive investment and difficult reforms.
PAGE 8

A NEW ROLE FOR GERMANY IN EUROPE
A united Germany is expected to play a greater role in shaping the future of the continent.
PAGE 9

NATO AND THE FUTURE SECURITY OUTLOOK
With Germany whole again, questions arise about the future of NATO and European security.
PAGE 9

BULLETIN

The formal ceremonies in Berlin will continue throughout the day. A special joint session of the Bundestag will be held tomorrow.

The German national holiday will be celebrated on October 3 starting next year.

More pictures from the celebrations on Pages 16 and 17.

The dramatic conclusion of a four-decade division as revolutionary protests sweep across Eastern Europe.
Discuss the sequence of revolutionary protests and political events in East Germany that made this headline a reality.

Ans :

The headline marks the historic reunification of Germany in October 1990, driven by rapid revolutionary protests against the communist regime.

1. East German communist leader Erich Honecker stood firm to keep communism in place and bluntly refused to go for any reforms, causing massive resentment among

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

the people against his rigid communist government.
2. Thousands of East Germans actively began to escape to West Germany as soon as neighbouring Hungary opened its borders, critically undermining the population control of the isolated East German state.
3. In October 1989, a massive wave of demonstrations erupted all over East Germany demanding freedom and an end to communism; Honecker wanted to use force but was overruled and subsequently forced to resign.
4. Following Honecker's fall, the Berlin Wall was dismantled in November 1989, allowing free movement, and Gorbachev promised to withdraw all Russian troops, leading to formal reunification and the miserable defeat of the communists in subsequent elections.

175. Study the photograph given below and answer the question that follows.

An American leader delivers a famous speech challenging the Soviet Union to dismantle the physical barrier dividing Europe.
Name the leader shown in the image and explain the basic tenets of his policy that hastened the collapse of the USSR.

Ans :

The image shows US President Ronald Reagan, whose aggressive anti-communist policies significantly hastened the collapse of the USSR.
1. Reagan proclaimed that the west 'won't contain communism, it will transcend communism', actively taking personal control of his strategies based on intelligence reports to forcefully compel the USSR to abandon its ideological goal of creating world communism.
2. One basic tenet of his offensive strategy was deliberately challenging the Soviet regime's overall political legitimacy, actively providing aid to anti-communist rebels and supporting dissident groups in Eastern Europe to topple Soviet-backed governments.
3. Another core tenet was aggressively regaining superiority in the arms race, whereby Reagan developed a massive military build-up and provided useful military technology to western allies to financially exhaust and thoroughly dominate over the USSR.
4. Finally, Reagan actively utilised human rights as a very powerful political weapon against the Soviets, publicly challenging Gorbachev to 'tear down' the Berlin Wall in 1987, making full efforts to exploit the mounting Soviet economic difficulties.

NODIA

EIGHT MARKS QUESTIONS

176. With reference to the post-Second World War international relations, examine any eight major causes responsible for the outbreak of the Cold War.

Ans :

The outbreak of the Cold War was caused by several deep-rooted historical and political factors.
1. The Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 established the world's first communist government in Russia, which capitalist states viewed with deep mistrust, setting a fundamental background of mutual hatred and fear.
2. The two power blocs believed in completely opposite political principles, with the western bloc advocating for democracy and private property, while Russia followed state ownership and rejected individual liberty.
3. During the Second World War, Russian leader Stalin took advantage of military situations to expand Soviet influence, successfully capturing territories in Poland, Romania, and Finland, which alarmed Western powers.
4. The United States kept its possession of the atomic bomb a secret from Russia until bombing Japan, which Russia viewed as a betrayal of trust and a deliberate display of dominance.

5. The abrupt termination of the 'Land-Lease' aid by US President Truman, along with deliberate delays in opening a Second Front in Europe, created strong bitterness and suspicion among the Russians.
6. East European countries were gradually adopting communism, becoming satellite states of Russia. This rapid Sovietisation caused intense alarm and apprehension among the western powers regarding future peaceful coexistence.
7. A dangerous race of armament began between the superpowers after Russia successfully exploded an atomic bomb in 1949, prompting the USA to develop a significantly more powerful hydrogen bomb.
8. Disagreements at the Yalta and Potsdam conferences regarding European borders and war reparations created an atmosphere of profound mutual distrust, directly paving the way for the shadow war.

177. "Probably, the most tense incident of the entire Cold War was the Cuban Missile crisis of 1962." Analyse any eight developments and factors that led to this crisis and pushed the world to the verge of a nuclear war.

Ans :

The Cuban Missile Crisis escalated through a series of provocations that brought the world near nuclear destruction.

1. In 1959, liberal nationalist Fidel Castro successfully seized power from the corrupt, American-backed dictator Batista and proceeded to nationalise American-owned estates and factories, which severely outraged the United States.
2. America retaliated by severing diplomatic ties and backing an invasion by Batista supporters at the 'Bay of Pigs' in 1961, which failed miserably and severely damaged American global prestige.
3. Following the failed invasion, Fidel Castro officially announced that he was a Marxist and declared Cuba a socialist country, leading to increased economic aid and closer ties with Russia.
4. Taking advantage of the situation, Soviet leader Khrushchev made the highly risky decision to set up nuclear missile bases in Cuba, less than a hundred miles from the USA.
5. The Russians wanted to gain superiority in the ongoing nuclear arms race and aimed to place America under a similar geographic threat as US missiles had previously done in Turkey.
6. Khrushchev also sought to demonstrate strong Soviet solidarity with Cuba while attempting to bargain forcefully with western powers regarding the withdrawal of their military troops from West Germany.
7. The nuclear missile launchers positioned in Cuba posed a direct, immediate security threat to major American cities like New York, Washington, and Chicago, necessitating an urgent western response.
8. President Kennedy aggressively reacted by imposing a strict naval blockade over Cuba to intercept Russian ships bringing missiles, creating a severely tense standoff on the verge of nuclear conflict.

178. "The last Soviet leader Gorbachev wanted to bring in several reforms in Russia and to do away with the policy of centralisation. But his policies unintentionally hastened the collapse of the USSR."
Give an account of any eight reasons why Gorbachev's policies went wrong and led to the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

Ans :

Gorbachev's reform policies rapidly spiralled out of control, leading to the total collapse of the Soviet state.

1. A disastrous political split emerged within the communist party between reformists like Boris Yeltsin, who demanded a western-style open economy, and conservative communists who felt the reforms were too drastic.
2. Despite introducing the 'Law on State Enterprise', the Russian economy showed no recovery; national income decreased significantly, inflation soared, and the government spent far more than it was earning.
3. Severe economic distress made citizens highly impatient, leading to half a million miners going on strike in 1989, forcing the government to grant their demands and showcase its weakening authority.
4. Gorbachev quickly lost control over his own reform movements, as the success of the striking miners actively encouraged other

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

CHAPTER 10

Protest Movements – Civil Rights, Anti-Apartheid and Feminist Movement

NODIA

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1. Which of the following was a significant step taken by President John F Kennedy to demonstrate his sympathetic attitude towards the demands of black people?

(a) He immediately banned the Ku Klux Klan across all southern states.
(b) He appointed the USA's first black ambassador and presented a Civil Rights Bill.
(c) He passed the Voting Rights Act ensuring all blacks could vote.
(d) He personally led the Freedom Rides in inter-state travel.

Ans :

(b) He appointed the USA's first black ambassador and presented a Civil Rights Bill.
America's Democratic President John F Kennedy was deeply sympathetic to the civil rights struggle. To tangibly demonstrate his good intentions and commitment to racial equality, he made the historic decision to appoint the USA's first black ambassador and courageously presented a comprehensive Civil Rights Bill to the Congress.

2. Under the Civil Rights movement, what was the primary significance of the events at Little Rock, Arkansas in 1957?

(a) President Eisenhower sent federal troops to escort black children into a high school.
(b) The state governor successfully prevented the desegregation of all local schools.
(c) It marked the first time Martin Luther King delivered a public address.
(d) The Supreme Court reversed its decision on the desegregation of public spaces.

Ans :

(a) President Eisenhower sent federal troops to escort black children into a high school.
The event at Little Rock, Arkansas in 1957 was a symbolic victory for the Civil Rights movement. When the local Governor defied a Supreme Court desegregation order, President Eisenhower dispatched federal troops to safely escort black children into the high school, demonstrating federal enforcement of civil rights laws against state resistance.

3. Which of the following occurrences directly sparked the mass civil rights protest known as the Montgomery Bus Boycott?

(a) The exclusion of black workers from labor unions in the northern industrial cities.
(b) The arrest of Rosa Parks for occupying a seat reserved for white passengers.
(c) The assassination of a prominent civil rights leader in the state of Alabama.
(d) The publication of a controversial book demanding immediate integrated education.

Ans :

(b) The arrest of Rosa Parks for occupying a seat reserved for white passengers.
The national mass campaign commenced in 1955 following a harsh incident of racial discrimination. Rosa Parks, a black lady, was arrested simply for sitting in a bus seat reserved for white people in Montgomery, Alabama. This incident triggered widespread anger, leading the black community to launch a highly successful boycott of all Montgomery buses.

4. What was the primary goal of the 'Freedom Rides' initiated during the American Civil Rights Movement in 1961?

(a) To demand equal voting rights for the black population in southern states.
(b) To protest against the poor quality of

2. The superpowers signed the critical Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) in 1972, which objectively aimed to slow down the dangerous and financially draining global nuclear arms race.
3. Bilateral diplomatic relations improved significantly, marked by American President Nixon visiting Moscow twice, while Russian Premier Brezhnev conducted a highly symbolic counter visit to Washington in 1973.
4. Overcoming strict ideological barriers, the USA actively began to export wheat to Russia, signalling a profound shift towards mutually beneficial economic cooperation rather than pure political hostility.
5. The Helsinki Agreement was signed in 1975, where America, Russia, Canada, and European states officially accepted post-WWII European frontiers and promised to uphold fundamental human rights.
6. A breakthrough in deeply hostile relations occurred in 1971 when communist China unexpectedly invited an American Table Tennis Team, initiating a massive diplomatic shift between the two nations.
7. In response to improving relations, the USA officially lifted its Veto power, allowing the People's Republic of China to successfully become a recognized member of the United Nations.
8. The Detente climaxed positively when US President Carter formally withdrew recognition of Nationalist China (Taiwan) in 1978 and gave formal diplomatic recognition to the People's Republic of China in 1979.

181. Read the text below carefully.
"The League for Vietnamese Independence (Viet Minh), under the able leadership of the communist Ho Chi Minh, organised the fighting against France and this resistance continued for long eight years. It began as a guerilla fight by Vietnam and then developed into big operations in which large forces were engaged on each side."
(i) Examine any four reasons why the Americans failed in the subsequent phase of the Vietnam War.
(ii) Analyse any four effects of the Vietnam War on the countries involved.

Ans :
(i) The American military campaign in Vietnam failed due to several critical strategic and political factors.

1. The Viet Cong received massive popular support from Vietnamese citizens who lacked any benefits from the highly inefficient, US-supported Diem government, thereby actively motivating the fight against American intervention.
2. American soldiers found it exceptionally difficult to combat the Viet Minh, who were highly skilled experts at guerilla warfare and heavily utilised the unfamiliar, dense forests and swamps.
3. While American forces depended on supplies shipped across the globe, the Viet Cong received continuous troops from North Vietnam, alongside vast arms and ammunition directly from China and Russia.
4. The North Vietnamese displayed extraordinary dedication and unwavering determination to secure their national freedom at any cost, willingly enduring massive sufferings to consistently outlast the American military resolve.

(ii) The conclusion of the Vietnam War left profound political and social consequences globally.

1. Although Vietnam finally achieved unification, the country faced enormous post-war reconstruction problems and its citizens had to endure severe restrictions, including curtailed free speech and harsh concentration camps.
2. The Americans suffered a tremendous loss of global prestige, as their massive military efforts only caused immense destruction to life and property without successfully stopping the spread of communism.
3. The relentless and seemingly futile war effort severely damaged domestic American morale, generated highly unfriendly public opinion against the government, and directly contributed to President Nixon's eventual resignation.
4. Despite securing a major ideological victory over the capitalist bloc, communist countries like Russia and China reacted with surprising restraint in Southeast Asia and intentionally maintained a low profile.

www.nodia.in

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

dissatisfied sections of society to forcefully demand even more radical reforms.

5. The progressive policies of Glasnost and Perestroika inadvertently raised strong hopes among the various Republics of the USSR for achieving greater parliamentary control and political independence from Moscow's rule.
6. Encouraged by these relaxed controls, three republics—Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia—boldly declared their independence in 1990, setting a precedent that prompted mounting demands for national independence across the USSR.
7. Alarmed by the imminent breakup, a group of hardline conservative communists launched the August Coup in 1991, placing Gorbachev under house arrest in a desperate bid to reverse his reforms.
8. A massive popular demonstration in Moscow, led by Boris Yeltsin, successfully defeated the coup, leading to the banning of the communist party and the ultimate disintegration of the Soviet Union.

179. In the context of the growing international bipolarism in Europe, the crisis over German territories brought the Cold War to its first climax. Explain:

(i) Any four factors that led to the imposition of the Berlin Blockade by Soviet Russia.

(ii) Any four Western responses and consequences of this blockade.

Ans :

(i) The Berlin Blockade was triggered by fundamental post-war disagreements over the administration of German territories.

1. Following the Second World War, the western powers heavily desired to reunite their respective German zones to form a single federal government, whereas Stalin wanted to keep his zone separate.
2. Stalin treated his designated Russian zone as a subservient satellite, draining its economic resources for Russian development, directly opposing the western objective of initiating German political and economic recovery.
3. In June 1948, the western powers formally introduced a new currency and ended price controls across their merged zones and West Berlin, irritating Stalin's strict capitalist insulation policies.
4. The stark contrast between the growing economic prosperity of West Berlin and the severe poverty of the surrounding Russian-controlled areas heavily embarrassed the Soviets, prompting immediate retaliatory measures.

(ii) The western powers strongly resisted the blockade through immediate strategic and logistical intervention.

1. In retaliation to western moves, the Russians completely cut off all roads, railways, and canal links to West Berlin, aiming to starve the isolated city into total political submission.
2. Refusing to leave, the western powers initiated a massive 'Berlin airlift', aggressively using airplanes to transport food and other essential commodities into West Berlin for the next ten months.
3. The relentless and remarkable success of the western airlift ultimately compelled Russia to admit failure and officially withdraw the blockade in May 1949, boosting western psychological morale significantly.
4. This intense crisis conclusively proved that Germany was doomed to remain permanently divided and motivated the western bloc to immediately form the NATO military alliance to coordinate their defenses.

NODIA

180. Read the text below carefully.

"During the course of the Cold War, global political tensions rose and fell many times. One period of comparatively permanent relaxation developed in the early 1970s, and became known as 'Detente', a French word meaning release of tension... Both sides were sickened by the horrors of Vietnam war."

Discuss any eight widespread implications and impacts of the Detente policy on international relations.

Ans :

The period of Detente generated significant diplomatic shifts and widespread global impacts during the Cold War.

1. Both America and Russia successfully established a 'Hot Line' telephone link directly between Moscow and Washington to immediately discuss urgent international issues and prevent accidental military escalation.

education provided in separate schools.
(c) To campaign for meaningful civil rights and a massive federal works programme.
(d) To put an end to the prevailing segregation in inter-state travel.

Ans :

(d) To put an end to the prevailing segregation in inter-state travel.
Guided by Martin Luther King's philosophy of non-violent action, the Civil Rights Movement achieved a remarkable record of successes. Specifically, the 'Freedom Rides' organised in 1961 were aimed at challenging and eventually putting a complete end to the unjust segregation policies enforced in inter-state travel across the United States.

5. During the massive 1963 Washington March, which of the following was explicitly included among the six-fold demands reiterated by the civil rights activists?
(a) The immediate abolition of the federal income tax for black citizens.
(b) Meaningful civil rights, a massive federal works programme, and decent housing.
(c) The creation of an independent black majority state within America.
(d) The total removal of all white officials from southern state governments.

Ans :

(b) Meaningful civil rights, a massive federal works programme, and decent housing.
The 1963 Washington March was a historic climax of peaceful disobedience attended by a quarter of a million people. During this massive rally for jobs and freedom, the activists firmly reiterated their crucial six-fold demands, which importantly included meaningful civil rights, a massive federal works programme, and decent housing.

6. Which legislative act was signed into law in June 1963, prohibiting sex discrimination by employers regarding wages?
(a) The Civil Rights Act
(b) The Fair Labour Standards Act
(c) The Equal Pay Act
(d) The Voting Rights Act

Ans :

(c) The Equal Pay Act
The Equal Pay Act of 1963 was passed by the US Congress and signed by President Kennedy. As an addition to the 1938 Fair Labour Standards Act, it explicitly prohibited sex discrimination by employers, ensuring that female employees received wages equal to men for jobs requiring equal skill, effort, and responsibility.

7. Who among the following was appointed as the Chairman of the Presidential Commission on the Status of Women by John F Kennedy?
(a) Betty Friedan
(b) Eleanor Roosevelt
(c) Simone de Beauvoir
(d) Casey Hayden

Ans :

(b) Eleanor Roosevelt
Impressed with the feminist views presented by Betty Friedan, President John F Kennedy established the Presidential Commission on the Status of Women to investigate gender equality in America. He appointed Eleanor Roosevelt to serve as the Chairman of this Commission, which eventually documented widespread employment discrimination and legal inequality.

8. According to the Apartheid legislation introduced after the 1948 elections in South Africa, into which racial groups were the inhabitants classified?
(a) Africans, Europeans, Americans, and Mixed race
(b) Natives, Settlers, Immigrants, and Refugees
(c) Bantus, Dutch, British, and Indians
(d) Blacks, Whites, Coloureds, and Asians

Ans :

(d) Blacks, Whites, Coloureds, and Asians
Following the general election of 1948, the National Party introduced Apartheid as an official policy of total discrimination. The new legislation systematically classified the inhabitants of South Africa into four distinct racial groups: the blacks (Bantus), the whites (Dutch and British), the coloureds (mixed race), and the Asians.

9. Which severe restriction was imposed on black Africans under the strict 'pass laws' of the Apartheid system?
(a) They were required to carry an identity card and stay restricted to their scheduled townships.

NODIA

the future of their reunification and establish a single democratic national government.

4. Additionally, the neighbouring territories of Laos and Cambodia, which were also part of the broader Indo-China conflict, were explicitly left as neutral countries free from foreign intervention under the provisions of the treaty.

171. Observe the historical picture carefully and address the question that follows.

Foreign troops struggle to navigate treacherous swamps and unfamiliar dense forests during a prolonged and devastating conflict in South-East Asia.

Demonstrate the factors that led to the complete failure of the American military intervention in this conflict.

Ans :

The American policy of preventing the spread of communism in Vietnam ended in complete failure due to several key factors.

1. The massive support from the local people for the Viet Cong and NLF gave them immense success, as citizens received no benefit from the inefficient US-supported Diem government and turned towards communism instead.
2. American soldiers found it incredibly difficult to fight against the Viet Cong who were masters of guerilla warfare, as the US troops were entirely unaccustomed to fighting in territories having dense forests and swamps.
3. The Viet Cong received constant help from North Vietnam through troops, while communist China and Russia supplied crucial arms, ammunition, and artillery, whereas Americans depended heavily on supplies coming all the way from the USA.
4. The North Vietnamese were highly dedicated and fiercely determined to win their freedom at any cost, fully ready to stake everything despite suffering heavily from the massive American bombings during the prolonged war.

172. Inspect the political artwork shown below and respond to the question.

An artwork promoting the sweeping structural and economic changes introduced by the final leader of the Soviet Union.

Discuss the drawbacks and failures of the specific economic restructuring policy promoted in this artwork that eventually contributed to the collapse of the nation.

Ans :

The artwork promotes Perestroika, an economic restructuring policy introduced by Gorbachev, whose failures unintentionally hastened the USSR's collapse.

1. Despite the economic reforms intended to revive inefficiencies, the Russian economy showed little signs of recovery; the 'Law on State Enterprise' brought disastrous results instead of providing the hoped-for competition against slow state enterprises.
2. The national income decreased considerably, and inflation became quite high as the government found itself consistently spending much more money than it was actually earning through its new economic policies and small private enterprises.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Chief Luthuli. However, the brutal Sharpeville massacre in 1960, where police mercilessly fired on innocent black people demonstrating against pass laws, proved to be a turning point. Consequently, he decided to follow a militant path and formed MK.

14. Which form of protest was organised by ANC leader Albert Luthuli in 1952 against the oppressive apartheid regime?
(a) A violent armed rebellion targeting military installations in Pretoria.
(b) An international sports boycott barring white athletes from competing globally.
(c) A systematic breach of the laws by entering shops and places reserved for whites.
(d) A nationwide strike by black miners demanding a forty-hour work week.

Ans :

(c) A systematic breach of the laws by entering shops and places reserved for whites.
Despite severe government repression, the ANC attempted to fight back. In 1952, ANC leader Albert Luthuli organised a powerful protest movement wherein black Africans attempted a systematic breach of apartheid laws by purposefully entering shops and other public places strictly reserved for whites, leading to over 8000 arrests.

15. In the context of the Feminist Movement, what did the term 'suffrage' primarily focus on during the First Wave Feminism in the USA?
(a) The right to access birth control without medical prescription.
(b) The acquisition of voting rights for women.
(c) The advocacy for equal pay in industrial workplaces.
(d) The legal protection of women against domestic violence.

Ans :

(b) The acquisition of voting rights for women.
First Wave Feminism in the United States served as a prelude to the broader Second Wave movement. This initial phase of feminist activities focused predominantly on foundational legal and political goals, most notably suffrage, which strictly refers to the acquisition of voting rights, alongside gender equality and basic property rights.

NODIA

16. Which one of the following is a SIMILARITY in the approach of the Ku Klux Klan and the Black Panthers during the civil rights struggles in the USA?
(a) Both groups utilised violent methods such as arson, beatings, and murders to achieve their goals.
(b) Both organisations strictly adhered to the principles of non-violent civil disobedience.
(c) Both factions received extensive financial support from the federal government to run their campaigns.
(d) Both movements were founded by prominent religious ministers in the southern states.

Ans :

(a) Both groups utilised violent methods such as arson, beatings, and murders to achieve their goals.
In the 1960s, impatient black activists formed militant organisations like the Black Panthers and the Black Power Movement. A striking similarity between these groups and the white resistant group Ku Klux Klan was their shared reliance on violent methods, as both sides employed arson, beatings, and murders to advance their respective agendas.

17. Which one of the following represents a COMMON goal between the First Wave and Second Wave Feminist Movements in the USA?
(a) Both movements primarily sought to guarantee equal access to combat roles in the military.
(b) Both movements advocated for the advancement of women's rights and challenged gender-based inequalities.
(c) Both movements focused extensively on securing free, compulsory, and equal education for men and women.
(d) Both movements successfully secured the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment in the US Senate.

Ans :

(b) Both movements advocated for the advancement of women's rights and challenged gender-based inequalities.
While First Wave Feminism concentrated mainly on suffrage and property rights, the Second Wave expanded to issues like sexuality, workplace equality, and reproductive rights. However, the fundamental commonality connecting both waves was their persistent advocacy for women's rights

Ans :

(a) An international academic boycott of South Africa.
The global anti-apartheid movement expanded its resistance efforts into the educational sphere. It was highly instrumental in initiating a widespread academic boycott of South Africa. A formal declaration was signed by 496 university professors and lecturers globally to protest against apartheid and its severe violations of fundamental academic freedom.

28. Analyse the socio-cultural impact of the Second Wave Feminist Movement in the early 1980s. Which of the following essential services founded by activists continued to be significant even after the movement fragmented?
(a) State-funded agricultural cooperatives for women.
(b) Rape crisis centres, women's shelters, and health clinics.
(c) Free mandatory military training camps for female recruits.
(d) Segregated public transport systems for working women.

Ans :

(b) Rape crisis centres, women's shelters, and health clinics.
In the early 1980s, the Second Wave Feminist movement experienced fragmentation as some activists burned out. However, the movement left a lasting socio-cultural legacy. The critical support services they had established, such as rape crisis centres, safe women's shelters, and specialized health clinics, continued to remain highly significant and operational.

29. Arrange the following events of the American Civil Rights Movement in chronological order:
P. The Civil Rights Act was passed, barring gender and racial discrimination by employers.
Q. Rosa Parks was arrested for sitting in a seat reserved for whites.
R. President Harry Truman appointed a committee to investigate civil rights infringements.
S. Martin Luther King delivered his famous 'I have a dream' speech.
Choose the correct option.
(a) R, Q, S, P
(b) Q, R, P, S
(c) R, S, Q, P
(d) S, R, P, Q

Ans :

(a) R, Q, S, P
The chronological sequence begins with President Truman appointing a civil rights committee in 1946 (R). This was followed by the arrest of Rosa Parks in 1955, sparking the Montgomery Bus Boycott (Q). Later, Martin Luther King delivered his speech at the Washington March in 1963 (S), and the Civil Rights Act was passed in 1964 (P).

30. Arrange the following events regarding the Anti-Apartheid movement in chronological order:
P. Nelson Mandela was released from jail by President F W de Klerk.
Q. The National Party introduced Apartheid as an official policy.
R. A massive demonstration against pass laws led to the Sharpeville massacre.
S. Nelson Mandela was elected as the first black President of South Africa.
Choose the correct option.
(a) Q, P, R, S
(b) R, Q, S, P
(c) Q, R, P, S
(d) P, R, Q, S

Ans :

(c) Q, R, P, S
The sequence of events starts with the National Party introducing the Apartheid policy after the 1948 elections (Q). This oppressive regime eventually led to the tragic Sharpeville massacre in 1960 (R). Decades later, Nelson Mandela was released from prison in 1990 (P), and he subsequently became South Africa's first black President in 1994 (S).

31. Which of the following reasons were given by President Harry Truman's 1946 committee to recommend passing laws against racial discrimination?
P. Excluding blacks from top jobs was a waste of talent and expertise.
Q. Immediate relocation of black citizens to northern cities was necessary for economic growth.
R. The USSR might use this discrimination to condemn the USA globally.
S. Slavery needed to be completely abolished in the southern states through military intervention.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(c) The Global Athletic Association
(d) The International Olympic Committee

Ans :

(d) The International Olympic Committee
Outside South Africa, intense opposition to the racist apartheid system extended firmly into the domain of international sports. Taking a principled stand against racial discrimination, the International Olympic Committee passed a decisive ruling that officially suspended South Africa from participating in the highly anticipated 1964 Tokyo Olympics, isolating the regime globally.

23. Identify the American President who confidently stated that during his time, the Congress session finalising the Civil Rights Act did more for civil rights than the last hundred sessions combined.
(a) Harry Truman
(b) Dwight D. Eisenhower
(c) John F Kennedy
(d) Lyndon Johnson

Ans :

(d) Lyndon Johnson
The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was initially proposed by John F Kennedy but was signed into law by his successor, Lyndon Johnson. Upon finalizing this landmark legislation, which banned widespread discrimination, President Johnson proudly declared that this particular Congress session had achieved more for civil rights than the previous hundred sessions combined.

24. Identify the massive protest action organised by the ANC in 1957, where thousands of Africans walked ten miles to work and back for three months until fare increases were reduced.
(a) The Bus Boycott
(b) The Kliptown March
(c) The Sharpeville Demonstration
(d) The Freedom Ride

Ans :

(a) The Bus Boycott
Following the anti-pass campaigns, the ANC actively organised other forms of economic protests. In 1957, they orchestrated a highly effective Bus Boycott. Angered by a fare increase, thousands of black Africans resolutely walked ten miles from their township to Johannesburg and back for three consecutive months until the authorities reduced the fares.

25. Identify the British Prime Minister who had the courage to explicitly speak out against the cruel system of apartheid in Cape Town early in 1960.
(a) Winston Churchill
(b) Clement Attlee
(c) Harold Macmillan
(d) Margaret Thatcher

Ans :

(c) Harold Macmillan
Opposition to apartheid grew significantly within the Commonwealth countries during the late 1950s. In early 1960, the British Prime Minister, Harold Macmillan, demonstrated remarkable courage by publicly speaking out against the oppressive apartheid policies directly in Cape Town, signalling intense international criticism that soon isolated the racist South African regime.

26. Identify the specific US legislative attempt that was passed in both houses of Congress in 1972 but unfortunately failed to get ratified because of objections from three states.
(a) The Voting Rights Act
(b) The Equal Pay Act
(c) The Civil Rights Act
(d) The Equal Rights Amendment

Ans :

(d) The Equal Rights Amendment
The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) was a proposed amendment to the USA constitution designed to guarantee equal rights for women. Although the ERA proposal was successfully passed by both houses of the US Congress in 1972, it unfortunately failed to receive the required ratification due to the persistent objections of three states.

27. Which of the following arrows was initiated by the anti-apartheid movement in the sphere of education, involving a declaration signed by 496 university professors and lecturers?
(a) An international academic boycott of South Africa.
(b) A campaign to provide free textbooks to Bantu schools.
(c) A student exchange program with American civil rights groups.
(d) The establishment of separate universities for coloured students.

NODIA

35. Which of the following statements reflect the impact and actions of the National Organisation for Women (NOW)?

P. It staged protests against the Miss America Beauty Contest in 1968.

Q. It successfully enforced Title VII of the Civil Rights Act without government assistance.

R. It picketed before the United States Senate demanding a hearing on the Equal Rights Amendment.

S. It campaigned to restrict higher education exclusively to male citizens.

Choose the correct option.

(a) Only P and R
(b) Only Q and S
(c) Only P and Q
(d) Only R and S

Ans :

(a) Only P and R

Formed in 1966, the National Organisation for Women (NOW) actively fought against gender discrimination. It publicly protested the Miss America Beauty Contest in 1968, rejecting exclusive women's magazines (P). Additionally, NOW fiercely advocated for constitutional changes, famously picketing the US Senate in 1970 to demand a hearing on the Equal Rights Amendment (R).

36. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): After the Second World War, the USA government deliberately encouraged the proliferation of babies.

Reason (R): A great number of American men had lost their lives in the war, prompting the government to encourage large families.

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Following the devastating casualties of the Second World War, where a substantial number of men lost their lives, the US government sought to rebuild the population. Consequently, it deliberately encouraged citizens to have large families, creating a cultural environment that assigned women primarily to domestic and child-rearing roles.

37. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The 1960 Civil Rights Act proved to be highly effective immediately upon passage because all black citizens confidently registered to vote.

Reason (R): Many black people in America were scared to register as voters due to the pervasive fear of being harassed by the whites.

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(d) A is false, but R is true.

The Assertion is completely false because the 1960 Civil Rights Act did not prove to be highly effective immediately. The Reason correctly explains the ground reality: despite the new legal provisions, many black citizens remained deeply terrified to register as voters due to the intense fear of violent harassment and retaliation by whites.

38. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The ANC Women's League launched a notable anti-pass campaign in 1956 by marching in a procession to the Union Building in Pretoria.

Reason (R): The government introduced a very unfair policy that forced women to carry passes, deliberately planning to keep the black family separated.

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Choose the correct option.
(a) Only P and R
(b) Only Q and S
(c) Only P and Q
(d) Only R and S

Ans :

(a) Only P and R
Truman's committee offered several compelling reasons for civil rights legislation. It stated that excluding black individuals from top positions was an unacceptable waste of talent (P). Additionally, it warned that unchecked racial discrimination provided the USSR with a potent propaganda opportunity to globally condemn the USA as an oppressor (R).

32. Which of the following were specific demands included in the Freedom Charter announced at Kliptown in 1955?
P. Establishment of a one-party communist state in South Africa.
Q. The right to work with equal pay for equal work.
R. A 40-hour working week and unemployment benefits.
S. Mandatory military conscription for all white settlers.
Choose the correct option.
(a) Only P and S
(b) Only P and Q
(c) Only R and S
(d) Only Q and R

Ans :

(d) Only Q and R
In 1955, the ANC and allied groups announced the Freedom Charter at a massive Kliptown meeting. This significant document laid out comprehensive socio-economic demands, specifically including the fundamental right to work with equal pay for equal work (Q), alongside a 40-hour working week, minimum wage guarantees, and crucial unemployment benefits (R).

33. Which of the following were features of the reforms introduced by Prime Minister P.W. Botha in South Africa?
P. Complete abolition of the Afrikaner Nationalist Party.
Q. Allowing blacks to join trade unions and go on strikes.
R. Introduction of a new constitution setting up two new houses of parliament for coloureds and Asians.
S. Granting immediate and unconditional voting rights to all black citizens.
Choose the correct option.
(a) Only P and S
(b) Only Q and R
(c) Only Q and S
(d) Only P and R

Ans :

(b) Only Q and R
Seeking to preserve overall white control while softening international criticism, P.W. Botha introduced strategic reforms. He allowed black workers to legally join trade unions and strike (Q). Furthermore, he introduced a new constitution creating separate parliamentary houses for coloureds and Asians (R), but he notably refused to grant national voting rights to blacks.

34. Which of the following factors contributed to the origin of the Second Wave Feminist Movement in the USA?
P. The government intentionally discouraged the proliferation of babies after the Second World War.
Q. Women were relegated to a marginalized notion which Simone de Beauvoir termed as 'other'.
R. Employers frequently sacked women employees if they became pregnant.
S. Women were consistently treated equally to their male counterparts in workplace promotions.
Choose the correct option.
(a) Only Q and R
(b) Only P and S
(c) Only P and Q
(d) Only R and S

Ans :

(a) Only Q and R
The Second Wave Feminist Movement emerged due to deep-seated inequalities. Women were marginalised in society, a condition Simone de Beauvoir famously described as being the 'other' (Q). Furthermore, severe workplace discrimination was rampant; women were routinely sacked if they became pregnant, as employers preferred dealing with male employees (R).

NODIA

on the ground of equality of sexes, continually challenging prevailing gender-based inequalities.

18. Which of the following describes a COMMON feature in the political careers of Martin Luther King and Chief Albert Luthuli?
(a) Both leaders eventually abandoned non-violent resistance in favour of armed sabotage.
(b) Both activists were elected as the Presidents of their respective nations after long prison terms.
(c) Both men served as key architects of the Inter-Departmental Committee on the Status of Women.
(d) Both figures were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for their non-violent struggle against racial discrimination.

Ans :

(d) Both figures were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for their non-violent struggle against racial discrimination.
Martin Luther King and Chief Albert Luthuli were monumental leaders in their respective countries. A common feature of their legacies is that both were deeply committed to non-violent protests against oppressive racial systems. In recognition of their persistent adherence to peaceful resistance, both leaders were honoured with the Nobel Peace Prize.

19. This organisation was founded in June 1966 at Washington DC by 28 women. Its main demand was to bring women into full participation in the mainstream of American society. Which organisation is being referred to?
(a) The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)
(b) The National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP)
(c) The National Organisation for Women (NOW)
(d) The Presidential Commission on the Status of Women (PCSW)

Ans :

(c) The National Organisation for Women (NOW)
The National Organisation for Women (NOW) was established in 1966 by 28 women, including Betty Friedan as its first president. Aggrieved by the failure to enforce Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, NOW emerged as the largest grassroots feminist organisation demanding full participation of women in mainstream American society.

20. This event in the 1970s sparked massive demonstrations when local authorities forced the use of a language spoken by Dutch settlers in black African schools. The police opened fire, but protests spread countrywide. Which language was this?
(a) Afrikans
(b) French
(c) English
(d) Bantu

Ans :

(a) Afrikans
In the 1970s, discontent and protests sharply increased across South Africa. A massive demonstration erupted when the Transvaal authorities mandatorily introduced Afrikans—the language spoken by the white Dutch settlers—into black African schools. Despite police brutality and firing, this linguistic imposition caused protests to spread rapidly over the whole country.

21. Identify the two women who anonymously submitted a paper to the EEOC in 1964 describing widespread discrimination against women within various civil rights organisations.
(a) Rosa Parks and Eleanor Roosevelt
(b) Mary King and Casey Hayden
(c) Simone de Beauvoir and Betty Friedan
(d) Coretta Scott King and Rosa Parks

Ans :

(b) Mary King and Casey Hayden
During the civil rights movement, women activists were often relegated to menial tasks like preparing food instead of conducting meetings. Frustrated by this, Mary King and Casey Hayden anonymously submitted a paper in 1964 to the commission, exposing the widespread and hypocritical gender discrimination existing within the civil rights organisations themselves.

22. Analyse the international domain of sports in the 1960s and choose the correct option: Which prominent sporting body passed a strict ruling to suspend South Africa from participating in the 1964 Tokyo events due to its apartheid policies?
(a) The Commonwealth Games Federation
(b) The FIFA Executive Committee

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

The Assertion is factually true, highlighting the brave march by the ANC Women's League in 1956. The Reason provides the exact motivation for this protest: the government had cruelly extended the restrictive pass laws to women, a malicious policy deliberately designed to control movement and keep black families forcibly separated.

39. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The 1962 call by the UN and OAU to impose a trade boycott against South Africa immediately brought the apartheid economy to a halt.
Reason (R): Major Western countries like America, Britain, and France condemned apartheid in public but continued to trade and sell massive arms to South Africa.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(d) A is false, but R is true.
The Assertion is false because the 1962 UN trade boycott call proved largely useless and did not halt the economy. The Reason is true and explains why the boycott failed: despite public condemnations, powerful Western nations continuously undermined the effort by engaging in robust trade and selling massive arms to South Africa.

40. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): In 1990, President F W de Klerk released Nelson Mandela after he had spent 27 years in jail.
Reason (R): De Klerk realised the precarious situation caused by strong international pressure and economic recession, deciding that apartheid must eventually be wiped off completely.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Both statements are true. F W de Klerk courageously released Nelson Mandela in 1990 after 27 years of imprisonment. This historic action was directly motivated by his pragmatic realization that mounting international sanctions, internal economic recession, and widespread protests necessitated the complete dismantling of apartheid and a transition to black majority rule.

41. Examine the historical visual below and answer the question that follows.

The event depicted in the image served as a critical catalyst for the Civil Rights Movement. What was the primary strategic objective of the campaign that immediately followed this specific incident?
(a) To secure federal voting rights legislation across the nation
(b) To establish militant black nationalist organizations in the south
(c) To financially cripple and end the segregated transit system
(d) To enforce school desegregation in southern educational states

Ans :

(c) To financially cripple and end the segregated transit system
Following Rosa Parks's arrest for refusing to surrender her reserved seat, the black community of Montgomery, Alabama, launched a massive and highly coordinated boycott. Under the leadership of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the campaign successfully aimed to financially cripple the transit system until segregated seating arrangements were entirely abolished.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

BETTER THAN BOOK IN THE MARKET

Why students are choosing this book 👉

School teachers already use this content to set papers.

Still not sure?

- 👉 Match this PDF with your question papers
- 👉 See the similarity yourself

Why does this happen?

- ✓ Teachers have its PDF & Word files
- ✓ Easy access
- ✓ Direct copy-paste questions
- ✓ Same pattern followed

Don't miss out—get the advantage today!

During the late 1970s and 1980s, Prime Minister P.W. Botha introduced several changes to the Apartheid system in an attempt to silence growing criticism. Which core demand of the African National Congress did Botha explicitly refuse to concede?

(a) The legalization of interracial marriages between different groups
(b) The right for black workers to join trade unions and initiate strikes
(c) The abolition of the highly controversial pass laws for non-whites
(d) The granting of full national voting rights to black citizens

Ans :

(d) The granting of full national voting rights to black citizens

Prime Minister P.W. Botha attempted to preserve white control by reforming unpopular aspects of Apartheid, such as legalizing interracial marriages and abolishing pass laws. However, he staunchly refused to concede the African National Congress's most fundamental political demand, which was granting black citizens the right to vote in national elections.

48. Analyse the period illustration below and answer the following question.

NODIA

The Queen of Her Castle!
Discover the Joy of Domestic Perfection!
She has it all...
A Modern Kitchen that Sparkles!
Bright, New Appliances that Save Work!
More Time for Her, More Time for Him!
The Happiest Home in the Neighborhood!
Be the wife he's proud of!
GENERAL ELECTRIC
Progress is Our Most Important Product

Following the conclusion of the Second World War, mainstream media heavily promoted the lifestyle depicted in this image. According to feminist scholars, how did this societal expectation directly contribute to the emergence of the Second Wave Feminist Movement?

(a) It led to deep dissatisfaction among women relegated to the home
(b) It provided women with fair and equal pay for domestic labour
(c) It encouraged women to pursue higher education in technical fields
(d) It forced employers to provide mandatory childcare facilities at work

Ans :

(a) It led to deep dissatisfaction among women relegated to the home

Following the Second World War, the American government and society actively encouraged the proliferation of large families, systematically relegating women to traditional domestic tasks. Feminist scholars note that this forced confinement to childcare and running homes generated deep dissatisfaction, serving as a primary catalyst for the Second Wave Feminist Movement.

49. Observe the publication cover depicted below and answer the question.

(d) To record academic qualifications for technical university admission

Ans :

(a) To restrict and carefully control the movement of black citizens
Under the strict racial classifications of the Apartheid system, every individual was issued a mandatory identity card. For black South Africans, these functioned as oppressive 'pass laws' that heavily restricted their geographical movement, compelling them to remain in reserved townships and punishing them severely if found elsewhere without police authorization.

45. Based on the newspaper scan given below, answer the following question.

Rand Daily Mail

MASSACRE AT SHARPEVILLE: POLICE FIRE ON CROWD

At Least 69 Killed, Scores Wounded

Hundreds Arrested In Apartheid Area

Government Praise For Police Action

Pass Law Protests Sweep Country

DR. VERWOERD DENIES POLICE USED UNNECESSARY FORCE

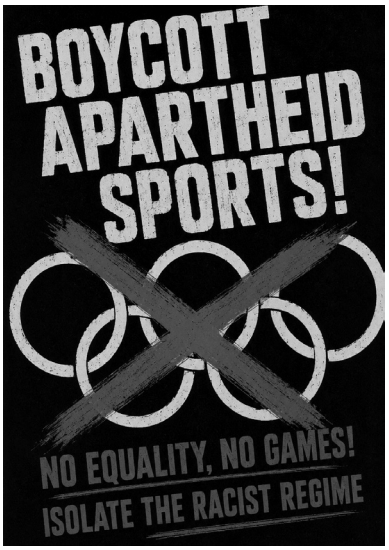
The incident reported in this publication marked a critical turning point in the resistance against South African Apartheid. How did the main opposition group strategically respond to the aftermath of this specific event?

(a) By accepting the government's offer to form a coalition cabinet
(b) By abandoning non-violence and forming a militant armed wing
(c) By organizing the Bantu Education Summer Camp initiative
(d) By appealing to the Dutch settlers to reform the national church

Ans :

(b) By abandoning non-violence and forming a militant armed wing
The 1960 Sharpeville massacre, where police mercilessly killed innocent demonstrators protesting the pass laws, was a crucial turning point. Realizing that peaceful protests were met with severe government brutality, ANC leaders like Nelson Mandela decided to adopt violent resistance, forming the militant group MK to actively sabotage government policies.

46. Examine the protest material illustrated below and answer the question that follows.



The global Anti-Apartheid Movement utilized various forms of international pressure to isolate the South African regime. Which significant institutional action aligned with the specific demand presented in this global campaign?

(a) The United Nations Security Council enforcing a mandatory arms ban
(b) The complete cessation of all trade by the United States and Britain
(c) The suspension of South Africa from the 1964 Tokyo Olympic games
(d) The expulsion of South African delegates from the League of Nations

Ans :

(c) The suspension of South Africa from the 1964 Tokyo Olympic games
The Anti-Apartheid Movement successfully mobilized global opposition to isolate the racist South African regime. While Western nations hesitated on mandatory trade or arms bans, significant victories were achieved in the sporting arena, most notably when the International Olympic Committee passed a ruling suspending South Africa from the 1964 Tokyo Olympics.

47. Study the political cartoon given below and respond.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

42. Study the archival photograph given below and respond.

This image captures a defining moment in the struggle for educational equality in the United States. What fundamental constitutional principle was the federal government enforcing through the deployment of these military personnel?

(a) The implementation of the Equal Pay Act in public institutions
(b) The desegregation of public schools mandated by the Supreme Court
(c) The establishment of separate but equal educational facilities
(d) The protection of voting rights during local state elections

Ans :

(b) The desegregation of public schools mandated by the Supreme Court
In 1957, southern whites and local authorities refused to honour the 1954 Supreme Court order outlawing separate schools for blacks and whites. Consequently, President Eisenhower sent federal troops to escort black children into the high school at Little Rock, Arkansas, to forcefully implement this crucial legal mandate for desegregation.

43. Analyse the period image provided below and answer the following question.

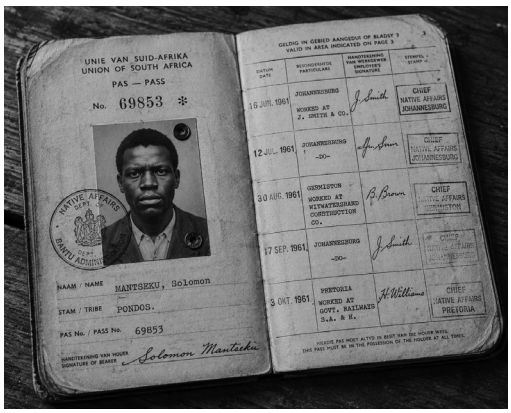
This photograph illustrates a significant ideological shift that occurred within the American Civil Rights Movement during the mid-1960s. What primary factor drove this faction to abandon the earlier methods advocated by mainstream civil rights leaders?

(a) The rapid passage of the comprehensive Voting Rights Act of 1965
(b) The successful desegregation of all southern public amenities
(c) The appointment of the first black American political ambassador
(d) Frustration over the slow pace of achieving practical social equality

Ans :

(d) Frustration over the slow pace of achieving practical social equality
Despite initial civil rights legislative victories, practical progress in achieving true social and economic equality remained agonizingly slow. This immense frustration caused impatient activists to abandon Dr. King's non-violent path, leading to the formation of militant groups like the Black Panthers who advocated for more aggressive and forceful methods.

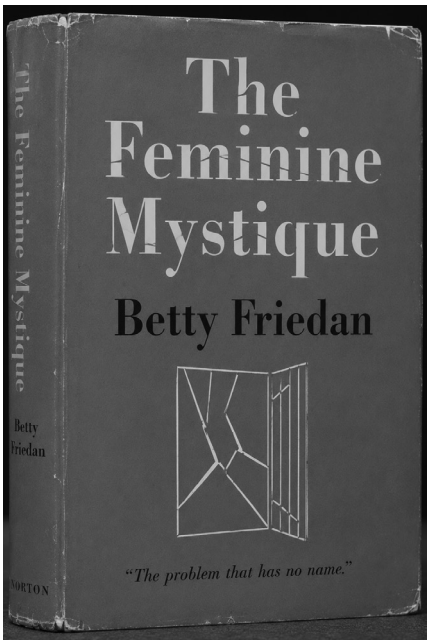
44. Observe the historical artifact depicted below and answer the question.



Documents such as the one shown here were a central mechanism of the Apartheid system in South Africa. What was the primary function of this document under the regulations enforced by the National Party?

(a) To restrict and carefully control the movement of black citizens
(b) To guarantee free medical care to non-white indigenous populations
(c) To grant limited voting rights in segregated local township elections

NODIA



This book is widely credited with sparking the Second Wave of American Feminism. What central argument did the author present to challenge the prevailing mid-century cultural norms?

(a) Women should focus primarily on securing the basic right to vote
(b) Female employees must demand mandatory maternity leave policies
(c) Restricting women to domestic roles wasted massive human potential
(d) The government must establish shelters for victims of domestic abuse

Ans :

(c) Restricting women to domestic roles wasted massive human potential
Betty Friedan's 1963 bestseller explicitly objected to mainstream media's stereotypical depiction of women. She argued that despite fulfilling the celebrated roles of ideal wife and mother, American women suffered a profound incompleteness. Relegating women strictly to the domestic sphere constituted a tragic waste of immense talent and untapped human potential.

50. Based on the archival photograph given below, answer the following question.

The National Organisation for Women (NOW) was established by grassroots activists. What specific institutional failure served as the immediate catalyst for the founding of this organization?

(a) The refusal of the Supreme Court to desegregate public universities
(b) The rejection of the Equal Pay Act by the United States Congress
(c) The failure of the Presidential Commission to report on women's status
(d) The inability of the federal commission to enforce the Civil Rights Act

Ans :

(d) The inability of the federal commission to enforce the Civil Rights Act
The National Organisation for Women was established in 1966 by activists who were deeply aggrieved by the institutional failures of the era. Specifically, they mobilized because the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission failed to adequately enforce Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, allowing widespread workplace discrimination against women to continue.

ONE MARK QUESTIONS

51. State one reason Truman's committee gave regarding the Cold War context to urge the government to pass laws stopping racial discrimination.

Ans :

The USA could not claim to be genuinely democratic, giving the USSR an opportunity to condemn it.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

advocating for peaceful resistance against all forms of racial injustice."
What prestigious international award did this leader receive in 1964 for his commitment to non-violent struggle?

Ans :

Nobel Peace Prize

103. "The election of 1948 marked a dark turning point for the nation, as the triumphant political faction immediately set out to fulfill its campaign promises. Claiming to be the 'master race,' these settlers from European descent implemented a ruthless system to rescue themselves from the perceived 'black menace' and preserve their racial purity."
Identify the specific European settler group, led by Dr. Malan, that championed this extreme racial supremacy.

Ans :

Afrikaners (or Dutch settlers)

104. "Activists from various marginalized communities, including Asian and coloured groups, formed a unified coalition in 1955. They convened a massive open-air gathering to declare a comprehensive vision for a democratic future. Before the police forcefully dispersed the crowd, they managed to announce a document demanding equality before the law, free medical care, and equal pay."
In which town near Johannesburg was this massive open-air meeting held?

Ans :

Kliptown

105. "The brutality of the white-minority government could no longer be ignored by the international community. In a major diplomatic blow to the regime, intense criticism at a global conference forced the isolated nation to withdraw from a major international association of states in 1961."
Name the international association that South Africa had to leave in 1961 due to this intense criticism.

Ans :

The Commonwealth

106. "Arrested in 1963 on charges of treason due to his involvement in a series of bomb attacks, the prominent nationalist was condemned to rot behind bars. His imprisonment became a global symbol of the struggle against oppression, until a new reforming president finally secured his unconditional release."
In which year was this prominent nationalist finally released from jail?

Ans :

1990

107. "The post-war era saw women returning to the domestic sphere after having capably performed varied industrial tasks side by side with men. While the state heavily promoted the proliferation of large families, many women found themselves deeply dissatisfied with being relegated back to running homes and providing baby care."
According to the chapter, what was the common ground or excuse employers used to prefer hiring male employees over females?

Ans :

Male employees were easier to deal with than female employees.

108. "The high-level federal investigation into gender disparities yielded a groundbreaking report in 1963. It meticulously documented a national pattern of employment discrimination, unequal pay, and legal inequalities, ultimately compelling the administration to take legislative action against wage disparity."
What was the name of the state-level agency chapters that came up all over the country as a result of this federal commission?

Ans :

Inter-Departmental Committee on status of Women

109. "A ground breaking publication in 1963 challenged the mainstream media's idealized portrayal of the American housewife. The author argued that confining brilliant women to domestic duties was a tragic waste of untapped potential, urging them to look beyond societal expectations to find their true calling."
According to Betty Friedan's book, what specific condition did the majority of American women suffer from despite fulfilling the role of an ideal wife and mother?

Ans :

An incompleteness

NODIA

67. State one reason why the US government deliberately encouraged a proliferation of babies immediately after the Second World War.

Ans :

Because a great number of men had lost their lives in the war.

68. Who was appointed as the Chairman of the Presidential Commission on the Status of Women by President John F Kennedy?

Ans :

Eleanor Roosevelt

69. Identify the US federal law passed in 1963 that prohibited employers from paying female employees less than male employees for jobs requiring equal skill and effort.

Ans :

Equal Pay Act

70. Mention one specific public event that the National Organisation for Women (NOW) protested against in 1968.

Ans :

Miss America Beauty Contest

71. The 1946 committee appointed by Truman warned that newly independent states in Asia and Africa might get inclined towards _____ if American whites continued their unfair treatment of black people.

Ans :

communism

72. In 1954, a new legislative change declared that separate schools for blacks and whites were illegal, and also mandated that some black people had to be included in all _____.

Ans :

juries

73. The 1960 Civil Rights Act included provisions for blacks to register as voters, but it did not prove effective as many were scared of being _____ by the whites.

Ans :

harassed

74. By 1955, almost 50% of the black people in America lived in the northern _____ where they became more aware of contemporary political issues.

Ans :

industrial cities

75. Martin Luther King successfully organised a peaceful boycott of all buses in the city of _____ to protest against segregated sitting arrangements.

Ans :

Montgomery

76. In 1961, the campaign known as the _____ successfully put an end to segregation in inter-state travel across America.

Ans :

Freedom Rides

77. President John F Kennedy demonstrated his good intentions toward the civil rights struggle by appointing the first black _____ for the USA.

Ans :

ambassador

78. The white resistant group that revived in the southern states and violently attacked black people was known as the _____.

Ans :

Ku Klux Klan

79. Under apartheid in South Africa, strict regulations known as _____ restricted black people to stay only in their reserved areas or scheduled townships.

Ans :

pass laws

80. In 1955, the ANC and allied groups announced a freedom charter at a massive open-air meeting in _____ before the police broke up the gathering.

Ans :

Kliptown

81. The early ANC leader who organised protest movements where black Africans stopped working on certain days, and was later put in jail in 1952, was _____.

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

institutions must be integrated rather than segregated by race.
2. A significant judicial change was implemented mandating the inclusion of black citizens in all legal juries, ensuring that the judicial process and court trials were more representative and fairer to minorities facing legal proceedings.
3. The government passed the Civil Rights Act of 1957, which established a dedicated federal commission specifically tasked with investigating incidents where black citizens were wrongfully denied their fundamental voting rights in various states.
4. The Civil Rights Act of 1960 was introduced containing specific legal provisions aimed at helping black citizens register as voters, although it initially proved ineffective because many remained terrified of violent harassment by white resistant groups.

123. Analyse any four reasons for the development of a mass movement for civil rights by black Americans in the mid-1950s.

Ans :

Several socio-political factors coalesced in the mid-1950s to trigger a nationwide mass movement for civil rights.
1. By 1955, nearly half of the black population had migrated to northern industrial cities, making them more politically aware, while a newly emerged black middle class produced highly talented and educated socio-political leaders for the movement.
2. The successful independence struggles of Asian and African countries, such as India and Ghana, served as massive international inspiration, encouraging American blacks to actively protest against the unfair treatment meted out to them by white Americans.
3. While the recommendations made by President Truman's civil rights committee sparked hope among the black population, they grew increasingly impatient and frustrated at the extremely slow pace and negligible tangible changes in establishing true societal equality.
4. The aggressive revival of the Ku Klux Klan, a violent white resistant group, and the banning of the NAACP by some southern state governments convinced activists that a coordinated national mass movement was absolutely essential for survival.

NODIA

124. Highlight any four demands reiterated by the activists during the historic Washington March of 1963.

Ans :

The massive 1963 Washington March brought hundreds of thousands together to push for specific civil rights demands.
1. The protestors vehemently demanded the immediate implementation of meaningful civil rights legislation that would legally protect black citizens from pervasive institutional discrimination and ensure their fundamental liberties were respected across all American states.
2. Activists called for a massive federal public works programme, designed by the government to generate substantial employment opportunities and economically uplift the marginalized minority communities struggling with systemic poverty and severe joblessness.
3. The marchers strongly advocated for the guarantee of full and fair employment practices, ensuring that black workers would no longer be restricted to the lowest-paying, most unpleasant jobs, but would have equal professional opportunities.
4. A core demand of the campaign was the undeniable right to integrated education, completely dismantling the segregated schooling system so that black children could receive the same high-quality educational facilities as their white counterparts.

125. Examine any two features each of the civil rights contributions of President John F. Kennedy and President Lyndon Johnson.

Ans :

Both Democratic Presidents played pivotal roles in advancing civil rights legislation during the 1960s.

President John F. Kennedy:
1. Kennedy clearly demonstrated his sympathetic intentions toward the civil rights cause by boldly appointing the very first black American ambassador, signaling a significant shift toward racial inclusivity within the highest levels of federal government representation.
2. He actively championed civil rights by presenting a comprehensive Civil Rights Bill to Congress, aiming to legally eradicate racial

paying the higher rate, they collectively decided to walk ten miles to work and back for three consecutive months until the authorities finally reduced the rates.
Which specific protest event is described here?

Ans :

1957 Bus Boycott

95. This political leader assumed the highest office in his country in 1989. Realising that the oppressive system of racial segregation was unsustainable, he shocked right-wing opposition by dropping restrictive laws and unconditionally releasing a prominent political prisoner after 27 years.
Identify this political leader.

Ans :

F W de Klerk

96. Ananya is reading a mid-20th-century text by a French philosopher. The author argues that society is entirely male-centred, governed by male-dominated laws, and consistently marginalizes women by treating them merely as an inferior counterpart meant only for running a home.
Name the specific book Ananya is reading.

Ans :

The Second Sex

97. In 1966, a group of 28 frustrated activists gathered in Washington DC after realizing that existing government commissions were failing to enforce anti-discrimination laws. They formed a massive grassroots organization to push women into the mainstream of American society and fight for equal social security.
Identify the organisation established by these activists.

Ans :

National Organisation for Women (NOW)

98. By the mid-1960s, a segment of a marginalized community in the USA grew impatient with the slow progress of peaceful sit-ins and marches. They openly rejected the philosophy of their moderate leaders and embraced arson, beating, and murders, culminating in severe urban riots in New York and Los Angeles.
Identify the militant movement or group that emerged from this frustration.

Ans :

Black Power Movement (or Black Panthers)

99. Under a discriminatory regime, a specific demographic of children was deliberately barred from attending high-quality mainstream academic institutions. Instead, they were legally forced into separate facilities designed to provide them with a heavily diluted curriculum, ensuring they remained academically inferior.
Name the specific policy of racial separation this educational system was a part of.

Ans :

Apartheid

100. During a major social movement, female volunteers noticed they were exclusively assigned menial tasks like preparing food or distributing literature, rather than conducting meetings. When their anonymous complaints to a federal employment commission were thwarted, they decided to completely dedicate themselves to their own gender's quest for justice.
Which social movement were these women originally volunteering for before shifting their focus?

Ans :

Civil Rights Movement

101. "Following the conclusion of the Second World War, the American administration recognized a glaring contradiction between its democratic ideals and domestic realities. The government appointed a committee to investigate the infringement of civil liberties, acknowledging that a significant percentage of its population was systematically disenfranchised. This contradiction threatened the nation's geopolitical standing."
According to the chapter, what specific percentage of the USA's population was denied voting and other rights, prompting Truman's committee to act?

Ans :

10%

102. "The leader of the integration movement constantly reminded his followers to maintain the moral high ground in their struggle for equality. He famously urged his supporters, 'Let us not seek to satisfy our thirst for freedom by drinking from the cup of bitterness and hatred,'

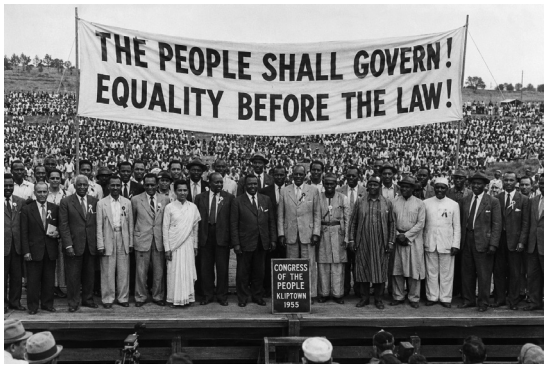
NODIA

compensation for both genders, identify the US federal law passed in 1963 that enforced this principle.

Ans :

The Equal Pay Act of 1963.

115. Study the archival group photograph given below.



Identify the specific document containing demands like "Equality before the law" that was announced at this massive open-air meeting.

Ans :

The Freedom Charter.

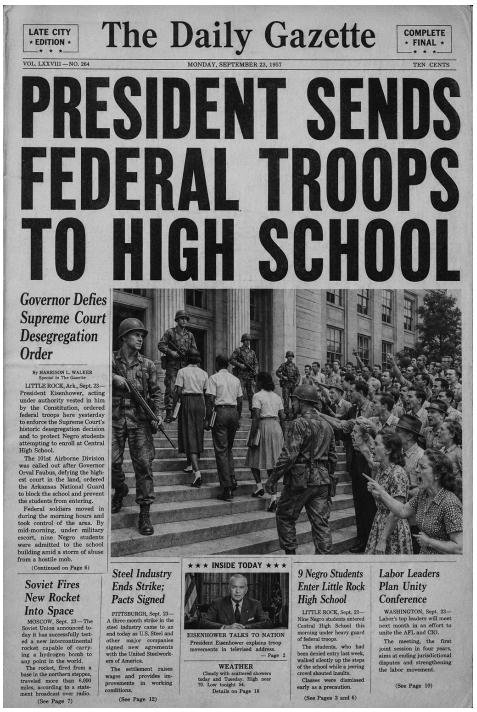
116. Inspect the historical picture provided below.

Name the historic 1963 mass rally for jobs and freedom depicted in this photograph where Dr. Martin Luther King delivered his famous speech.

Ans :

The Washington March.

117. Look closely at this newspaper clipping.


LATE CITY • EDITION • The Daily Gazette COMPLETE • FINAL •

VOL. LXXVIII — NO. 264 MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1957 TEN CENTS

PRESIDENT SENDS FEDERAL TROOPS TO HIGH SCHOOL

Governor Defies Supreme Court Desegregation Order

By HARRISON L. WALKER
Special to The Gazette

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 23— President Eisenhower, acting under authority vested in him by the Constitution, ordered federal troops here yesterday to enforce the Supreme Court's historic desegregation decision and to protect Negro students attempting to enroll at Central High School.

The 101st Airborne Division was called out after Governor Orval Faubus, defying the highest court in the land, ordered the Arkansas National Guard to block the school and prevent the students from entering.

Federal soldiers moved in during the morning hours and took control of the area. By mid-morning, under military escort, nine Negro students were admitted to the school building amid a storm of abuse from a hostile mob.

(Continued on Page 6)

Soviet Fires New Rocket Into Space

MOSCOW, Sept. 23—The Soviet Union announced today it has successfully tested a new intercontinental rocket capable of carrying a hydrogen bomb to any point in the world.

The rocket, fired from a base in the northern area, traveled more than 5,000 miles, the announcement, a statement broadcast over radio.

(See Page 7)

Steel Industry Ends Strike; Pacts Signed

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 23— A three-month strike in the steel industry came to an end today as U.S. Steel and other major companies signed new agreements with the United Steelworkers of America.

The settlement raises wages and provides improvements in working conditions.

(See Page 12)

★★★ INSIDE TODAY ★★★

EISENHOWER TALKS TO NATION

President Eisenhower explains troop movements in televised address.

— Page 2

WEATHER

Cloudy with scattered showers today and Tuesday. High near 70. Low tonight 56.

Details on Page 18

9 Negro Students Enter Little Rock High School

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 23— Nine Negro students entered Central High School this morning under heavy guard of federal troops.

The students, who had been denied entry last week, walked silently up the steps of the school while a jeering crowd looked on.

Chaines were dismissed early as a precaution.

(See Pages 3 and 4)

Labor Leaders Plan Unity Conference

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23— Labor's top leaders will meet next month in an effort to unite the AFL and CIO.

The meeting, the first joint session in four years, aims at ending jurisdictional disputes and strengthening the labor movement.

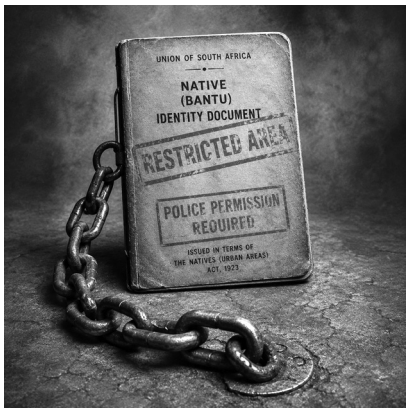
(See Page 10)

Identify the specific city and state where the high school desegregation crisis shown in this newspaper headline took place.

Ans :

Little Rock, Arkansas.

118. Review the visual representation shown here.


UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
NATIVE (BANTU) IDENTITY DOCUMENT
RESTRICTED AREA
POLICE PERMISSION REQUIRED
ISSUED IN TERMS OF THE NATIVES (URBAN AREAS) ACT, 1923

Identify the strict laws represented by this document that forced Black South Africans to stay in scheduled townships and restricted their movement.

Ans :

Pass laws.

119. Observe the formal institutional photograph below.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

110. "By the early 1980s, the fierce activism of the preceding decades began to fragment, but its institutional legacy endured. The movement successfully established crucial community services and secured socio-cultural gains, fundamentally altering how women perceived themselves and their place in the world."
Mention any one specific community service founded by the activists during this movement that continued to be significant.

Ans :

Rape crisis centres (or women's shelters, or health clinics)

111. Carefully examine the photograph provided below.

Identify the prominent leader depicted in this image who was arrested for occupying this specific seat, triggering a mass boycott.

Ans :

Rosa Parks.

112. Read the front page of the newspaper shown below and answer the question.

The Daily Herald

PRICE 3d.

FRIDAY, 22 MARCH, 1960.

POLICE FIRE ON UNARMED CROWD: 67 KILLED IN TOWNSHIP

Massacre follows massive protest against strict identity card laws

ANGRY AFRICANS DEMAND JUSTICE

GOVERNMENT DEFENDS POLICE ACTION

STATE OF EMERGENCY IN VEREENIGING

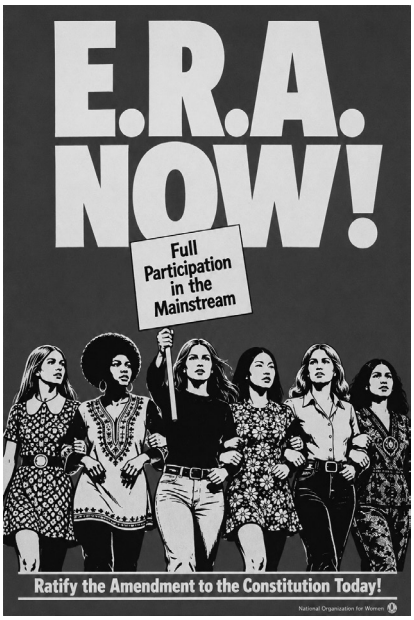
WORLD LEADERS EXPRESS SHOCK

Identify the specific event reported in this newspaper headline that became a crucial turning point in the anti-apartheid movement.

Ans :

The Sharpeville massacre.

113. Observe the political artwork presented below.


E.R.A. NOW!
Full Participation in the Mainstream
Ratify the Amendment to the Constitution Today!
National Organization for Women

Which specific proposed constitutional amendment is this poster campaigning to get ratified?

Ans :

The Equal Rights Amendment.

114. Analyze the symbolic graphic shown below.

Based on the visual elements of equal

NODIA

Ans :

Albert Luthuli

82. The brutal mass killing by police in 1960 at _____, an African township near Johannesburg, became a major turning point in the anti-apartheid movement.

Ans :

Sharpeville

83. After a brutal massacre of innocent protesters, Nelson Mandela decided to follow a militant path and formed an armed group known as _____ to sabotage government laws and policies.

Ans :

MK

84. In the domain of sports, the International Olympic Committee passed a ruling suspending South Africa from the 1964 _____ Olympics.

Ans :

Tokyo

85. In September 1987, the USA Congress unanimously voted to stop bailing out loans to South Africa and banned imports of items like iron, steel, coal, textiles, and _____.

Ans :

uranium

86. The formal process of transition to black majority rule in South Africa got initiated in the spring of _____.

Ans :

1993

87. First Wave Feminism in the USA focused mainly on suffrage, gender equality, and _____ rights.

Ans :

property

88. Betty Friedan's bestselling book published in 1963 that explicitly objected to the stereotypical depiction of women in mainstream media was titled _____.

Ans :

The Feminine Mystique

89. In 1964, Mary King and Casey Hayden anonymously submitted a paper to the EEOC describing the widespread discrimination against women within the _____ organisations.

Ans :

civil rights

90. The ERA proposal was introduced in the US Congress in 1972 and passed in both houses, but unfortunately failed to get ratified because of objections from _____ states.

Ans :

three

91. A tired African-American seamstress was travelling home from work on a public bus. She firmly refused to yield her reserved seat to a white passenger, leading to her immediate arrest and sparking a city-wide transportation boycott. Identify the civil rights figure described in this scenario.

Ans :

Rosa Parks

92. Rahul, a university student, is researching a strict legal framework from 20th-century African history where citizens were classified into four distinct racial categories. This system enforced the complete residential separation of these groups through forced removals and denied the majority population any political representation. Name the official political policy Rahul is studying.

Ans :

Apartheid

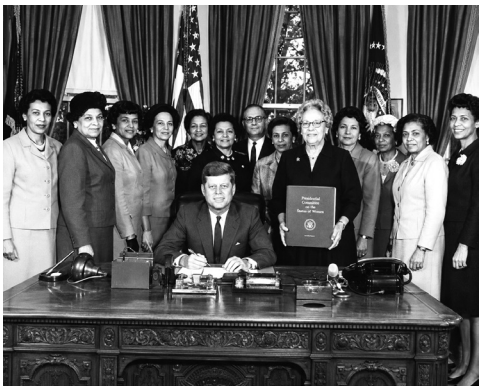
93. President Lyndon Johnson actively pushed for a major piece of domestic legislation that had been initially proposed by his predecessor. Despite facing intense opposition and a historic debate lasting 736 hours, it was signed into law, effectively banning gender and racial discrimination in public facilities and employment.
Identify the legislation being referred to.

Ans :

Civil Rights Act of 1964

94. Thousands of African workers in a township near Johannesburg were furious over a transport rate increase on their daily commute. Instead of

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon



Identify the specific commission formed by President John F. Kennedy whose members are depicted in this official photograph.

Ans :

The Presidential Commission on the Status of Women.

FOUR MARKS QUESTIONS

120. Highlight any four forms of racial discrimination faced by black people in America prior to the mass civil rights movement.

Ans :

Black Americans faced severe discrimination and systemic inequality in their daily lives across various spheres.

1. Black citizens in America were systematically prevented from exercising their democratic rights, particularly being denied the fundamental right to vote through various restrictive local measures and systemic intimidation tactics enforced primarily in the southern states.
2. African American children were forced to attend separate, segregated schools that were grossly underfunded, providing a significantly poorer quality of education compared to the well-equipped schools exclusively attended by the white children in those regions.
3. Strict segregation was enforced in almost all public spaces, meaning black people faced daily humiliation and discrimination in public facilities like restaurants, and were forced into separate seating arrangements on public transport such as buses and trains.
4. Due to systemic barriers, black people had no alternative but to perform the most unpleasant and lowest-paying jobs, while trade unions deliberately refused to allow them to join as members, further depriving them of workplace protections.

121. Analyse any four reasons provided by President Truman's committee to justify the passing of laws against racial discrimination.

Ans :

President Truman's 1946 committee provided several compelling arguments for ending racial discrimination in the USA.

1. Several politicians, guided by their moral consciences, argued that it was fundamentally unjust and ethically wrong to treat fellow human beings in such an unfair manner, stressing the need for moral leadership in domestic policies.
2. The committee highlighted that systematically excluding black citizens from top professional jobs and opportunities was a massive waste of national talent, expertise, and economic potential that could otherwise significantly benefit the growing American economy.
3. The USA could not legitimately claim to be a genuine democracy while ten percent of its population was denied voting rights, a hypocrisy that gave the USSR a propaganda advantage to condemn America as a consistent oppressor.
4. With nationalism growing rapidly in newly independent Asian and African nations, continued unfair treatment of American blacks risked alienating these new states, potentially pushing them towards communism and turning them against the United States globally.

122. State any four legislative changes introduced by the USA government and Supreme Court in the 1950s and 1960 to address racial inequality.

Ans :

The American government and judiciary initiated several crucial legal changes to combat institutionalised racial inequality.

1. In a landmark 1954 decision, maintaining separate schools for black and white students was officially declared illegal by the Supreme Court, mandating that educational

NODIA

52. Which US President had to send federal troops to escort black children into high schools in Little Rock, Arkansas in 1957?

Ans :

President Eisenhower

53. In which US government department was a Civil Rights Division created in 1957?

Ans :

Department of Justice

54. Name the specific US legislative act passed in 1968 that made it illegal to discriminate while selling property or letting accommodation.

Ans :

Civil Rights Act (1968)

55. Name the historic 1963 campaign where Martin Luther King Jr. delivered his famous "I have a dream" speech.

Ans :

Washington March

56. Name the violent militant organisation formed by blacks in America who broke away from the non-violent path out of impatience.

Ans :

Black Panthers

57. Which South African Prime Minister introduced the official policy of apartheid following the general election of 1948?

Ans :

Dr. Malan

58. Expand the term 'Bantus' as used in the official racial classification of inhabitants in South Africa.

Ans :

African black people

59. What was the name of the initiative organised by the ANC in 1953 to help aspiring people pass the government's high-level literacy test for voting rights?

Ans :

Bantu Education Summer Camp

60. Mention the main objective of the ANC Women's League procession to the Union Building in Pretoria in 1956.

Ans :

To present a petition to the Prime Minister against the unfair pass laws.

61. What was the immediate trigger for the massive demonstrations by black Africans in South African schools during the 1970s?

Ans :

The Transvaal authorities introduced the Afrikaans language in black African schools.

62. Which British Prime Minister had the courage to speak out openly against apartheid in Cape Town in early 1960?

Ans :

Harold Macmillan

63. Why did the 1962 UN call for member states to impose a trade boycott against South Africa prove useless?

Ans :

Because countries like America, Britain, France, West Germany, and Italy continued to trade with South Africa.

64. State one specific political reform introduced by P.W. Botha regarding the parliamentary structure of South Africa.

Ans :

He introduced a new constitution setting up two new houses of parliament for the coloureds and the Asians.

65. What was the purpose of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission created by Nelson Mandela?

Ans :

To investigate human rights abuses during the apartheid years.

66. Which French writer coined the notion of women being perceived as the 'other' in a patriarchal society?

Ans :

Simone de Beauvoir

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

segregation in public facilities and workplace employment, which set the foundation for future legislative successes.

President Lyndon Johnson:

1. Johnson successfully pushed forward and signed the historic Voting Rights Act of 1965, a monumental piece of legislation specifically designed to ensure that black citizens could freely exercise their democratic right to vote without intimidation.
2. He further expanded equality by introducing the Civil Rights Act of 1968, which officially made it illegal to practice racial discrimination when selling properties or letting out housing accommodations to minority citizens.

126. Discuss any four significant achievements of the non-violent civil rights campaigns guided by Dr. Martin Luther King.

Ans :

Dr. Martin Luther King's non-violent strategies led to several monumental victories for the civil rights movement.

1. The incredibly successful 1956 Bus Boycott in Montgomery completely ended racial segregation on city buses, a monumental victory that subsequently inspired the desegregation of public transportation systems in practically every major city across the American South.
2. The strategic non-violent sit-ins organised throughout 1960 successfully led to the complete desegregation of lunch counters and restaurants in more than one hundred and fifty different American cities within just a single year.
3. The courageous 'Freedom Rides' campaign initiated in 1961 successfully challenged and ultimately put a definitive end to the discriminatory practices of racial segregation on all inter-state travel buses and terminal facilities across the country.
4. His peaceful disobedience campaigns culminated in the historic 1963 Washington March, where his highly inspiring leadership provided the movement with strong moral direction, ultimately helping secure equal rights and opportunities with minimal loss of life.

127. Enumerate any four core features of the Apartheid policy implemented by the National Party in South Africa.

Ans :

The Apartheid system was structurally designed to enforce absolute racial segregation and maintain white supremacy in South Africa.

1. A foundational feature was the strict geographical separation of races, forcing black populations to live in specially designated rural reserves, while urban black workers were restricted to separate townships built at considerable distances from white neighborhoods.
2. The policy enforced total segregation in all public amenities, mandating completely separate buses, trains, hospitals, park benches, beaches, and schools for blacks, ensuring they received vastly inferior quality services compared to the white population.
3. Every individual was rigidly classified along racial lines and issued an identity card, while black citizens were subjected to brutal 'pass laws' that heavily restricted their movement and punished them for entering white areas without permission.
4. To strictly preserve the ideological purity of the white master race, the Apartheid government passed severe laws that completely prohibited any marriage or sexual relations between white individuals and members of any non-white racial groups.

128. State any four demands included in the Freedom Charter announced at Kliptown near Johannesburg in 1955.

Ans :

The Freedom Charter outlined a comprehensive democratic vision for a post-apartheid South African society.

1. The Charter fundamentally demanded absolute equality before the law for every single citizen, ensuring that the viciously discriminatory apartheid legal system would be completely dismantled and replaced by fair, unbiased judicial practices for all races.
2. It strongly advocated for the restoration of basic democratic liberties, explicitly demanding the fundamental freedom of assembly, unrestricted movement across the country, freedom of speech, freedom of

NODIA

4. Driven by this supremacy, the government implemented policies of complete physical separation at all societal levels, ensuring blacks were forced into special reserves and entirely separate townships built at massive, inconvenient distances from all white residential areas.

152. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"In the domain of sports, the International Olympic Committee passed a ruling suspending South Africa from the 1964 Tokyo Olympics."
Examine four domains (including sports and academics) where South Africa faced mounting external boycotts and international condemnation.

Ans :

The global community utilized various institutional platforms to heavily isolate and pressure the South African Apartheid regime.

1. In the highly visible domain of international sports, the International Olympic Committee took a massive stand against racism by officially passing a strict ruling that suspended South Africa from participating entirely in the 1964 Tokyo Olympics.
2. Within the global education sphere, the anti-apartheid movement successfully initiated a massive academic boycott, featuring a powerful declaration signed by nearly five hundred university professors and lecturers protesting against apartheid and associated severe violations of academic freedom.
3. At the diplomatic level, the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity fiercely condemned apartheid, officially calling on all member states in 1962 to impose a strict, comprehensive economic trade boycott against the South African regime.
4. Within the influential Commonwealth community, intense diplomatic criticism of South Africa's racial policies reached such an overwhelming peak during the 1961 Commonwealth Conference that the South African government was ultimately forced to leave the commonwealth entirely.

153. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Our daughters grow up with the same possibilities as our sons."
Highlight four ways the feminist movement transformed institutional support and daily reality for American women to achieve this vision.

Ans :

The feminist movement successfully dismantled historical barriers, creating a profoundly different and more equal society for future generations.

1. The tireless activism of the movement successfully produced massive socio-cultural gains by legally ensuring women's equal access to higher education, allowing daughters to freely pursue the exact same advanced academic and professional opportunities as their male counterparts.
2. The movement drastically transformed everyday reality by creating unprecedented availability of vital resources to properly aid domestic violence victims, successfully founding crucial support institutions such as rape crisis centres and highly protective women's shelters across the country.
3. Feminists successfully fought for and secured widespread, legal access to birth control methods and comprehensive legal protection of women's fundamental reproductive rights, finally granting women true autonomy over their own bodies and personal medical decisions.
4. Betty Friedan made an in-depth observation that what used to be merely a radical feminist agenda had successfully become an everyday reality, as the fundamental way society looked at women's capabilities became completely different than thirty years prior.

154. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Ultimately President Eisenhower had to send federal troops to escort the black children into the high schools at Little Rock, Arkansas where the Governor had defied a Supreme Court order (1957)."
Assess four challenges and realities faced during the desegregation of American schools in the 1950s despite Supreme Court rulings.

Ans :

The legal mandate to desegregate American schools was met with fierce, deeply entrenched resistance from white authorities and citizens.

1. Despite the Supreme Court officially declaring separate schools for blacks and whites entirely illegal in 1954, the new desegregation laws imposed by the federal

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

tricameral parliament, setting up two new separate legislative houses specifically to provide limited political representation for the coloured population and the Asian community.

4. The government abolished some of the most universally hated social restrictions, formally legalizing marriages between people of different races and eventually dismantling the oppressive pass laws that had heavily restricted the movement of non-white citizens.

132. State any four major initiatives undertaken by Dr. Nelson Mandela after becoming the President of South Africa.

Ans :

As the first black President of South Africa, Nelson Mandela implemented policies aimed at healing and rebuilding the nation.

1. He strategically established the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, a crucial investigative body designed to thoroughly uncover and document the severe human rights abuses and politically motivated crimes committed by all sides during the apartheid years.
2. To address the massive economic disparities created by decades of institutionalized racism, Mandela's administration introduced comprehensive land reform policies aimed at restoring property rights and agricultural access to disenfranchised black South African communities.
3. He launched extensive national anti-poverty programmes and systematically expanded basic healthcare services for all citizens, striving to dramatically improve the daily living conditions of the millions of black South Africans who had suffered under apartheid.
4. On the international stage, he successfully elevated South Africa's global diplomatic standing by assuming the prestigious position of Secretary General of the Non-Aligned Movement from 1998 to 1999, promoting global peace and international cooperation.

133. Examine any two features each of the First Wave Feminist Movement and the Second Wave Feminist Movement in the USA.

Ans :

The two waves of feminism addressed significantly different aspects of women's rights and societal equality in America.

First Wave Feminist Movement:

1. The First Wave was primarily focused on securing fundamental political equality, dedicating its most significant efforts toward fighting for women's suffrage and legally guaranteeing the democratic right to vote in national and local elections.
2. Alongside voting rights, this early movement concentrated heavily on establishing basic legal gender equality, specifically fighting for essential property rights so that women could independently own and manage land and assets without male interference.

Second Wave Feminist Movement:

1. Emerging in the 1960s, the Second Wave dramatically expanded the feminist agenda to address highly personal and social issues, including female sexuality, family dynamics, reproductive rights, and widespread systemic inequalities present in the modern workplace.
2. This broader movement actively drew vital public attention to deeply hidden societal problems, fiercely advocating for the establishment of women's shelters, reformed divorce laws, and demanding strict legal protections against domestic violence and marital rape.

134. Analyse any four causes related to post-war societal norms that led to the emergence of the Second Wave Feminist Movement.

Ans :

Following the Second World War, shifting societal expectations created deep frustrations among American women, sparking the new feminist wave.

1. The American government actively encouraged its citizens to have large families following the Second World War. This deliberate policy was implemented because a massive number of American men had lost their lives, requiring rapid demographic recovery.
2. Having successfully discharged varied and critical industrial tasks side by side with men during the war, women felt profoundly unhappy, unfulfilled, and dissatisfied when they were abruptly forced back into

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

religion, and an entirely free and uncensored press.
3. The leaders emphatically demanded the universal right to vote for all citizens regardless of their racial classification, seeking to end the total disenfranchisement of the black population and establish a truly representative national parliament.
4. In the economic and social spheres, the Charter explicitly demanded the right to work with equal pay for equal work, alongside calls for a forty-hour working week, minimum wage guarantees, and comprehensive unemployment benefits.

129. Examine any two features each of the 1956 anti-pass campaign and the 1957 Bus Boycott in South Africa.

Ans :

These two major protests highlighted the growing internal resistance against oppressive Apartheid regulations in the 1950s.

1956 Anti-pass campaign:
1. This massive campaign was notably spearheaded by the ANC Women's League, marking a crucial moment where women actively mobilized against the government's highly unfair and deliberate policy aimed at tearing apart black families through pass restrictions.
2. During this powerful movement, thousands of brave women publicly marched in a massive, coordinated procession directly to the Union Building in Pretoria in order to formally present a protest petition to the Prime Minister.

1957 Bus Boycott:
1. The boycott was organized as a direct mass protest against an unjustifiable fare increase on the specific bus route connecting the segregated black township to the city of Johannesburg, located ten miles away.
2. Demonstrating incredible resilience and community solidarity, thousands of African workers chose to walk ten miles to work and back every single day for three continuous months until the transport authorities finally reduced the bus fares.

130. Highlight any four measures taken by international organizations and foreign nations to oppose apartheid outside South Africa before the 1980s.

Ans :

International pressure against South Africa's Apartheid regime gradually intensified through various global diplomatic and institutional actions.
1. The Anti-Apartheid Movement scored a massive diplomatic victory in 1961 when intense, unified criticism from member nations forced South Africa to officially withdraw and leave the Commonwealth entirely during the 1961 Commonwealth Conference.
2. In 1962, the United Nations and the newly formed Organization of African Unity strongly condemned the racist system and formally called upon all member states to impose a comprehensive trade boycott against the South African government.
3. The United Nations Security Council took further diplomatic action in 1963 by officially calling for a partial arms ban against South Africa, though Western powers initially resisted making this ban completely mandatory due to Cold War interests.
4. In the international sporting arena, the International Olympic Committee passed a historic ruling that formally suspended South Africa from participating in the 1964 Tokyo Olympics due to its discriminatory racial policies in athletics.

NODIA

131. Discuss any four significant reforms introduced by Prime Minister P.W. Botha in 1979 to preserve white control.

Ans :

Facing domestic unrest and international isolation, P.W. Botha introduced strategic reforms hoping to silence critics while maintaining power.
1. In a major shift regarding labor rights, the government officially allowed black workers to legally join recognized trade unions and granted them the fundamental right to participate in organized strikes to demand better workplace conditions.
2. Botha's government granted black communities a limited degree of local political autonomy by allowing them to democratically elect their own local township councils, although they remained strictly prohibited from voting in national parliamentary elections.
3. A completely new national constitution was introduced which established a

advanced academic degrees and professional qualifications previously reserved for men.
3. The relentless activism of the movement resulted in significantly increased female participation in national and local politics, empowering a new generation of women to successfully run for government offices and directly shape public policy decisions.
4. Activists successfully fought for and secured widespread access to birth control methods and vital legal protections for women's reproductive rights, completely changing how women viewed their own autonomy and fundamentally altering everyday reality for future generations.

138. State any four major provisions or guidelines established under the Equal Pay Act of 1963.

Ans :

The Equal Pay Act was a landmark piece of federal legislation designed to combat financial gender discrimination in employment.
1. The law strictly mandated that employers must establish and provide equal pay for equal work among both men and women who were employed and working together within the exact same business establishment or corporate company.
2. It explicitly required that female employees be paid equal wages as men for performing jobs that demanded an equal level of professional skill, physical or mental effort, and overall responsibility on the part of both sexes.
3. The legislation included specific operational exceptions, legally allowing pay differences only in specialized cases where a defined seniority system or a formal merit-based reward system was already fully operational within the workplace environment.
4. The Act established strict legal enforcement mechanisms, clearly stipulating that severe penalties, including hefty financial fines and potential imprisonment, could be legally imposed on any employer or person who willfully violated any of the EPA provisions.

139. Highlight any four early political and legal challenges faced by Nelson Mandela during his fight against apartheid before his imprisonment.

Ans :

During the initial years of his political career, Nelson Mandela encountered numerous severe obstacles from the Apartheid government.
1. As a highly active founder member of the ANC Youth League and later the ANC President, Mandela's aggressive focus on dismantling the deeply entrenched legacy of apartheid through fighting racism made him a constant government target.
2. Due to his relentless political organizing and anti-government campaigns, he was repeatedly harassed by state authorities, being arrested a number of times on severe charges of sedition and being put on trial by the white government.
3. Although he initially followed the strict non-violent philosophy of his respected mentor Chief Luthuli, the brutal Sharpeville massacre completely shattered his faith in peaceful protests, forcing him to make the difficult decision to abandon non-violence.
4. Realizing peaceful methods were failing against state brutality, he undertook the dangerous task of forming MK, a highly secretive militant group designed specifically to violently sabotage discriminatory government laws, policies, and vital state infrastructure.

140. An incident of harsh racial discrimination occurred when a black lady, Rosa Parks, was arrested just for sitting in a seat reserved for whites.
Trace any four developments and impacts of the mass movement that followed this incident.

Ans :

The arrest of Rosa Parks catalyzed a highly coordinated and historically significant civil rights campaign in Montgomery, Alabama.
1. The unjust arrest instantly generated massive nationwide negative publicity, deeply stirring a collective sense of profound anger and absolute frustration among the heavily oppressed black community regarding the daily humiliations of segregated public transportation.
2. In direct response, the black community unified to launch a massive protest movement, choosing the charismatic Baptist minister Dr. Martin Luther King to provide outstanding leadership for a completely non-violent and peaceful city-wide bus boycott.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

3. The relentless campaign proved to be overwhelmingly successful, ultimately forcing the complete abolition of the deeply humiliating segregated seating arrangements that had long existed on all municipal buses operating throughout the city of Montgomery.
4. The undeniable success of this protest brilliantly demonstrated the massive strength of non-violent resistance and combined willpower, bringing an unprecedented sense of immense dignity, pride, and renewed confidence to black populations across the entire American nation.

141. In the early 1960s, a deep sense of frustration grew among some African Americans regarding the slow pace of integration.
Examine any four aspects of the militant shift in the Civil Rights Movement during this period.

Ans :

Frustrated by slow progress, factions of the civil rights movement embraced more aggressive and militant ideologies.

1. Many younger black activists became deeply impatient with the extremely slow pace of legislative progress and the severely negligible changes actually being brought about to establish true equality in daily American society through peaceful means.
2. Completely losing faith in Dr. King's methodology, these deeply frustrated individuals purposefully broke away from the traditional non-violent path, choosing instead to formally establish highly militant organizations such as the radical Black Panther Party.
3. These newly formed militant groups actively embraced aggressive tactics, deliberately utilizing the exact same violent methods—including widespread arson, severe beatings, and targeted murders—that white supremacist groups like the Ku Klux Klan had used against them.
4. This volatile ideological shift directly contributed to massive social unrest across the country, tragically culminating in highly destructive and deadly race riots occurring in New York in 1964 and severely devastating Los Angeles in 1965.

142. The brutal massacre at Sharpeville in 1960 was an important turning point in the anti-apartheid movement.
Discuss any four consequences and reactions that emerged immediately following this tragic event.

Ans :

The horrific killings at Sharpeville drastically altered the trajectory of the struggle against Apartheid in South Africa.

1. Following the merciless police firing that killed sixty-seven innocent people, the panicked Apartheid government immediately launched a massive nationwide crackdown, brutally arresting over fifteen thousand Africans and officially banning the African National Congress entirely.
2. The sheer brutality of the unprovoked massacre fundamentally changed the opposition's philosophy, convincing a significant number of prominent black leaders that peaceful protests were useless and that state violence must now only be met with violence.
3. This ideological shift rapidly triggered a sudden spate of targeted bomb attacks across the country, as newly formed militant wings attempted to actively sabotage government infrastructure in direct retaliation for the slaughter of innocent protesters.
4. The government authority reacted with extreme swiftness and ruthless efficiency to this new militant threat, successfully tracking down and arresting the vast majority of black nationalist leaders, including Nelson Mandela, severely crippling the movement's leadership.

143. The anti-apartheid movement gathered steam after F.W. de Klerk assumed the Presidential office in 1989.
Enumerate any four crucial steps taken during his tenure to transition South Africa towards a black majority rule.

Ans :

Realizing the unsustainability of the racist regime, President de Klerk initiated a series of ground breaking transitional reforms.

1. Facing immense internal and international pressure, de Klerk firmly decided that the oppressive system of apartheid must be wiped off completely from the country,

NODIA

publicly accepting that a black majority rule must eventually become reality.
2. In a deeply historic and symbolic move in 1990, he officially ordered the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela from prison after twenty-seven years, whilst simultaneously making the previously banned African National Congress a completely legal organization.
3. The government officially dropped the vast majority of the remaining discriminatory apartheid laws and actively initiated complex political talks with the ANC in 1991 to collaboratively draft a completely new, democratic national constitution for all.
4. Through intense and highly successful negotiations, the transition process culminated in the historic spring of 1993, paving the way for South Africa's first truly democratic general election where the ANC won almost two-thirds of the votes.

144. Before the Second-Wave Feminism, significant groundwork was laid by prominent literary voices questioning patriarchal society.
State any four arguments presented by Simone de Beauvoir and Betty Friedan in their respective books to challenge male dominance.

Ans :

The writings of de Beauvoir and Friedan provided the crucial intellectual foundation for the emerging feminist movement.
1. In 'The Second Sex', Simone de Beauvoir powerfully argued that women were unfairly perceived merely as the 'other' in a deeply patriarchal society that was entirely male-centred and completely controlled by male-dominated legal structures.
2. De Beauvoir heavily criticized the widespread societal depiction that viewed women's absolute only capability in life as successfully running a home, entirely ignoring their vast intellectual capacity and potential for participation in broader public spheres.
3. In 'The Feminine Mystique', Betty Friedan explicitly objected to the highly stereotypical and restrictive depiction of women constantly perpetuated by mainstream American media, which constantly glorified the singular role of the ideal housewife and mother.
4. Friedan clearly pointed out that despite fulfilling these idealized domestic roles, the majority of American women suffered from profound incompleteness, arguing that relegating women strictly to house corners was a sheer waste of massive untapped talent.

145. During the Civil Rights Movement, women found themselves relegated to menial tasks rather than leadership roles.
Analyse any four developments that led female activists to push for their own rights within civil rights organizations.

Ans :

The marginalization of women within the civil rights struggle inadvertently sparked their own powerful demand for gender equality.
1. Female activists became deeply disillusioned when they discovered they were routinely asked merely to attend protest marches as followers rather than being allowed to actively plan or strategically lead these massive civil rights demonstrations themselves.
2. Women in the movement were consistently sidelined into traditional domestic roles, being ordered to prepare food for the activists and distribute campaign literature rather than being permitted to conduct important meetings or write the organizational literature.
3. In 1964, activists Mary King and Casey Hayden anonymously submitted a ground breaking paper to the civil rights commission, explicitly describing and heavily criticizing the widespread, deeply entrenched gender discrimination actively occurring within various civil rights organizations.
4. As these women felt increasingly thwarted in their desperate attempts to get basic justice and enforce Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, they resolutely decided to dedicate themselves entirely to the distinct quest for feminist rights.

146. The Equal Rights Movement (ERM) was directed towards a proposed amendment to the USA constitution designed to guarantee equal rights for women.
Trace any four stages in the campaign for the Equal Rights Amendment during the 1970s.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

restrictive traditional domestic roles post-war.
3. Society strictly dictated that women be relegated exclusively to the monotonous tasks of running homes and providing baby care, a marginalized societal position that the prominent French writer Simone de Beauvoir accurately termed as the 'other'.
4. Many highly capable American women felt deeply humiliated, systematically oppressed, and intellectually dominated by the patriarchal authority of men, both within their private family homes and in the broader public and professional outside world.

135. Highlight any four forms of discrimination faced by American women at the workplace prior to the feminist movement.

Ans :

Before the legislative reforms of the 1960s, American women faced severe and systemic bias in professional environments.
1. At the workplace, women were consistently denied equal treatment and financial fairness, receiving significantly lower wages than their male counterparts even when they were performing exactly the same job with the same level of efficiency.
2. Female employees completely lacked basic job security and were frequently sacked by their employers without hesitation, especially if they became pregnant, as companies refused to accommodate maternity needs or provide any form of maternal leave.
3. Employers openly displayed a strong bias against hiring female employees, justifying their discriminatory hiring practices by baselessly claiming that male employees were inherently easier to manage and deal with than their female professional counterparts.
4. Highly capable women were routinely bypassed for promotions, with lower-grade, menial tasks being constantly delegated to female employees, despite the proven fact that these women were often far more qualified than the male employees assigned higher tasks.

136. Discuss any four key findings and impacts of the Presidential Commission on the Status of Women appointed by John F. Kennedy.

NODIA

Ans :

The Presidential Commission, chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt, fundamentally altered the landscape of women's rights in the United States.
1. The Commission's ground breaking 1963 report meticulously documented a massive national pattern of systemic employment discrimination, exposing widespread unequal pay practices and highlighting the severe legal inequalities holding back working women across the entire country.
2. The findings successfully prompted the creation of a high-level federal agency named the Inter-Departmental Committee on Status of Women, which subsequently inspired the rapid formation of smaller, dedicated state-level chapters all across the United States.
3. The Commission's undeniable evidence provided President Kennedy with the political leverage necessary to usher in historical legislative changes, culminating directly in the successful passage and implementation of the highly significant Equal Pay Act of 1963.
4. By clearly identifying the drastic lack of meagre support services available for working mothers, the Commission's work firmly established the foundation for ending gender discrimination in federal workplaces and heavily influenced the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

137. Enumerate any four socio-cultural gains achieved as a result of the Second Wave Feminist Movement in America.

Ans :

The Second Wave Feminist Movement fundamentally transformed American society, securing lasting institutional and cultural victories for women.
1. The movement successfully established crucial, long-lasting support infrastructure for vulnerable women, leading directly to the widespread creation and funding of vital rape crisis centres, women's protective shelters, and dedicated female health clinics across the country.
2. Feminists achieved massive socio-cultural victories by securing women's equal legal access to higher education, completely breaking down historical institutional barriers and allowing women to pursue

149. Following the general election of 1948, the new legislation systematically classified the inhabitants of South Africa.
Explain any four ways in which this classification dictated the daily lives and residential rights of the non-white population.

Ans :

The rigid racial classification system fundamentally destroyed the freedom and basic human rights of non-white South Africans.

1. The government introduced strict legislation that legally classified the entire population of South Africa into four highly distinct racial groups: the blacks, the whites, the coloureds of mixed race, and the Asians residing in the country.
2. Based entirely on these strict classifications, all national residential areas were totally segregated, resulting in millions of non-white citizens suffering through forced removals from their ancestral homes to strictly designated, heavily policed residential quarters.
3. Black citizens were completely stripped of their basic freedom of movement, being forced by law to carry strict identity cards and passbooks that dictated exactly where they were legally allowed to travel or seek employment.
4. The classification systematically stripped black Africans of any meaningful political voice, ensuring they completely lost all their fundamental political rights, while their historical representation in the national parliament was entirely and permanently abolished by the state.

150. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Let us not seek to satisfy our thirst for freedom by drinking from the cup of bitterness and hatred."
Explain four ideals and approaches that shaped Dr. Martin Luther King's leadership of the Civil Rights Movement.

Ans :

Dr. King's leadership was firmly anchored in powerful moral principles and highly disciplined strategic approaches to achieving racial equality.

1. King constantly emphasized how critically important it was that the massive Black Civil Rights Movement did not ever sink to the degrading, violent levels of racial discrimination utilized by their white oppressors during the lengthy struggle.
2. His entire strategic plan of movement was deeply based on the unshakeable ideals of strict non-violent resistance to absolutely all forms of racial injustice, demanding complete peaceful discipline from all his millions of dedicated civil rights followers.
3. He firmly maintained his commitment to peace even when this bold approach meant personally going to jail, demonstrating profound courage by taking bold but strictly non-violent steps to completely end the deep moral degradation of American society.
4. He focused entirely on dismantling the terrible legacies of slavery and segregation—such as inferior schools and slums—by providing the movement with an inspiring moral fibre and incredibly strong authoritarian guidance to ensure a successful, peaceful conclusion.

151. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The policy of apartheid which was introduced by the Prime Minister Dr. Malan had its roots in the belief in the ideal of racial purity and supremacy of the whites."
Analyse four ways in which this ideology of white supremacy shaped the extreme policies of the Afrikaner Nationalist Party.

Ans :

The National Party translated their deeply racist ideology into a comprehensive legal framework designed to absolutely crush non-white populations.

1. The extreme Afrikaner Nationalist Party boldly claimed that the whites were the ultimate master race, promoting the deeply offensive ideological stance that all non-whites were fundamentally inferior beings who did not deserve equal human rights.
2. During the 1948 election, the Nationalists aggressively promised the white electorate that they would officially rescue the white population from the perceived 'black menace', securing votes entirely through fear mongering and blatant racial hatred.
3. To strictly preserve the so-called racial purity of the whites and continue white supremacy, the government passed severe laws that absolutely prohibited any marriage or sexual relations between white citizens and members of any non-white races.

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

Ans :

The campaign for the Equal Rights Amendment was a prolonged and highly contested political battle throughout the 1970s.

1. The determined campaign officially gained major national momentum in 1970 when members of NOW aggressively picketed directly before the United States Senate, loudly demanding a formal congressional hearing regarding the stalled Equal Rights Amendment proposal.
2. Following intense nationwide feminist lobbying and massive public pressure, the ERA proposal was formally and successfully introduced into the United States Congress in 1972 for official debate and subsequent legislative voting by the elected representatives.
3. The proposed amendment achieved a massive initial political victory when it was successfully passed by overwhelming majorities in both the houses of Congress, moving the legislation forward to the critical state-level ratification phase of the process.
4. Despite relentless efforts by feminist organizations working continuously at both federal and state levels, the ERA unfortunately failed to get fully ratified within the deadline because of stubborn political objection and conservative resistance from three required states.

147. The National Organization for Women (NOW) became the largest organization of feminist grass root activists in the late 1960s.
Highlight any four strategies and campaigns adopted by NOW to demand the elimination of discrimination.

Ans :

NOW utilized diverse and highly public methods to challenge deeply ingrained sexism in American society and workplaces.

1. The massive organization strategically adopted a highly effective multi-strategy approach to firmly establish women's rights, actively starting its public role by widely promoting modern feminist ideals across the nation through grass roots educational campaigns and literature.
2. NOW relentlessly demanded the total elimination of discriminatory policies in the national workforce and social security systems, pushing the government to take immediate action to bring women into full, equal participation within mainstream American society.
3. To maximize visibility and public pressure, the organization strongly encouraged all its thousands of dedicated members to step out of their homes and participate actively in massive, highly publicized protest marches across various major American cities.
4. They aggressively targeted sexist media representations by organizing a highly famous public protest against the demeaning Miss America Beauty Contest in 1968, while simultaneously protesting against the continued publication of exclusive, stereotype-reinforcing women's magazines.

148. In the mid-1950s, the ANC decided to educate people to bring them up the literacy gradient set by the government.
Discuss any four aspects of the Bantu Education Summer Camp and the government's harsh reaction to it.

Ans :

The ANC's educational initiative was a strategic attempt to empower black citizens against intentionally restrictive voting laws.

1. The deeply racist Apartheid government deliberately set an exceptionally high-level literacy test specifically designed to prevent aspiring black people from ever being able to successfully register and qualify for their fundamental democratic voting rights.
2. In direct response to this blatant voter suppression, the ANC proactively organized the Bantu Education Summer Camp in 1953, creating a dedicated space specifically designed to help heavily disadvantaged black people finally get properly literate.
3. The white government viewed this empowering educational initiative as a massive political threat, resulting in three dedicated campaign volunteers connected with the literacy project being brutally kidnapped and tragically found dead shortly after their disappearance.
4. Following these brutal murders, the oppressive government immediately took severe legal sanctions against the organizers, officially banning the entire initiative so that the crucial educational project could not take place or empower the black population.

NODIA

government were unfortunately not strictly followed by the deeply prejudiced southern white populations.
2. Several defiant Southern States blatantly refused to carry out the highest court's school desegregation order, with state officials like the Governor of Arkansas actively utilizing state power to illegally block black children from entering white high schools.
3. The intense, violent hostility from the white resistant groups meant that forcing schools to desegregate required extreme federal intervention, forcing President Eisenhower to deploy armed federal troops just to safely escort nine black children into their classrooms.
4. Even after this highly publicized symbolic victory at Little Rock, southern whites stubbornly continued to dishonour the federal law, resulting in a dismal reality where by 1961, only twenty-five percent of southern educational institutions were actually desegregated.

155. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"He realized the situation and decided that apartheid would be wiped off completely from the country and that black majority rule must come eventually."
Discuss four steps in the political process and negotiations that culminated in the end of apartheid under de Klerk and Mandela.

Ans :

The transition to a democratic South Africa required immense political courage, intense negotiations, and historic compromises from both leaders.
1. Despite facing incredibly strong and highly bitter opposition from the conservative right-wing section of white society, President de Klerk bravely and gradually moved the deeply divided country towards the inevitable reality of a black majority rule.
2. In a monumental gesture of goodwill, the government officially legalized the African National Congress and released Nelson Mandela in 1990, paving the way for the government to initiate complex political talks with the ANC in 1991.
3. Through these intense negotiations, the two formerly hostile sides successfully worked out a completely new, highly democratic national constitution which would officially allow the black population to finally exercise their full political rights and democratic freedoms.
4. After highly successful discussions, the process culminated in a peaceful general election in 1993 where the ANC won massively, allowing South Africa to successfully form a coalition government and peacefully overthrow long years of oppression without civil war.

156. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"She pointed out that by relegating woman to house corners, it was a sheer waste of mass talent and untapped potentials."
Explain four societal expectations and workplace realities that restricted women to domesticity and suppressed their potential post-WWII.

Ans :

Following the Second World War, American society aggressively forced women back into highly restrictive traditional roles, severely stifling their capabilities.
1. The post-war American society was heavily dominated by male members who completely controlled family dynamics, expecting women to simply and unquestioningly follow the strict dictates of the men rather than pursuing any independent personal or professional aspirations.
2. Women were systematically relegated entirely to the unpaid, repetitive tasks of running homes and providing constant baby care, entirely stripping them of the diverse, critical industrial tasks they had successfully discharged side by side with men during wartime.
3. In the professional workplace, women were absolutely not treated as equally as their male counterparts, frequently receiving significantly lower wages and facing constant disrespect even when they were performing exactly the same high-level tasks as the men.
4. Highly talented women were routinely subjected to severe professional humiliation, as employers deliberately delegated only lower-grade, menial tasks to female employees, completely ignoring the fact that these women were often more than qualified for higher-level managerial assignments.

NODIA

157. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"In September 1987, USA Congress unanimously voted agreeing to stop bailing out loans to South

Africa, to cut air links and to ban imports..."
Highlight four aspects of mounting international economic pressure on South Africa in the late 1980s that crippled the Apartheid regime.

Ans :

By the late 1980s, the global community unleashed devastating economic sanctions that systematically destroyed the South African government's financial stability.

1. International pressure reached unprecedented levels when the entire Commonwealth, with the sole exception of Britain, firmly agreed in August 1986 that there would absolutely be no further financial loans provided to the deeply racist South African government.
2. The Commonwealth nations implemented a severe, coordinated economic embargo, strictly prohibiting the lucrative sale of oil, highly advanced computer equipment, and sensitive nuclear goods to South Africa, severely crippling the nation's technological and industrial infrastructure development.
3. These nations aggressively severed all cultural and scientific contacts with the regime, ensuring that South Africa was completely isolated from global intellectual, cultural, and technological advancements, heavily demoralizing the white minority population that relied on global connections.
4. The USA Congress dealt a massive economic blow by unanimously voting to completely ban highly profitable imports of South African iron, steel, coal, textiles, and uranium, while simultaneously cutting off all direct commercial air links to the country.

158. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"In 1964, two women — Mary King and Casey Hayden — anonymously submitted a paper to the commission describing the widespread discrimination against women within the various civil rights organization."
Discuss four reasons why female activists felt thwarted and discriminated against within the very organizations fighting for civil rights.

Ans :

While fighting for racial equality, female civil rights activists ironically encountered deep-seated sexism within their own progressive protest organizations.

1. Female activists quickly discovered that male civil rights leaders constantly expected them merely to attend the massive protest marches as silent followers, rather than ever allowing them to actively participate in the strategic planning of these demonstrations.
2. Instead of being given meaningful political responsibilities, highly educated women were constantly asked to perform menial domestic chores, such as preparing food for the male activists rather than being trusted to conduct important organizational strategy meetings.
3. Women were continuously sidelined into highly subordinate administrative roles, being ordered merely to physically distribute the civil rights campaign literature on the streets rather than being permitted to actually write or shape the movement's core ideological literature.
4. They gradually realized that despite the movement's stated goals of universal equality, they were being actively thwarted by male leadership in their desperate attempts to get basic justice and enforce Title VII of the Civil Rights Act for themselves.

159. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"...created an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) with the power to file lawsuits on behalf of aggrieved employees."
State four major provisions and structural impacts of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 regarding employment and public segregation.

Ans :

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was a monumental legislative achievement that fundamentally dismantled institutional segregation and protected minority workers.

1. The historic act officially ended the humiliating practice of racial segregation in all public places, legally mandating that black Americans must have completely equal access to public facilities such as hotels, restaurants, and retail stores across the country.
2. It contained incredibly strong provisions that completely banned all forms of employment discrimination, making it strictly illegal for any employer to deny jobs on the arbitrary basis of race, colour, religion, sex, or a person's national origin.
3. The legislation explicitly barred gender and racial discrimination by powerful trade unions, finally ensuring that minority

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

BETTER THAN BOOK IN THE MARKET

Why students are choosing this book 👉

School teachers already use this content to set papers.

Still not sure?

- 👉 Match this PDF with your question papers
- 👉 See the similarity yourself

Why does this happen?

- ✓ Teachers have its PDF & Word files
- ✓ Easy access
- ✓ Direct copy-paste questions
- ✓ Same pattern followed

Don't miss out—get the advantage today!

workers and women could freely join these essential organizations and receive the exact same labor protections as white male industrial workers.

4. It structurally empowered the newly created Equal Employment Opportunity Commission by granting it the massive federal power to officially file devastating legal lawsuits directly on behalf of deeply aggrieved employees who had suffered from illegal workplace discrimination.

160. Read the extract given below carefully.
"Some blacks being very impatient broke away from non-violent path and began to form violent militant organisations such as the 'Black Panthers' and the 'Black Power Movement'. They used the same methods against the whites as the Ku Klux Klan had used for years—arson, beating and murders. In 1964, there were race riots in New York and in 1965, the most severe race riots in American history took place in Los Angeles."
Analyse the reasons for the rise of militant civil rights factions and the violent consequences of this departure from non-violent philosophy.

Ans :

The militant shift within the civil rights struggle was born out of deep frustration and led to unprecedented urban devastation.

1. Despite the various legislative programmes adopted to campaign for equal rights, a massive number of black Americans grew incredibly impatient because the actual, tangible progress in achieving true social equality remained agonizingly slow and practically invisible in daily life.
2. Completely losing their faith in the peaceful disobedience methods championed by Dr. King, these deeply frustrated individuals purposefully broke away from the non-violent path to form highly militant, aggressive organizations like the radical Black Panther Party.
3. Seeking immediate retaliation against systemic oppression, these militant factions deliberately embraced extreme violence, adopting the exact same brutal methods—including widespread arson, severe beatings, and targeted murders—that white supremacist groups like the KKK had inflicted upon them.
4. This massive ideological shift towards aggression directly fueled catastrophic urban unrest, tragically resulting in highly destructive race riots exploding in New York in 1964, followed by the most incredibly severe, devastating riots in Los Angeles history in 1965.

161. Read the extract given below carefully.
"ANC Women's league was formed and women got associated with the apartheid movement. Their most noteworthy activity was the anti-pass campaign of 1956. Women were not allowed any 'pass' like black men and had to stay at home. This was a very unfair policy planned deliberately to keep the black family separated. During the movement women came out and marched in a procession to Union Building in Pretoria..."
Examine the oppressive nature of the pass laws and the specific protests organized by black South Africans to defy them.

Ans :

The pass laws were a cornerstone of Apartheid oppression, triggering massive, highly coordinated resistance from various segments of black society.

1. The pass laws were a deeply unfair, cruel policy planned deliberately by the white government to brutally keep the black family permanently separated, forcing black women to remain confined at home while men worked in distant, heavily segregated urban townships.
2. In a magnificent display of extreme courage, the ANC Women's League organized the massive 1956 anti-pass campaign, where thousands of brave women boldly came out and marched in a massive procession directly to the Union Building in Pretoria.
3. Beyond the women's march, anti-pass resistance culminated tragically in 1960 when a huge, peaceful mass demonstration took place against these deeply hated pass laws at Sharpeville, an African township located near Johannesburg, drawing thousands of frustrated, protesting citizens.
4. The Sharpeville anti-pass protest ended in absolute tragedy when ruthless government police forces mercilessly fired upon the innocent, unarmed people, brutally killing sixty-seven Africans and intentionally wounding many more, which completely

NODIA

altered the peaceful nature of the apartheid struggle.

162. Read the extract given below carefully.
"President John F Kennedy was quite impressed with the feminist view presented by 'Mother of the Movement' Betty Friedan. He appointed Eleanor Roosevelt as the Chairman of the Presidential Commission on the Status of Women. The Commission was supposed to investigate, study and prepare a report on women's status in America and gender equality. The report of the Commission, issued in 1963, documented a national pattern of employment discrimination..."
Evaluate the comprehensive impact of the Presidential Commission on highlighting employment discrimination and shaping subsequent equal rights legislation.

Ans :

The Presidential Commission provided the undeniable empirical evidence required to finally launch federal legislative action against widespread gender inequality.

1. The Commission's highly anticipated 1963 report meticulously documented a massive, undeniable national pattern of severe employment discrimination, officially exposing the incredibly unequal pay structures and the widespread, deeply entrenched legal inequality that working American women constantly faced daily.
2. By officially highlighting the shockingly meagre support services available for working women, the Commission directly triggered the immediate creation of a high-level federal agency called the Inter-Departmental Committee on Status of Women to monitor ongoing federal gender issues.
3. The incredibly strong findings of this commission provided President Kennedy with the massive political ammunition needed to successfully usher in historical changes, directly resulting in the swift legislative passage of the highly significant Equal Pay Act of 1963.
4. The Commission's ground breaking work firmly marked the official end of accepted gender discrimination within the federal workplace and directly ensured that crucial protections for women were eventually included within the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964.

163. Read the extract given below carefully.
"The founder members were aggrieved at the failure of Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) to enforce Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, 1964. The largest organization of feminist grass root activists at that time, the NOW directed its attention to multiple issues and adopted multi-strategy approach to women's rights. It started playing its role by promoting feminist ideals and by demanding elimination of discrimination policy in work force and social security."
Discuss the specific grievances regarding the EEOC and the multi-layered approach adopted by NOW to bring women into mainstream society.

Ans :

NOW was formed out of deep frustration with federal inaction and utilized highly aggressive strategies to demand absolute gender equality.

1. The twenty-eight founder members, including Betty Friedan, were deeply aggrieved and incredibly frustrated at the total failure of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to actually enforce Title VII of the Civil Rights Act and legally protect female workers.
2. To combat this massive federal failure, NOW strategically adopted a highly effective multi-strategy approach to women's rights, directing its massive organizational attention toward fundamentally eliminating deeply sexist discrimination policies heavily present in the national workforce and social security systems.
3. The organization actively encouraged all its members to fiercely demand immediate government action to bring women into full, equal participation within the main stream of American society, urging them to boldly participate actively in all public protest marches.
4. NOW aggressively targeted deeply sexist societal norms and highly degrading media representations, organizing a highly famous public protest against the demeaning Miss America Beauty Contest in 1968 and continuously protesting against the publication of exclusive, stereotype-reinforcing women's magazines.

164. Read the extract given below carefully.
"South Africa was hit by recession in the

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

late 1970s. Whites began to emigrate in large numbers, while the black population went on increasing. Apart from South Africa turning into a black majority state, the USA, which was treating its own black people better during the 1970s, began to criticise the South Africa's racist policy. In this unfavourable scenario, P.W. Botha became the Prime Minister in 1979."
Analyse the combination of economic struggles and shifting international dynamics that forced the South African government to initiate gradual reforms.

Ans :

A severe convergence of massive economic decline and intense global diplomatic isolation forced the Apartheid regime to reconsider its unsustainable policies.

1. The deeply racist South African government was severely hit by a massive economic recession in the late 1970s, which fundamentally destabilized the country's financial infrastructure and made the highly expensive enforcement of strict apartheid policies economically impossible to maintain.
2. Facing intense economic uncertainty and growing internal violence, the highly privileged white citizens began to rapidly emigrate away from the country in massively large numbers, causing a severe, crippling drain of essential professional expertise and vital economic capital.
3. While the white population rapidly shrank through emigration, the heavily oppressed black population went on rapidly increasing, creating a terrifying demographic reality for the regime that South Africa was inevitably and rapidly turning into a massive black majority state.
4. Internationally, the USA, having significantly improved its own domestic civil rights during the 1970s, began to heavily criticize South Africa's racist policy, forcing Prime Minister Botha to immediately realize that he must strategically reform apartheid to preserve white control.

165. Study the historical photograph given below carefully.

An incident of harsh racial discrimination on public transport stirred a lot of anger among the local community, leading to a massive peaceful protest.
Analyse the significance and achievements of the protest movement triggered by this incident in Montgomery.

Ans :

The Montgomery incident is seen as the mother of the Civil Rights Movement in USA.

1. The mass protest was successfully launched under the outstanding leadership of Dr. Martin Luther King, who strongly insisted that this mass movement must remain entirely non-violent and peaceful, which became a foundational principle for future civil rights campaigns.
2. This campaign was highly successful as segregated sitting arrangements completely ceased to exist in Montgomery buses in 1956, officially ending the unfair racial segregation on public transport in that specific city and inspiring others.
3. The success of the campaign against this incident vividly showed the immense strength of non-violent movement and the combined willpower of the black population to resist deeply ingrained racial discrimination in the southern states.
4. The movement brought a profound sense of dignity and confidence among the blacks not only in Alabama but also in other parts of America, eventually leading the USA government to create a Civil Rights Division in 1957.

166. Examine the political poster provided below with attention to detail.

NODIA

explicitly making wage discrimination a punishable federal crime.

4. The commission's findings and the subsequent legislative actions also marked an important end of institutionalized gender discrimination in the federal workplace, and ensured women were prominently included in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as well.

170. Inspect the historical photograph provided below to answer the question.

In 1963, a massive rally for jobs and freedom was attended by a quarter of a million people where a famous leader delivered the 'I have a dream' speech.

Enumerate the six-fold demands that were firmly reiterated by the activists during this historic campaign in the capital.

Ans :

The activists in the historic Washington March passionately reiterated their comprehensive six-fold demands to establish complete equality.

1. The first two crucial demands of the activists included the establishment of meaningful civil rights to end systemic racial discrimination, alongside the creation of a massive federal works programme to provide immediate economic relief for minorities.
2. The third and fourth prominent demands focused on ensuring full and fair employment opportunities for the black population, as well as the provision of decent housing facilities to eradicate the inferior slums they were forced into.
3. The fifth fundamental demand was securing the unrestricted right to vote, aiming to completely dismantle the discriminatory voter registration practices and intimidation tactics that had actively disenfranchised black citizens in the southern states for decades.
4. The sixth essential demand was the right to integrated education, pushing to abolish separate schools and demanding equal access to quality educational institutions so that black children would not suffer from an inferior academic environment.

171. Look at the political signage artwork below carefully.

Following the general election of 1948, the National Party introduced a new policy of total discrimination based on racial purity and supremacy of the whites.

State the main features of the discriminatory system introduced by the government as reflected in the segregation depicted.

Ans :

The main features of apartheid in South Africa enforced strict separation and stripped blacks of their rights.

1. There was complete separation of blacks and whites at all levels, meaning blacks had to live in special reserves in country areas and were forced into separate scheduled townships built at considerable distances from the white residential areas.
2. For the blacks, there were strictly separate public facilities such as buses, trains, cafes, toilets, hospitals, and beaches; black children were restricted to separate schools providing an education of a much inferior quality compared to the whites.
3. Every person was officially classified along racial lines and issued an identity card under strict pass laws, which violently restricted black holders to specified areas and punished them heavily if found in other zones without police permission.
4. Africans completely lost all their political rights as their representation in parliament was abolished, while laws were simultaneously passed allowing blacks to be arbitrarily

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

in their persistent demands for basic civil rights and social equality.

4. The USA could not claim to be a genuinely democratic country while denying voting rights to ten percent of its population, as this gave the USSR an opportunity to condemn the USA as a consistent oppressor of under-privileged people.

168. Read the newspaper clipping presented below with focus on its historical context.

THE RAND DAILY MAIL

MARCH 1960

JOHANNESBURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1960

MASSACRE AT SHARPEVILLE: POLICE FIRE ON PROTESTERS

67 Dead, Thousands Flee in Township Chaos

GOVERNMENT DEFENDS POLICE ACTION

NEW LAWS TO CRUSH UNREST

STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARED

CURFEW IMPOSED IN MANY AREAS

Protests reached a tragic climax in 1960 when a huge demonstration took place against the oppressive pass laws at an African township near Johannesburg.

Demonstrate the consequences and the historical significance of the tragic event mentioned in the headline.

Ans :

The brutal massacre at Sharpeville proved to be an important turning point in the anti-apartheid movement.

1. During the massive demonstration against the pass laws, the government police forces mercilessly fired on the innocent and unarmed people, which tragically resulted in the killing of sixty-seven Africans and wounding many more demonstrators in the township.
2. In the immediate aftermath of this violent and brutal suppression by the state, approximately fifteen thousand Africans were arrested by the authorities, and the African National Congress was officially banned by the white-controlled South African government.
3. This brutal massacre became a critical turning point in the struggle, as a number of prominent black leaders then firmly decided that the government's extreme state violence should only be met with organized armed violence from the oppressed.
4. Consequently, there was a sudden spate of targeted bomb attacks across the region, but the ruling authority reacted very quickly and aggressively by arresting most of the prominent black leaders, including Nelson Mandela, to crush the rebellion.

169. Observe the photograph with the provided caption closely.

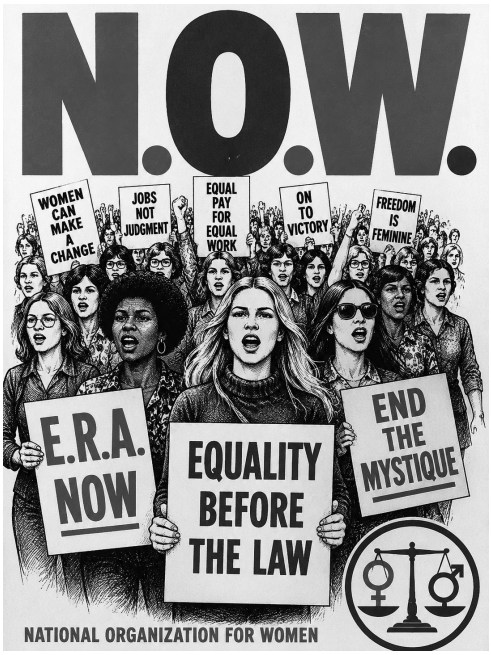
Influenced by contemporary feminist thought, the US President appointed a prominent female leader as the Chairman of a special Commission to investigate gender equality.

Identify the commission shown in the image and analyse the impact of its official report issued in 1963.

Ans :

The image represents the Presidential Commission on the Status of Women, which had a profound socio-legal impact.

1. The commission successfully gave rise to a high-level federal agency called the Inter-Departmental Committee on Status of Women, while smaller chapters of this particular agency at the state level rapidly came up all over the country.
2. The official report of the Commission, issued in 1963, thoroughly documented a national pattern of employment discrimination, unequal pay, widespread legal inequality, and the existence of extremely meagre support services available for working women.
3. This highly influential commission effectively helped President Kennedy to usher in critical changes in the form of the landmark legislation of the Equal Pay Act of 1963,



Founded by 28 women who were aggrieved at the failure of the EEOC to enforce Title VII, this grass roots organization adopted a multi-strategy approach.
Discuss the core issues addressed and the campaigns launched by the organisation depicted in the poster.

Ans :

The National Organisation for Women (NOW) focused on eliminating discrimination and ensuring equal participation.

1. The largest organization of feminist grass root activists directed its attention to multiple issues and started playing its role by promoting feminist ideals and demanding the elimination of discrimination policy in the workforce and social security.
2. The main demand of the organization was to take immediate action to bring women into full participation in the mainstream of American society, encouraging its members to participate actively in all protest marches and demonstrations.
3. NOW strongly protested against the stereotypical depiction of women by organizing a prominent protest against the Miss America Beauty Contest in 1968, and they also protested against the publication of exclusive women's magazines.
4. The organization heavily directed its efforts towards the Equal Rights Movement, picketing before the United States Senate in 1970 to demand a hearing on the Equal Rights Amendment and campaigning for its ratification across states.

167. Carefully evaluate the political cartoon presented below.

Following the Second World War, the USA emerged as a great power, but incidents regarding the infringement of civil rights forced the administration to establish an investigative committee in 1946.
Explain the reasons given by the committee appointed by the US President for its recommendations to stop racial discrimination.

Ans :

President Harry Truman's committee gave several reasons for its recommendations to end racial discrimination.

1. Some politicians, being led by their consciences, felt that it was not morally right to treat fellow human beings in such an unfair way, recognizing that maintaining such systemic inequalities fundamentally contradicted the core ethical principles of the nation.
2. The committee argued that it was a severe waste of valuable talent and professional expertise to systematically exclude black people from top jobs and prestigious positions, which ultimately hindered the economic and intellectual growth of the country.
3. The committee realised it was highly important to do something positive to calm the black population, as these citizens were becoming increasingly outspoken day by day

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

arrested and detained without showing cause if suspected of violating national interest.

172. Analyze the visual metaphors in the sketched cartoon given below.

After the Second World War, American women discharged varied tasks but later felt unhappy and dissatisfied with the restricted domestic role assigned to them by a male-dominated society. Discuss the social and workplace inequalities that served as the primary causes for the origin of the Second Wave Feminist Movement in the USA.

Ans :

Feminist scholars have attributed several distinct reasons for the origin of Second Wave Feminism in the USA.

1. Prior to the war, male members entirely dominated the family and society, assigning women the sole tasks of running homes and baby care, relegating them to a secondary notion which French writer Simone de Beauvoir termed as 'other'.
2. At the workplace, women were deliberately not treated as equally as their male counterparts, and lower grade tasks would be frequently delegated to women employees despite the fact that they might be performing the same tasks or were overqualified.
3. Women faced severe job insecurity and were sacked quite often, particularly if they became pregnant, because employers were simply not interested in hiring female employees, wrongly claiming that male employees were significantly easier to deal with.
4. This same oppressive scenario strongly prevailed in the fields of education, sports, and politics, forcing women to fight extensively to achieve a respectable position and causing many American women to feel deeply humiliated and dominated by men everywhere.

173. Read the newspaper front page presented below with focus on its historical context.

THE WASHINGTON CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1986 WASHINGTON, D.C. • FINAL EDITION PRICE: 35 CENTS

'US CONGRESS VOTES FOR SANCTIONS ON SOUTH AFRICA'

Veto Overridden: Complete Ban on on Iron, Steel, and Uranium Imports

LANDMARK DECISION

AIR LINKS TERMINATED

UK CRITICIZED FOR INACTION

PROTESTERS REJ AT CAPITOL

CONSTRUCTIVE ENGAGEMENT

By the late 1980s, international pressure on South Africa was more intense than ever, forcing internal attitudes regarding the discriminatory regime to change.
Explain the mounting international pressure and economic sanctions applied by global powers in the late 1980s that crippled the apartheid regime.

Ans :

By the late 1980s, intense international pressure and stringent boycotts severely impacted the South African apartheid regime.

1. In August 1986, the Commonwealth nations, with the exception of Britain, collectively agreed that there would be absolutely no further loans granted to South Africa and banned the sale of oil, computer equipment, and highly sensitive nuclear goods.
2. The Commonwealth further resolved that no cultural and scientific contacts would be continued with the South African state, effectively isolating the nation intellectually and socially from the rest of the democratic and developing world during this critical period.
3. In September 1987, the USA Congress unanimously voted and agreed to immediately stop bailing out financial loans to South Africa, significantly crippling the oppressive white-minority government's ability to fund its heavily militarized and segregated state apparatus.
4. The USA Congress also boldly moved to cut all air links and strictly banned the lucrative imports of iron, steel, coal, textiles, and uranium from South Africa, dealing a massive and devastating blow to the nation's fragile economy.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

174. Scrutinize the historical event captured in the photograph below.

Following intense opposition and economic recession, a newly elected President in 1989 realised that the discriminatory system must be wiped off completely and initiated a dialogue. Outline the collaborative steps taken by F.W. de Klerk and Nelson Mandela that facilitated the peaceful transition to black majority rule in South Africa.

Ans :

The joint efforts of F.W. de Klerk and Nelson Mandela led to the peaceful end of apartheid.

1. President F.W. de Klerk boldly decided that apartheid would be wiped off completely, and despite strong bitter opposition from the right-wing section, he successfully released Nelson Mandela in 1990 after 27 years in jail and made the ANC legal.
2. Most of the remaining strict apartheid laws were officially dropped, and the government proactively initiated constructive talks in 1991 with the ANC leadership to strategically work out a brand new constitution which would allow blacks to have full political rights.
3. The complex process of transition to black majority rule got successfully initiated in the spring of 1993, which resulted in a peaceful general election where the ANC emerged victorious by winning almost two-thirds of the total national votes.
4. As agreed, a coalition government was formed where Nelson Mandela became the first black President and de Klerk served as deputy, achieving a monumental transition to black majority rule without a civil war, overthrowing long years of brutal oppression.

EIGHT MARKS QUESTIONS

175. With reference to any eight factors, examine the causes that led to the emergence of the Second Wave Feminist Movement in the United States.

Ans :

The Second Wave Feminist Movement emerged in the USA due to several underlying social and economic factors.

1. After the Second World War, the USA government deliberately tried to encourage people to have large families because a great number of men had lost their lives, officially promoting a proliferation of babies.
2. American women had actively discharged varied tasks side by side with men during the war, but in the post-war period, these women felt profoundly unhappy and dissatisfied with the domestic roles assigned to them.
3. Prior to the war, it was the male members who completely dominated both the family and the broader society, meaning women were there simply to follow the absolute dictates and decisions of the men.
4. Women were increasingly assigned the exclusive tasks of running homes and baby care, which relegated them to a marginalised notion which the French writer Simone de Beauvoir explicitly termed as the 'other'.
5. At the work place, female employees were systematically not treated as equally as their male counterparts, enduring bias and unfairness even though they might be performing the exact same task with identical skill levels.
6. Women were sacked quite often from their jobs, more so if they would get pregnant, because employers strongly believed that male employees were significantly easier to deal with than hiring and managing female employees.
7. Lower grade and menial tasks would be delegated to women employees quite frequently, completely ignoring the fact that these women might be far more than qualified for the complex tasks assigned to male employees.
8. The same discriminatory scenario prevailed in the fields of education, sports, and politics, causing many American women

NODIA

to feel humiliated and oppressed, thereby forcing them to fight vigorously to achieve a respectable position.

176. "The USA emerged as a great power in world politics, but one important issue that plagued America during this time was the problems related to racialism."
With reference to the above statement, analyse any eight reasons why President Harry Truman's committee recommended the government to pass laws stopping racial discrimination.

Ans :

The committee appointed by President Harry Truman in 1946 provided several crucial reasons for recommending an end to racial discrimination.

1. Some politicians, being actively led by their moral consciences, genuinely felt that it was simply not morally right to treat fellow human beings in such an unfair, discriminatory, and systematically oppressive manner.
2. The committee strongly argued that it was a massive waste of national talent and professional expertise to systematically exclude capable black individuals from securing top jobs and contributing to the nation's economic development.
3. It was deemed highly important to do something positive to calm the black population, as they were rapidly becoming more outspoken day by day regarding their legitimate demands for equal civil rights.
4. The USA could not legitimately claim to be a genuinely democratic country globally, considering that ten percent of its entire population was entirely denied fundamental voting privileges and other basic constitutional rights.
5. Maintaining domestic racial discrimination could readily give the USSR a powerful ideological opportunity to internationally condemn the USA during the Cold War as a consistent oppressor of under-privileged people on the global stage.
6. Nationalism was growing very rapidly across Asia and Africa, with non-white populations in countries like India and Indonesia standing directly on the verge of gaining their long-awaited freedom and establishing sovereign independence.
7. American officials feared that these newly independent states might turn against the USA and reject diplomatic ties if American whites continued their highly unfair and brutal treatment towards the black people within America.
8. Furthermore, these emerging nations might easily get inclined towards communism if the USA failed to resolve its racial crisis, making civil rights a vital necessity to maintain America's geopolitical influence and democratic image.

177. "The policy of apartheid which was introduced by the Prime Minister Dr. Malan had its roots in the belief in the ideal of racial purity and supremacy of the whites."
Give an account of any eight main features of the system implemented by the Nationalist Party in South Africa after 1948.

Ans :

The apartheid system, strictly enforced by the Nationalist Party after 1948, institutionalised racial discrimination through the following oppressive features.

1. There was a complete separation of blacks and whites as far as possible at all levels, forcing black people in country areas to live exclusively in designated special reserves separated from the white population.
2. In urban areas, the government mandated that black citizens had to reside in separate, underdeveloped townships that were intentionally built at considerable physical distances from the well-maintained white residential areas to ensure total segregation.
3. For the blacks, the state enforced separate public amenities, including segregated buses, coaches, trains, cafes, toilets, park benches, hospitals, beaches, picnic areas, sports facilities, and even churches, thereby denying access to quality public infrastructure.
4. Black children were legally forced to attend entirely separate educational institutions, where they were intentionally provided an education of a much inferior quality compared to the superior schooling reserved exclusively for the privileged whites.
5. Under this legislation, every person was strictly classified along racial lines into distinct groups, and every individual was issued a mandatory identity card that firmly dictated their designated societal position and restricted freedoms.
6. The government implemented highly strict 'pass laws' which meant that blacks had

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Ans :

(d) To divide Palestine into two separate states, one Arab and one Jewish
Amidst growing hostilities and massive influxes of Jewish refugees fleeing Nazi persecution, the British appointed the Palestine Royal Commission, widely known as the Peel Commission, in 1937. This commission formally proposed dividing Palestine into two entirely separate states—one Arab and one Jewish—a proposition that the Arabs vehemently rejected.

5. Which of the following was the direct reason for the United States cancelling a promised grant of 46 million dollars for the construction of the Aswan Dam in Egypt?
(a) Egypt's blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba leading to Eilat
(b) Nasser's decision to nationalise the Suez Canal
(c) Nasser signing an arms deal for Russian arms and ammunition
(d) Egypt launching a surprise attack during Yom Kippur

Ans :

(c) Nasser signing an arms deal for Russian arms and ammunition
During the escalating tensions preceding the Suez Crisis, the Americans were deeply outraged when Colonel Nasser signed a massive deal for Russian arms and ammunition. In a direct attempt to force Nasser to cut his dangerous new link with the communists, America deliberately cancelled a promised grant for the Aswan Dam.

6. In the context of the political upheavals preceding the Six-Day War, the Ba'ath party came to power in Iraq and Syria. What does the term 'Ba'ath' signify?
(a) Uprising
(b) Self-sacrifice
(c) Resurrection
(d) Catastrophe

Ans :

(c) Resurrection
A new government heavily influenced by the ideas of the Ba'ath party came to power in Iraq in 1963 and later in Syria. The word 'Ba'ath' translates to 'resurrection'. The supporters of this party strongly believed in Arab independence and harboured intense anti-Israeli sentiments, significantly contributing to the 1967 war.

7. The 1948 Arab-Israeli War is referred to by the Arabs as 'Nakba'. What is the literal meaning of this term?
(a) Catastrophe
(b) Holy War
(c) Liberation
(d) Awakening

Ans :

(a) Catastrophe
The War of Liberation or the War of Independence from 1947 to 1949 was Israel's costliest war, fought through thirty-nine different operations. In Arabic, this severe conflict was famously known as 'Nakba', which translates to 'catastrophe', accurately reflecting the devastating impact and widespread displacement experienced by the Palestinian Arabs.

8. Following the Yom Kippur War of 1973, how did the oil-producing Arab states attempt to put pressure on the USA and Western European countries?
(a) By reducing oil supplies and substantially raising oil prices through OPEC
(b) By completely blockading the Suez Canal to Western commercial shipping
(c) By formally nationalising all foreign-owned petroleum companies in the Middle East
(d) By forming a joint military alliance with the Soviet Union against Western Europe

Ans :

(a) By reducing oil supplies and substantially raising oil prices through OPEC
An extremely important outcome of the Yom Kippur War was that the oil-producing Arab states tried to pressure the USA and Western European states, which were friendly to Israel. They drastically reduced oil supplies while the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) substantially raised prices, causing global inflation.

NODIA

9. Which of the following events was a direct political consequence of the Yom Kippur War within the Israeli government?
(a) Yitzhak Rabin was assassinated by a right-wing extremist.
(b) David Ben-Gurion was forced to withdraw from political life.
(c) Menachem Begin negotiated an immediate ceasefire with the PLO.
(d) Prime Minister Golda Meir stepped down in

1. The immensely successful 1956 Bus Boycott Movement in Montgomery effectively ended brutal racial segregation on buses, not only within that specific city but practically expanding this crucial victory to almost every city across the south.
2. Through highly disciplined peaceful protests, the 1960 sit-ins successfully desegregated lunch counters in more than one hundred and fifty cities within a single year, showcasing the profound impact of coordinated non-violent direct action.
3. The courageous 1961 'Freedom Rides' campaign directly challenged and ultimately put a definitive end to the humiliating practices of racial segregation in inter-state travel, forcing the federal government to actively enforce equal transportation rights.
4. The peaceful disobedience campaign reached a magnificent climax in 1963 when a massive rally was organised, famously known as the Washington March, which was attended by a quarter of a million people demanding freedom.
5. This historic Washington March brought an unprecedented sense of deep dignity and unshakeable confidence among the black population, successfully uniting activists not only in Alabama but resonating powerfully across all other parts of America.
6. The most significant aspect of this inspiring leadership was that the steady progress of these massive nationwide campaigns occurred with a minimum loss of human life, firmly proving the absolute effectiveness of non-violent strategies.
7. The movement was provided with a highly definite direction, an inspiring moral fibre, and exceptionally strong authoritarian guidance, which proved essential in taking the deeply entrenched struggle for racial equality to a successful conclusion.
8. At the end of this arduous but disciplined movement, the black population finally gained the equal civil rights, voting protections, and diverse socio-economic opportunities that they had passionately demanded from the discriminatory political system.

180. Read the text below carefully.
"The report of the Commission, issued in 1963, documented a national pattern of employment discrimination, unequal pay, legal inequality, and meagre support services for working women. This commission helped usher in changes in the form of legislation..."
(i) Examine any four initiatives taken by the grassroot feminist organisation formed in 1966 to address the inequalities mentioned above.
(ii) Analyse any four socio-cultural impacts of the movement resulting from these efforts.

Ans :

(i) The grassroot feminist organisation directed its attention to multiple issues through a multi-strategy approach to champion women's rights.
   1. The organisation started actively playing its transformative role by powerfully promoting feminist ideals and firmly demanding the complete elimination of highly discriminatory policies regarding work force participation and equal access to comprehensive social security benefits.
   2. The primary demand of this grassroot movement was to forcefully compel the government to take immediate action to bring all women into the full, unrestricted participation in the economic and political mainstream of modern society.
   3. The organisation passionately encouraged its diverse members to participate actively in numerous massive protest marches, notably demonstrating against the degrading Miss America Contest in 1968 and fiercely boycotting the publication of highly stereotypical exclusive magazines.
   4. They directed a massive campaign towards the Equal Rights Movement, boldly picketing before the United States Senate in 1970 to aggressively demand a formal legislative hearing on the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the constitution.

(ii) The persistent efforts of the movement generated profound socio-cultural impacts that redefined gender roles in American society.
   1. Despite moments of fragmentation, the dedicated activists successfully founded and maintained highly significant

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

to stay within their scheduled townships; if found in other areas without police permission, they would be heavily fined, punished, and deported.

7. To aggressively preserve the supposed purity of the white master race, strict laws were enacted that completely prohibited any marriage as well as sexual relations between whites and non-whites, enforcing severe penalties for violations.
8. The legal system was manipulated so that blacks could be arrested and detained indefinitely without showing cause, while Africans lost all their political rights as their democratic representation in the national parliament was abolished.

178. Despite severe punishments and the banning of strikes, the bitterness against the white government inside South Africa sparked significant internal resistance.
In this context, explain:
(i) Any four demands contained in the Freedom Charter announced at Kliptown in 1955.
(ii) Any four other protest activities or campaigns organised inside South Africa against the government.

Ans :

(i) The historic Freedom Charter announced at Kliptown in 1955 boldly outlined several foundational demands for a democratic society.
1. The charter firmly demanded absolute equality before the law for all citizens, irrespective of their racial background, directly challenging the discriminatory legal framework that historically favoured the white minority population in the country.
2. It explicitly called for the universal freedom of assembly, movement, speech, religion, and the press, seeking to dismantle the severe restrictions imposed by the government's oppressive apartheid regulations on the lives of black individuals.
3. A fundamental demand of the charter was the universal right to vote, ensuring that the disenfranchised non-white population could finally participate in the democratic process and have a voice in shaping their political future.
4. The charter demanded the right to work with equal pay for equal work, alongside a forty-hour working week, minimum wage guarantees, unemployment benefits, and free medical care to uplift the heavily exploited working class.

(ii) Beyond the Freedom Charter, several other intense protest activities were organised inside South Africa to resist the apartheid regime.
1. The ANC leader Albert Luthuli courageously organised a widespread protest movement in which black Africans purposefully stopped working on certain days to systematically breach the apartheid laws and financially disrupt the white-dominated national economy.
2. In 1953, the ANC boldly organised the Bantu Education Summer Camp to help aspiring people pass the government's high-level literacy test for voting rights, though the state ultimately suppressed this initiative with severe sanctions.
3. The ANC Women's League proudly associated with the movement by launching the anti-pass campaign in 1956, where women marched in a massive procession to the Union Building in Pretoria to present a petition.
4. In 1957, the ANC successfully organised a massive Bus Boycott where thousands of Africans walked ten miles to work and back for three months to protest fare increases, continuing until the fares were reduced.

NODIA

179. Read the text below carefully.
"Let us not seek to satisfy our thirst for freedom by drinking from the cup of bitterness and hatred. We must forever conduct our struggle on the high plane of dignity and discipline. We must not allow our creative protest to degenerate into physical violence."
Analyse any eight achievements and significant events of the non-violent campaign guided by the leader quoted above.

Ans :

The non-violent civil rights campaign achieved remarkable historic milestones that fundamentally transformed the socio-political landscape for black Americans.

CHAPTER 11

Middle East – Israeli–Palestinian Conflict (1916–1993)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1. Which of the following groups did Arab intellectuals form an alliance with to openly condemn the Ottoman government's Young Turk Organisation?
(a) Wahabi Islam groups
(b) The Bolsheviks
(c) The Zionist Federation
(d) The Fedayeen

Ans :

(a) Wahabi Islam groups
To foster a nascent Arab nationalism in the twentieth century, Arab intellectuals forged an alliance with Wahabi Islam groups. They openly condemned the Ottoman government's Young Turk Organisation, claiming it to be completely anti-Islamic in nature, as they strongly felt the Turks had become corrupted by practicing western cultures.

2. During Prince Faisal's visit to Damascus to meet national militant groups, he was presented with a crucial document. Which of the following was agreed upon in this context?
(a) The Arabs would declare a revolt against the British in alliance with Germany.
(b) The Arabs would rise in revolt against the Ottomans in alliance with the British.
(c) The Arabs would support the creation of a Jewish national home in Palestine.
(d) The Arabs would negotiate a peaceful settlement with the Ottoman Sultan.

Ans :

(b) The Arabs would rise in revolt against the Ottomans in alliance with the British.
While visiting Damascus to meet two national militant groups, Prince Faisal was formally presented with a pivotal document known as the 'Damascus Protocol'. It was definitively agreed during this crucial meeting that the Arabs would rise in a coordinated revolt against the Ottoman Empire in direct alliance with the British forces.

3. Following the British rejection of the proposal to allow a massive influx of Jewish refugees, the Zionists organised 'Aliyah Bet'. What does this term refer to?
(a) The formal declaration of the State of Israel
(b) A series of terrorist campaigns against British headquarters
(c) The illegal immigration of Jews to Palestine
(d) A secret diplomatic treaty with the United States

Ans :

(c) The illegal immigration of Jews to Palestine
Following the tragic Holocaust, massive numbers of Jewish refugees desperately sought safe haven. When the British government strictly rejected the American proposal to allow 1,00,000 Jews into Palestine to avoid offending Arab sentiments, the Zionists systematically organised 'Aliyah Bet', which was a coordinated campaign of illegal Jewish immigration into Palestine.

4. Which of the following accurately describes the primary recommendation made by the Palestine Royal Commission (Peel Commission) in 1937?
(a) To establish a unified, bi-national state shared equally by Arabs and Jews
(b) To hand over the administration of Palestine entirely to the United Nations
(c) To ban all further Jewish immigration into the Arabian peninsular region
(d) To divide Palestine into two separate states, one Arab and one Jewish

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

force a negotiated peace settlement to reclaim the Suez Canal, Syria joined the massive conflict primarily with the specific strategic aim of using brute military means to forcibly reclaim the deeply contested Golan Heights.

23. To draw global attention to the grave injustice being done to the Arabs of Palestine, an extreme group within the PLO orchestrated a horrifying terrorist attack that resulted in the murder of Israeli team members. During which international event did this occur?
(a) The 1967 Six-Day War peace talks
(b) The 1972 Munich Olympics
(c) The 1979 Camp David negotiations
(d) The 1993 Oslo Accord signing ceremony

Ans :

(b) The 1972 Munich Olympics
Under the broad umbrella of the PLO, extreme militant factions ruthlessly executed a series of high-profile terrorist attacks to draw urgent world attention to the Palestinian cause. This horrifying violence reached an absolute climax when members of the Israeli team were brutally murdered at the 1972 Munich Olympics.

24. This umbrella political organisation was formed in 1964 following a summit meeting of the Arab League in Cairo. Its primary stated goal was to reclaim the homeland through armed struggle against Israeli occupation. Which entity is being described?
(a) The Palestine National Council
(b) The Ba'ath Party
(c) The Zionist Commission
(d) The Palestine Liberation Organisation

Ans :

(d) The Palestine Liberation Organisation
The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was officially formed on 2 June 1964. Established specifically to bring various scattered Palestinian groups under a single strong umbrella, its stated primary goal was the absolute liberation of Palestine from Israeli occupation through fierce armed struggle, firmly adopting an anti-Zionist charter.

25. During the initial days of the 1973 war, the Arab armies made astounding advances using Soviet weapons. To turn the tide, America immediately sent military reinforcements to Israel. By what name was this supply operation known?
(a) Operation Nickel Glass
(b) Operation Aliyah Bet
(c) Operation Taba
(d) Operation Exodus

Ans :

(a) Operation Nickel Glass
Caught completely off guard during the solemn holy festival of Yom Kippur, Israel faced near defeat against rapidly advancing Arab forces equipped with heavily upgraded Soviet weaponry. The USA decisively intervened by sending massive immediate reinforcements in a frantic operation called 'Nickel Glass', which miraculously helped Israel secure victory.

26. Following the Second World War, the USA heavily pressed Britain to allow 1,00,000 Jewish refugees into Palestine. Which of the following best explains why the British government refused this demand?
(a) They lacked the transport vessels needed to move the refugees safely.
(b) They were determined not to offend the Arabs in the region.
(c) They wanted to send the refugees to British colonies in Africa instead.
(d) They believed the UN was solely responsible for issuing immigration visas.

Ans :

(b) They were determined not to offend the Arabs in the region.
Despite intense pressure from the USA in 1945 to immediately allow 1,0,000 desperate Holocaust survivors into Palestine, the British strictly refused. Weakened by the long war, Britain adamantly did not want to alienate or offend the Arabs, leading to fierce Jewish resentment and a violent terrorist campaign.

27. The secret 1916 treaty dividing the Ottoman Empire was hidden from the Arabs. Which faction, acting out of vengeance after their claims were denied, published the full text of this agreement, causing massive embarrassment to the Allies?
(a) The Young Turk Organisation
(b) The Bolsheviks
(c) The Zionist Congress
(d) The Palestine Royal Commission

Ans :

(b) The Bolsheviks

NODIA

1974.

Ans :

(d) Prime Minister Golda Meir stepped down in 1974.
Despite Israel ultimately achieving a military victory in the Yom Kippur War, it came at the tremendous cost of heavy casualties. The Israeli public severely criticised the government for its lack of preparedness, which directly led to Prime Minister Golda Meir stepping down from her political office in 1974.

10. Which among the following is NOT correct regarding the aftermath of the Camp David Accord (1979)?
(a) The state of war between Egypt and Israel came to an end.
(b) The Arab League suspended Egypt for not negotiating properly with Israel.
(c) Israel firmly refused to withdraw its troops from the Sinai Peninsula.
(d) Egypt guaranteed to supply Israel with oil from wells in Southern Sinai.

Ans :

(c) Israel firmly refused to withdraw its troops from the Sinai Peninsula.
Following the historic Camp David Accord, Israel formally agreed to withdraw its troops from Sinai, making the statement in option (c) incorrect. The peace treaty successfully ended the longstanding state of war, restored diplomatic ties, and unfortunately led to Egypt's suspension from the broader Arab League network.

11. Under the Oslo Peace Accord II (1995), the West Bank was divided into three administrative zones. Which of the following best describes the jurisdiction of Area B?
(a) Full Palestinian control encompassing all major cities
(b) Full Israeli control, including settlements and military zones
(c) Complete United Nations supervision over economic infrastructure
(d) Palestinian civil control with shared Israeli security authority

Ans :

(d) Palestinian civil control with shared Israeli security authority
The Oslo II Accord, also widely known as the Taba Agreement, meticulously divided the West Bank into three administrative zones. Area A was granted full Palestinian control, Area B was assigned Palestinian civil control with shared Israeli security authority, and Area C was placed under full Israeli control.

12. On 22 November 1974, a significant diplomatic milestone was achieved by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Which of the following statements correctly identifies this milestone?
(a) The PLO formally renounced terrorism in front of the UN General Assembly.
(b) The PLO was granted an observer status by the United Nations.
(c) The United States officially recognised the PLO as a sovereign government.
(d) The PLO merged with the Arab League to form a unified military command.

Ans :

(b) The PLO was granted an observer status by the United Nations.
Although the PLO was initially strictly military in character and consequently viewed by many nations as a terrorist organisation, its international status gradually evolved. The United Nations officially recognised the PLO and formally granted it an observer status on 22 November 1974, marking a major diplomatic step.

13. Driven to the wall by racial discrimination and British refusal to allow a separate nation, Jewish groups launched a terrorist campaign. Which of the following was a noteworthy incident of this campaign?
(a) The destruction of the Aswan Dam construction site
(b) The hijacking and blowing up of three British airliners
(c) The blowing up of the King David hotel in Jerusalem
(d) The sabotage of Egyptian military bases in the Sinai Desert

Ans :

(c) The blowing up of the King David hotel in Jerusalem
Disgruntled by the British refusal to allow 1,00,000 Jews into Palestine and desperate for a national home, Jewish groups began a fierce terrorist campaign against both Arabs and the British. A highly noteworthy incident was

NODIA

community services, including vital rape crisis centres, safe women's shelters, and specialised health clinics that continually provided crucial support for vulnerable females.

2. The movement successfully produced massive socio-cultural gains by securing women's equal, unrestricted access to higher education and fostering their vastly increased, influential participation in complex contemporary political systems and various critical socio-economic decision-making processes nationwide.
3. Furthermore, the sustained feminist activism ensured the crucial availability of legal resources to effectively aid domestic violence victims, significantly expanding their fundamental access to birth control measures and ensuring the strict legal protection of rights.
4. The movement fundamentally shifted everyday reality, ensuring that the way women viewed themselves and how others perceived them became completely transformed, eventually allowing modern daughters to grow up with the exact same boundless possibilities.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

18. Which one of the following was a COMMON feature of the Sykes-Picot Agreement (1916) and the Balfour Declaration (1917)?
(a) Both documents explicitly recognised and guaranteed the establishment of an independent Arab state encompassing all of Palestine.
(b) Both agreements successfully resolved the territorial disputes between the Zionist groups and the scattered Palestinian Arab population.
(c) Both agreements were brokered with the primary intention of halting Russian expansion into the oil-rich regions of the Middle East.
(d) Both arrangements were highly contradictory to the prior pledges of Arab independence made by the British in the Hussein-McMahon Correspondence.

Ans :

(d) Both arrangements were highly contradictory to the prior pledges of Arab independence made by the British in the Hussein-McMahon Correspondence.
A highly significant common feature of both the Sykes-Picot Agreement and the Balfour Declaration is that they heavily contradicted the promises previously made by the British to King Hussein. Neither respected the pledge of comprehensive Arab sovereignty, thereby leading to immense suspicion and causing the Palestine problem.

19. He was a German professor who initiated a movement demanding the restoration of Palestine to the Jewish people scattered across the world, which gradually became well organised. Identify the personality being referred to.
(a) Dr. Wiezmann
(b) David Ben-Gurion
(c) Arthur James Balfour
(d) Henry McMahon

Ans :

(a) Dr. Wiezmann
Dr. Wiezmann, a notable German professor, initiated the World Zionist Movement. He successfully raised and systematically organised the demand for the restoration of Palestine to the Jewish people, gathering immense support from rich Jewish bankers, which ultimately pressured the British government into formally issuing the 1917 Balfour Declaration.

20. This Arabic word means tremor or uprising. It was used to describe a mass demonstration movement characterised by militant protests, general strikes, and boycotts against occupying forces from 1987 to 1993. Identify the term.
(a) Nakba
(b) Fedayeen
(c) Zionism
(d) Intifada

Ans :

(d) Intifada
Intifada is an Arabic word directly translating to tremor or uprising. It specifically denotes the massive, violent uprising by Palestinian Arabs against the Israelis in the occupied territories. The very first Intifada, heavily driven by deep frustration and a lack of socio-economic benefits, persisted intensely from 1987 to 1993.

21. Colonel Nasser aggressively favoured Arab unity and organised specific guerrilla fighters to carry out sabotage and murder inside Israel. What were these self-sacrificing fighters known as?
(a) Bedouins
(b) Fedayeen
(c) Zionists
(d) Fatah

Ans :

(b) Fedayeen
To vigorously champion Arab independence and the outright liberation of Palestine from Jewish presence, Egyptian President Colonel Nasser proactively organised guerrilla fighters known as 'fedayeen'. Meaning 'self-sacrificers', these dangerous militants were deployed specifically to conduct devastating campaigns of sabotage and murder deep inside Israeli territory prior to 1956.

22. Analyse the motivations of the Arab states in 1973 and identify which country joined the Yom Kippur War specifically with the aim to forcefully free the strategic Golan Heights from Israel.
(a) Syria
(b) Jordan
(c) Egypt
(d) Lebanon

Ans :

(a) Syria
While Egypt boldly entered the Yom Kippur War to avenge previous humiliating defeats and

NODIA

blowing up the King David hotel, which the British used as their headquarters.

14. Which of the following dates is regarded by Israel as an important milestone because the UN voted to divide Palestine and set aside roughly half of it to form an independent Jewish state?
(a) 29 November 1947
(b) 15 May 1947
(c) 14 May 1948
(d) 20 July 1949

Ans :

(a) 29 November 1947
Following the UNSCOP presentation, the United Nations officially voted on 29 November 1947 to completely divide Palestine, setting aside roughly half of the territory to form an independent Jewish state. Israel regards this specific date as an incredibly important milestone in the eventual creation of their sovereign nation.

15. The Oslo Accords faced severe opposition from extremists on both sides, dealing a huge blow to the peace process. In 1995, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was assassinated by whom?
(a) A Palestinian militant belonging to the Fatah faction
(b) An Israeli right-wing extremist
(c) A member of the radical Islamic fedayeen group
(d) An operative of the Palestinian Communist Party

Ans :

(b) An Israeli right-wing extremist
Despite the initial optimism surrounding the Oslo Accords, the agreements faced severe backlash. Israeli right-wing groups vehemently denounced the concessions as absolute betrayal. This deep-seated anger tragically culminated in the assassination of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in 1995 by an Israeli right-wing extremist, severely crippling the peace process.

16. Which of the following is a SIMILARITY between the aftermath of the Camp David Accord (1979) and the Oslo Peace Accords?
(a) Both agreements resulted in the immediate and permanent withdrawal of all Israeli settlements from the occupied territories.
(b) Both agreements were universally praised by the Arab League without any political or economic sanctions being imposed.
(c) Both agreements led to the tragic assassination of a key signatory leader by extremists who viewed the treaties as a betrayal.
(d) Both agreements successfully established a fully independent Palestinian state with its capital located in Jerusalem.

Ans :

(c) Both agreements led to the tragic assassination of a key signatory leader by extremists who viewed the treaties as a betrayal.
A striking similarity between the two major peace efforts is the violent backlash from extremist factions. Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was assassinated by Islamic extremists for the Camp David Accord, and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was killed by an Israeli right-wing extremist for signing the Oslo Accords.

17. Which one of the following statements highlights a key DIFFERENCE between the first and second phases of the War of Liberation (1947-49)?
(a) The first phase involved British troops fighting against Jewish settlers, while the second phase saw American intervention on behalf of the Arabs.
(b) The first phase was an inter-communal clash between Jews and Arabs under British rule, whereas the second phase was a broader war involving multiple independent Arab nations.
(c) The first phase resulted in a decisive Arab victory, while the second phase concluded with Israel surrendering the Sinai Peninsula.
(d) The first phase was fought entirely with guerrilla tactics, whereas the second phase was fought exclusively through naval blockades.

Ans :

(b) The first phase was an inter-communal clash between Jews and Arabs under British rule, whereas the second phase was a broader war involving multiple independent Arab nations.
The first phase (1947-48) was strictly an 'inter-communal war' where Jewish and Arab communities clashed while the region remained fully under British rule. The second phase escalated after 15 May 1948, when independent surrounding nations like Egypt, Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon actively deployed their armies against Israel.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

The Sykes-Picot Agreement was a highly secret treaty between Britain, France, and Russia. Following the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, Russian territorial claims in the Ottoman Empire were abruptly denied. In pure vengeance, the Bolsheviks publicly published the full text, completely exposing the Allied betrayal and causing deep Arab distrust.

28. Who among the following was the prominent Jewish leader, acting as the head of the Jewish Agency, who championed the cause for a separate nation and formally declared the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948?
(a) Yitzhak Rabin
(b) Menachem Begin
(c) David Ben-Gurion
(d) Golda Meir

Ans :

(c) David Ben-Gurion
David Ben-Gurion was an extremely prominent Jewish leader who tirelessly championed the ultimate Zionist cause. On 14 May 1948, exactly one day before the expiration of the British Mandate, he officially declared the establishment of a sovereign Jewish state in Palestine, to be forever known as Israel.

29. Arrange the following events in chronological order:
P. The Palestine Royal Commission (Peel Commission) was appointed.
Q. The Balfour Declaration was issued by the British Foreign Secretary.
R. The Six-Day War was fought between Israel and neighboring Arab states.
S. David Ben-Gurion declared the establishment of the State of Israel.
Choose one correct option from the options given below.
(a) P, Q, S, R
(b) Q, P, S, R
(c) Q, S, P, R
(d) S, Q, P, R

Ans :

(b) Q, P, S, R
The correct chronological sequence is: The controversial Balfour Declaration was publicly issued in 1917 (Q). Decades later, the Peel Commission was formally appointed in 1937 (P). David Ben-Gurion declared the proud establishment of Israel in 1948 (S). Finally, the devastating Six-Day War rapidly occurred in 1967 (R).

NODIA

30. Arrange the following events in chronological order:
P. The Camp David Accord was signed between Egypt and Israel.
Q. The Oslo Peace Accord I was signed in Washington.
R. The Sykes-Picot Agreement was secretly negotiated.
S. The Suez Crisis began with the planned Israeli invasion of Egypt.
Choose one correct option from the options given below.
(a) R, S, P, Q
(b) S, R, Q, P
(c) R, P, S, Q
(d) Q, R, S, P

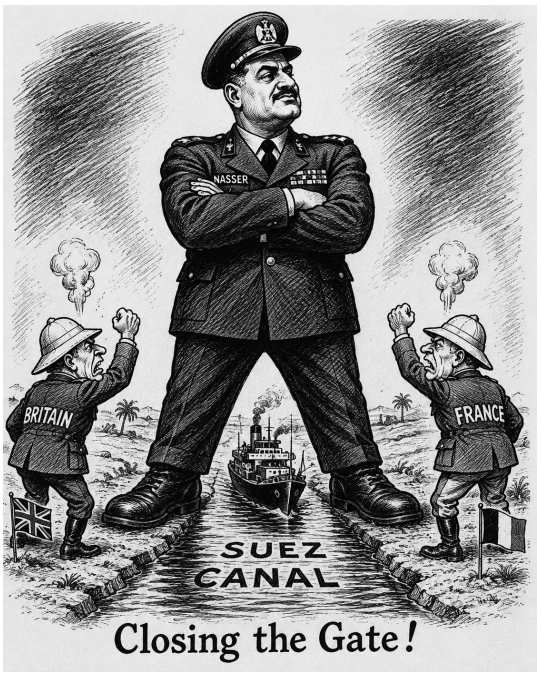
Ans :

(a) R, S, P, Q
The correct chronological order of these major historical milestones is: The secret Sykes-Picot Agreement was aggressively formed in 1916 (R). The tumultuous Suez Crisis dangerously erupted in 1956 (S). The historic Camp David Accord was officially signed in 1979 (P). The Oslo Peace Accord I was finalised in 1993 (Q).

31. Which of the following factors contributed to Israel's spectacular success in the Six-Day War (1967)?
P. The slow and less tactical movement of the Arab troops.
Q. The immediate military intervention of the Soviet Union on behalf of Israel.
R. Israel's absolute superiority in conducting air attacks.
S. The signing of a secret non-aggression pact with Egypt prior to the war.
Choose one correct option from the following options.
(a) Only P and R
(b) Only Q and S
(c) Only P and S
(d) Only R and S

Ans :

(a) Only P and R
Israel achieved a truly spectacular victory in the 1967 Six-Day War primarily due to the brilliant element of surprise, lightning speed, and absolute superiority in devastating air attacks



The event satirised in this illustration prompted a coordinated military invasion by Britain, France, and Israel. What was the most significant long-term political consequence of this conflict for the Egyptian leadership?

(a) The Egyptian leadership was completely overthrown by a United Nations peacekeeping force.
(b) The prestige of the Egyptian President as a champion of Arab nationalism greatly increased.
(c) Egypt was permanently forced to cede administrative control of the canal to the United States.
(d) The Egyptian government abandoned its socialist policies and aligned with western European nations.

Ans :

(b) The prestige of the Egyptian President as a champion of Arab nationalism greatly increased. The Suez Crisis began when Egyptian President Nasser nationalised the Suez Canal. Although the tripartite invasion by Israel, Britain, and France achieved military success, international outcry forced their withdrawal. Consequently, the war failed to overthrow Nasser, and his standing as a defiant leader of Arab nationalism against European imperialism was enormously enhanced.

45. Based on the historical visual given below, answer the following question:

The destruction shown in the image was a decisive factor in a brief but highly consequential conflict. Which strategic decision primarily enabled the Israeli military to achieve this specific outcome against the assembled Arab forces?

(a) Launching a devastating pre-emptive air strike before the Arab nations could initiate their planned offensive.
(b) Relying exclusively on guerrilla warfare tactics to slowly dismantle the Egyptian military infrastructure over weeks.
(c) Deploying United Nations peacekeeping troops to secretly sabotage the Egyptian air force bases during the night.
(d) Utilizing diplomatic negotiations to convince Iraqi forces to turn against their Syrian and Egyptian military allies.

Ans :

(a) Launching a devastating pre-emptive air strike before the Arab nations could initiate their planned offensive.
In 1967, facing mobilized Arab troops and the closure of the Gulf of Aqaba, Israel decided not to wait to be attacked. They launched a lightning-fast pre-emptive air strike that destroyed almost the entire Egyptian air force on the ground. This element of surprise guaranteed Israeli superiority and a rapid victory.

46. Examine the image below and answer the question that follows:

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

were formally restored.
S. The Palestine Liberation Organisation immediately endorsed and signed the treaty.

Choose one correct option from the following options.
(a) Only P and S
(b) Only Q and R
(c) Only P and Q
(d) Only R and S

Ans :

(b) Only Q and R
As a direct historical result of the Camp David Accord, diplomatic ties were successfully restored between the two warring nations (R), and Egypt firmly promised to remove the blockades of the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba, graciously allowing free commercial passage for all Israeli ships (Q).

36. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The British government cleverly argued before the League of Nations that there was no duplicity or contradiction in their Middle Eastern pledges.
Reason (R): Palestine was explicitly excluded from the territories in which Arab independence was guaranteed by the Hussein-McMahon pledge.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
The British heavily defended their controversial diplomatic position by pointing out that while they indeed promised Arabia to Hussein, Palestine was intentionally not mentioned or included in the pledge of Arab independence. Therefore, they cleverly argued, assuring a homeland to the Jews there did not constitute duplicity.

37. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Following the Six-Day War, widespread frustration and anger grew among the Palestinians in the occupied territories.
Reason (R): The Intifada demanded Israel's immediate withdrawal from occupied territories and asked for the lift of curfews.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Both statements are absolutely historically true. The Palestinians were deeply frustrated after 1967, and the Intifada indeed demanded troop withdrawals and curfew lifts. However, the true reason for the initial frustration (Assertion A) was Israel's severe failure to make adequate socio-economic and territorial provisions for the massive refugee population.

38. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) initially adopted a charter that recognised Israel's right to exist alongside an Arab state.
Reason (R): The basic sentiment guiding the PLO was that Jews had unjustly expelled Palestinian Arabs from their rightful homeland.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(d) A is false, but R is true.
The Assertion is completely false because the PLO originally adopted a fiercely anti-Zionist charter with a combative strategy that explicitly sought the complete restoration of Palestine through armed struggle, denying Israel's right to exist. The Reason is true; their ideology stemmed precisely from feelings of unjust expulsion by Jews.

39. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

NODIA

Olympics that drew world attention to their cause.

Ans :

Some members of the Israeli team were murdered.

63. Name the American relief operation that provided crucial military reinforcements to Israel during the Yom Kippur War.

Ans :

Operation Nickel Glass

64. State the immediate political repercussion for the Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir following the heavy casualties of the 1973 Yom Kippur War.

Ans :

She stepped down from her position in 1974.

65. Which new administrative body was agreed to be established to govern the autonomous areas under the Oslo Peace Accord I?

Ans :

Palestinian Authority (PA)

66. Mention the primary economic retaliation used by OPEC against Western European states friendly to Israel after the Yom Kippur War.

Ans :

They began to reduce oil supplies and raise oil prices substantially.

67. State the main function of the United Nations peacekeepers created immediately after the Suez Crisis.

Ans :

To supervise Egypt and ensure the Suez Canal remained free for passing ships.

68. In the 1995 Oslo II Accord, which specific zone was designated for full Israeli control including settlements and military zones?

Ans :

Area C

69. Who represented the Egyptian side during the historic signing of the Camp David Accord in 1979?

Ans :

President Anwar Sadat

70. Give the exact date on which David Ben-Gurion declared the establishment of the Jewish state of Israel.

Ans :

14 May, 1948

71. The 1947-48 civil war, in which the Jewish and Arab communities clashed while the region was fully under British rule, is also known as the _____.

Ans :

inter-communal war

72. The ideological movement that supported the demand of the Jews to return to their sacred homeland and establish a religious community in Palestine is known as _____.

Ans :

Zionism

73. In biblical times, the banishment of the Jewish people from Palestine by an Egyptian Pharaoh is referred to in the Bible as the _____.

Ans :

Great Exodus

74. Prior to the First World War, formal sovereignty over the lands of Arabia was exercised by the _____ Empire.

Ans :

Ottoman

75. The British Foreign Secretary who wrote a letter in November 1917 confirming support for a national home for the Jewish people was _____.

Ans :

Arthur James Balfour

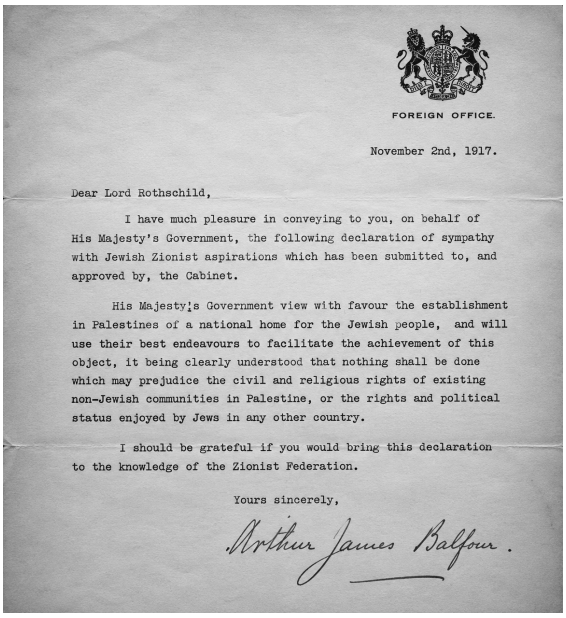
76. Arab intellectuals from Damascus and Beirut formed an alliance with _____ groups to openly condemn the Ottoman government's Young Turk Organisation.

Ans :

Wahabi Islam

77. The War of Liberation that began in November 1947 is known in Arabic as 'Nakba', which translates to _____.

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart



FOREIGN OFFICE.

November 2nd, 1917.

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet.

His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestines of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur James Balfour.

This historical declaration marked a turning point in Middle Eastern geopolitics. According to the historical context of its issuance, what was the primary immediate motivation for the British government to publish this specific document during the First World War?

(a) To establish a joint British-French military command in the Arabian Peninsula.
(b) To secure financial loans and subsidies from prominent international Jewish bankers.
(c) To penalize the Palestinian Arabs for aligning with the Axis powers during the conflict.
(d) To implement the recommendations of the Peel Commission for dividing the territory.

Ans :

(b) To secure financial loans and subsidies from prominent international Jewish bankers.
The British government faced severe economic crises during World War I and desperately needed financial backing. Consequently, they approached wealthy Jewish bankers for loans. In return for this crucial financial support mobilized through the Zionist Congress, Lord Balfour issued this declaration promising a national home for the Jewish people.

43. Observe the period photograph below and answer:

The image depicts a mass displacement that occurred immediately following the expiration of the British Mandate. How did the outcome of the military conflict associated with this displacement alter the territorial realities established by the United Nations?

(a) The Arab states successfully reclaimed the entire western bank of the Jordan River.
(b) The United Nations assumed direct administrative control over the entire Sinai Peninsula.
(c) Great Britain re-established its military mandate over the contested territories to restore order.
(d) Israel captured significantly more territory than the original UN partition plan recommended.

Ans :

(d) Israel captured significantly more territory than the original UN partition plan recommended. Following the declaration of Israel in May 1948, neighboring Arab states attacked. Despite being outnumbered, well-equipped Israeli forces defeated the poorly coordinated Arab armies. By the end of this war, Israel had captured around three-quarters of Palestine, vastly exceeding the borders proposed by the UN, and causing widespread displacement of Arabs.

44. Analyse the political cartoon and answer the following question:

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(R). Conversely, the opposing Arab troops were poorly coordinated, fatally slow, and lacked adequate tactical preparation before the strike (P).

32. Consider the following statements regarding the consequences of the Suez Crisis (1956):

P. The war completely destroyed Colonel Nasser's prestige as a leader of Arab nationalism.

Q. The United Nations created peacekeepers to supervise Egypt and the Suez Canal area.

R. The Algerian Arabs were discouraged and abandoned their struggle for independence.

S. The definitive superiority of Israeli military strength over combined Arab forces was established.

Choose one correct option from the following options.

(a) Only P and R
(b) Only Q and S
(c) Only P and Q
(d) Only R and S

Ans :

(b) Only Q and S

Following the highly contentious 1956 Suez War, UN peacekeepers were carefully deployed to supervise the region (Q), and Israeli military superiority definitively became an established fact (S). Statements P and R are completely incorrect; Nasser's prestige actually increased greatly, and the Algerians were deeply encouraged in their independence struggle.

33. Which of the following were the main features of the Oslo Peace Accord I (1993)?

P. Israel formally recognised the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people.

Q. The PLO was granted immediate, full sovereignty over the entire city of Jerusalem.

R. The PLO recognised Israel's right to exist and officially renounced terrorism.

S. All Palestinian refugees were granted an unconditional right to return to their ancestral homes.

Choose one correct option from the following options.

(a) Only Q and S
(b) Only P and R
(c) Only P and S
(d) Only Q and R

Ans :

(b) Only P and R

The groundbreaking Oslo Peace Accord I famously featured essential mutual recognition: Israel formally recognised the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people (P), and in direct return, the PLO formally recognised Israel's sovereign right to exist and officially renounced their long history of terrorism (R).

34. Which of the following reasons contributed to the growth of Arab nationalism in the early 20th century?

P. Arab intellectuals felt that the Ottoman Turks were corrupting true Islam by adopting western cultures.

Q. The British government offered massive financial grants to the Ottoman Sultan to suppress Arab culture.

R. International interest and the lure of large oil reserves in the region fostered a feeling of unity among Palestinians.

S. The Wahabi Islamic groups actively supported the Young Turk Organisation to consolidate Ottoman power.

Choose one correct option from the following options.

(a) Only Q and S
(b) Only P and Q
(c) Only R and S
(d) Only P and R

Ans :

(d) Only P and R

Arab nationalism heavily grew because educated elites passionately believed the Ottoman Turks were corrupting true Islam with western concepts (P). Additionally, the massive post-war international interest in the region's large oil reserves made scattered Palestinian Arabs strongly feel the urgent need to unite and fiercely assert their identity (R).

35. Which of the following were direct consequences of the peace treaty following the Camp David Accord?

P. Israel completely dismantled all its settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Q. Egypt promised to remove the blockade of the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba for Israeli ships.

R. Diplomatic ties between Israel and Egypt

NODIA

This scene from a Western nation illustrates a severe economic crisis that emerged in the 1970s. How was this global economic disruption directly connected to the military conflict occurring simultaneously in the Middle East?

(a) Western nations halted all industrial production to supply weapons to the Egyptian military forces.
(b) The Israeli air force systematically destroyed the major oil fields located in the Sinai Peninsula.
(c) Oil-producing Arab states reduced supplies to pressure nations that were friendly to Israel.
(d) The United Nations imposed global trade sanctions on any country importing oil from the Middle East.

Ans :

(c) Oil-producing Arab states reduced supplies to pressure nations that were friendly to Israel.
During the Yom Kippur War of 1973, Arab nations utilized oil as a strategic weapon. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) reduced oil supplies to the USA and Western European states that supported Israel. This caused severe oil shortages, soaring prices, inflation, and a massive energy crisis in industrialized nations.

47. Study the photograph provided below and respond:

The unrest depicted here characterizes a sustained period of Palestinian resistance in the occupied territories. Apart from the militant street protests shown, what other primary method was utilized by the Palestinian populace during this specific movement?

(a) Conducting conventional tank battles against the Israeli military in the Sinai desert.
(b) Relocating entirely to neighboring Arab countries to establish a government-in-exile.
(c) Petitioning the British government to officially reinstate the pre-1948 mandate system.
(d) Engaging in general strikes and boycotting Israeli establishments and consumer products.

Ans :

(d) Engaging in general strikes and boycotting Israeli establishments and consumer products.
The First Intifada (1987-1993) was a mass uprising driven by deep frustration among Palestinians in the occupied territories. Alongside militant protests involving barricades and stone-throwing against Israeli troops, the movement systematically employed civil disobedience. This included general strikes, refusing to pay taxes, and a widespread boycott of Israeli establishments and products.

48. Observe the historical moment captured below and answer:

This diplomatic breakthrough resulted in the first formal peace treaty between Israel and an Arab nation. According to the historical record, what crucial realization primarily motivated the Egyptian leadership to pursue this negotiated settlement?

(a) The understanding that Israel could not be destroyed by force and endless wars were economically exhausting.
(b) The belief that the United Nations would forcefully dismantle the Israeli state if diplomatic talks failed.
(c) The assurance from the Palestine Liberation Organisation that they would completely abandon their armed struggle.
(d) The guarantee that Great Britain would return control of the Suez Canal to the

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

BETTER THAN BOOK IN THE MARKET

Why students are choosing this book 👉

School teachers already use this content to set papers.

Still not sure?

- 👉 Match this PDF with your question papers
- 👉 See the similarity yourself

Why does this happen?

- ✓ Teachers have its PDF & Word files
- ✓ Easy access
- ✓ Direct copy-paste questions
- ✓ Same pattern followed

Don't miss out—get the advantage today!

Assertion (A): The Oslo process ultimately collapsed due to continued violence, radical opposition, and unresolved core disputes.
Reason (R): The United Nations immediately expelled Israel from the assembly due to the expansion of Israeli settlements.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

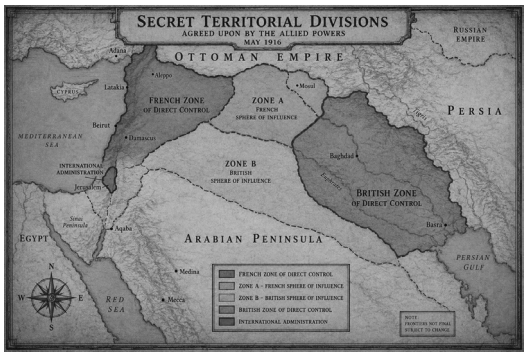
(c) A is true, but R is false.
The Assertion is completely true, as the Oslo peace process tragically failed to bring lasting peace due to unresolved issues like Jerusalem, fierce opposition from extremists, and persistent violence. However, the Reason is definitively false; the United Nations never expelled Israel from the assembly over the settlement expansions.

40. Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): After the Yom Kippur War, Anwar Sadat became increasingly convinced of the need for a negotiated peace settlement with Israel.
Reason (R): Egypt's economy was heavily troubled, and Sadat realised that attempting to destroy Israel by force would exhaust their remaining resources fruitlessly.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Both statements are historically accurate, and the Reason perfectly explains the Assertion. After facing immense military and economic losses, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat realised Egypt was far too economically troubled to continue endless crusades. He correctly deduced that aggressively fighting Israel would be completely foolish and exhaust resources.

41. Study the historical visual given below and respond:



The map illustrates a secret arrangement that caused significant dismay among Arab nationalists upon its exposure. Which of the following statements best explains why this specific arrangement provoked such a strong negative reaction from the Arab populace?
(a) It transferred control of the holy city of Jerusalem exclusively to the Russian Empire.
(b) It explicitly guaranteed the immediate establishment of an independent Zionist state.
(c) It contradicted prior British commitments regarding an independent Arab state.
(d) It forced the Ottoman Empire to abandon its Islamic religious practices entirely.

Ans :

(c) It contradicted prior British commitments regarding an independent Arab state.
The Sykes-Picot Agreement secretly divided the Ottoman Empire between Britain and France, ignoring Arab sovereignty. When Russian Bolsheviks published it in 1917, Arab leaders were outraged because it directly contradicted the Hussein-McMahon correspondence, where the British had previously encouraged Arab revolts in exchange for promising an independent Arab state.

42. Examine the archival document below and answer the question that follows:

NODIA

monarchy.
(b) To divide the mandated territory into two entirely separate sovereign states for Arabs and Jews.
(c) To deport all recent European immigrants back to their countries of origin within ten years.
(d) To establish a single secular state where all ethnic communities shared equal political representation.

Ans :

(b) To divide the mandated territory into two entirely separate sovereign states for Arabs and Jews.
In 1937, responding to intense riots and unrest between Arabs and Jewish immigrants, the British government appointed the Palestine Royal Commission, also known as the Peel Commission. Its central recommendation was to partition Palestine into two completely separate states—one Arab and one Jewish. The Arab leadership categorically rejected this proposal.

ONE MARK QUESTIONS

51. Name the document presented to Prince Faisal by two national militant groups during his visit to Damascus.

Ans :

Damascus Protocol

52. Identify the historical event in 1917 that led to the full text of the secret Sykes-Picot Agreement being published in vengeance.

Ans :

Bolshevik Revolution

53. Who initiated the World Zionist Movement that raised the demand for the restoration of Palestine to the Jewish people?

Ans :

German Professor Dr. Wiezmann

54. Name the British agent who sowed seeds of deep discord between the Arabs and the Turks despite them belonging to the same Islamic faith.

Ans :

Major Hogarth (or Col. Lawrence)

55. What was the core recommendation of the Palestine Royal Commission (Peel Commission) appointed in 1937?

Ans :

Dividing Palestine into two separate states, one Arab and one Jewish.

56. Expand the abbreviation UNSCOP in the context of the Middle East conflict.

Ans :

United Nation Special Committee in Palestine

57. Give any one reason to explain why the Americans cancelled their promised grant of 46 million dollars for the construction of the Aswan Dam.

Ans :

To force Nasser to cut off his new link with the communists.

58. Name the guerrilla fighters organised by Colonel Nasser to carry out sabotage and murder inside Israel.

Ans :

Fedayeen

59. Which specific water body was blockaded by Egyptian ships at Nasser's insistence, leading to the Suez Crisis?

Ans :

Gulf of Aqaba

60. Mention the specific term used for the illegal immigration of Jews to Palestine organised by the Zionists after the Second World War.

Ans :

Aliyah Bet

61. Which major strategic territory was captured from Syria by the Israelis during the 1967 Six-Day War?

Ans :

Golan Heights

62. Identify the extremist action carried out by a Palestinian group during the 1972 Munich

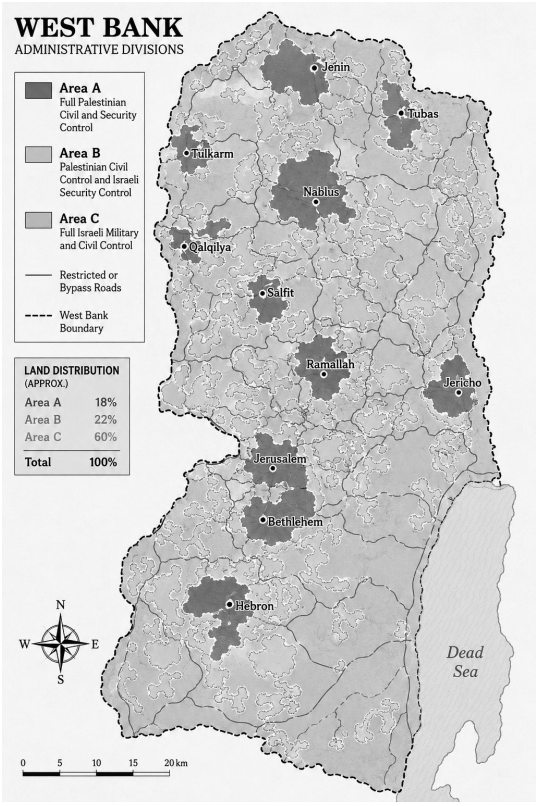
Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Egyptian government.

Ans :

(a) The understanding that Israel could not be destroyed by force and endless wars were economically exhausting.
Following the Yom Kippur War, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat realized that Israel could not be destroyed through military force. He recognized that continuing fruitless, endless wars was economically draining Egypt, a heavily troubled nation. This pragmatic realization prompted him to seek a negotiated peace settlement, eventually leading to the Camp David Accord.

49. Analyse the provided map and answer the following question:



This administrative division was established to facilitate limited self-rule for Palestinians. Despite being a major step toward autonomy, why did this specific territorial arrangement ultimately contribute to the failure of the broader peace process?

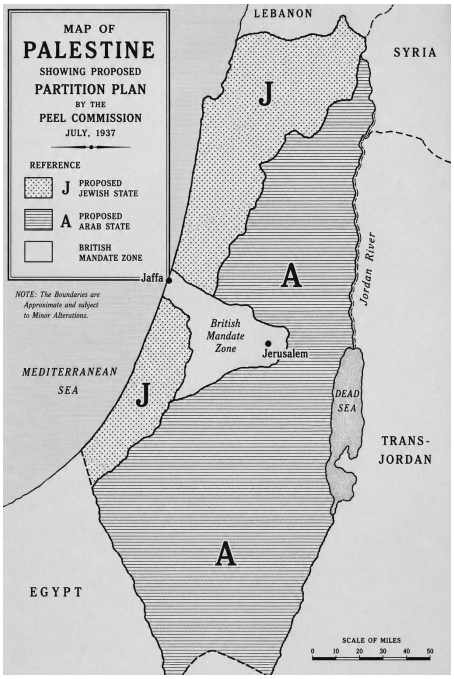
(a) It completely transferred all Israeli military defense systems to the Palestinian National Council.
(b) It required the immediate and forced evacuation of all Palestinian citizens to neighboring countries.
(c) It created a deeply fragmented territory that left core issues like settlements and borders unresolved.
(d) It placed the entirety of the West Bank under the exclusive control of United Nations peacekeepers.

Ans :

(c) It created a deeply fragmented territory that left core issues like settlements and borders unresolved.
The Oslo II Accord (1995) divided the West Bank into three distinct zones (Areas A, B, and C) to phase in Palestinian self-rule. However, this complex and fragmented territorial arrangement created deep dissatisfaction. Key issues like the expansion of Israeli settlements, definitive borders, and refugees remained unresolved, fueling mutual distrust and violence.

NODIA

50. Examine the historical document below and answer the question that follows:



This map represents a colonial proposal formulated in 1937 to resolve the escalating communal violence in a mandated territory. What was the central recommendation of the commission that produced this specific territorial blueprint?

(a) To unite the territory with the neighboring nation of Syria under a single regional Arab

Ans :

catastrophe

78. In 1963, a new government came to power in Iraq influenced by the ideas of the _____ party in neighbouring Syria, which believed in Arab independence.

Ans :

Ba'ath

79. The Palestinian uprising that began in 1987, heavily marked by boycotts, barricades, and the throwing of Molotov cocktails, is known as the _____.

Ans :

Intifada

80. The PLO was formally recognised by the United Nations and granted _____ status on 22 November 1974.

Ans :

observer

81. Under the Oslo II Accord signed in 1995, the administrative region designated for full Palestinian control over major cities was called _____.

Ans :

Area A

82. During the Jewish rebellion against the British mandate, terrorists blew up the King David hotel in _____, which the British were using as their headquarters.

Ans :

Jerusalem

83. The Camp David Accord was mediated under the chairmanship of US President _____.

Ans :

Jimmy Carter

84. The Syrian Unity Party demanded an explanation after the full text of the secret Asia Minor Agreement, better known as the _____, was published.

Ans :

Sykes-Picot Agreement

85. The first summit meeting of the Arab League, which initiated bringing various Palestine groups under one organisation, was held in 1964 at _____.

Ans :

Cairo

86. A devastating blow to the Oslo peace process occurred in 1995 with the assassination of Israeli Prime Minister _____.

Ans :

Yitzhak Rabin

87. Following the Camp David Accord, the Arab League suspended _____ for not negotiating properly with Israel.

Ans :

Egypt

88. The political upheavals in Syria in 1966 brought support for _____, a more effective guerrilla force than the previous fedayeen.

Ans :

Fatah

89. During the Six-Day War, the Israelis launched a preemptive strike that destroyed the assembled Egyptian forces located on the _____.

Ans :

Gaza Strip

90. In 1977, a dramatic breakthrough for Middle East peace occurred when President Sadat travelled to Jerusalem to address the _____.

Ans :

Israeli Parliament

91. Tariq, an Arab nationalist in 1915, was elated when he heard that the British High Commissioner had secretly promised an independent Arab state after the war. This promise was made through a series of ten letters sent to the Grand Sharif of Mecca. Identify the historical document collection being referred to.

Ans :

Hussein-McMahon Correspondence

92. An international body voted in late 1947 to resolve the escalating violence in a mandated territory by splitting the land roughly in half to

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

form an independent Jewish state and a separate Arab state. The Zionist leaders accepted this, but the Arabs rejected it. Identify the specific diplomatic plan being referred to.

Ans :

UN partition plan

93. Youssef, an Egyptian citizen in the early 1950s, witnessed his nation's new leader actively rallying support for Arab unity and heavily organising guerrilla fighters to conduct sabotage inside a neighbouring state. Name the leader whose aggressive policies Youssef was witnessing.

Ans :

Colonel Nasser

94. In 1956, two European powers alongside a Middle Eastern nation launched a coordinated military invasion of an Arab country. This was in direct retaliation to the nationalisation of a crucial maritime trade route. What is the popular name of this military conflict?

Ans :

The Suez Crisis (or Tripartite Aggression)

95. A Syrian commander strategically positioned his troops in 1973 to launch a surprise attack during a major Jewish religious festival. His primary objective was to forcefully retake a vital piece of elevated terrain lost to the enemy in a previous war. Name the specific geographical area he aimed to capture.

Ans :

Golan Heights

96. A prominent leader of an umbrella political organisation, which initially had a purely military character and an anti-Zionist policy, later amended its charter in 2003 to adopt Islam as its sole religion. Name the leader of this organisation.

Ans :

Yasser Arafat

97. In the late 1980s, young boys like Ahmed living in the occupied West Bank refused to pay taxes or drive cars with certain number plates. Instead, they took to the streets, setting up barricades and throwing stones at military patrols to protest their brutal living conditions. Identify the specific movement Ahmed was participating in.

Ans :

Intifada

98. Two historic leaders, after years of intense mistrust and a devastating conflict in 1973, were finally brought together at a presidential retreat in Maryland. Here, they negotiated an agreement that ended a three-decade state of war between their nations and facilitated the return of the Sinai Peninsula. Name the treaty they signed in 1979.

Ans :

Camp David Accord

99. In September 1993, politicians gathered in Washington to sign a breakthrough document that had been secretly negotiated in a European capital. This document saw the PLO renounce terrorism and recognize a Jewish state's right to exist in exchange for limited self-rule. Identify the specific agreement described above.

Ans :

Oslo Peace Accord I

NODIA

100. During the Second World War, thousands of people in Europe faced horrific persecution and systematic killing at the hands of the Nazis. This brutal event directly intensified the demand for a safe haven and accelerated the migration of refugees to a promised homeland in the Middle East. Name the tragedy described above.

Ans :

The Holocaust

101. "Many references have been made in the Palestine Royal Commission Report and in the course of the recent debates in both Houses of Parliament to the 'McMahon Pledge', especially to that portion of the pledge which concerns Palestine and of which one interpretation has been claimed by the Jews and another by the Arabs... I feel it my duty to state, and I do so definitely and emphatically, that it was not intended by me in giving this pledge to King Hussein to include Palestine in the area in which Arab independence was promised."
Based on the chapter, what primary diplomatic consequence did the deliberate ambiguity and later denial of this pledge have on the Arab

populace?

Ans :

It caused a stirring of jingoistic sentiments and swept a Pan-Arab national awakening among the Arab people.

102. "Even before the final outcome of First World War has been determined, Great Britain, France and Russia secretly discussed how they could carve up the Middle East into the spheres of their influence once World War I ends. The secret treaty was named after its lead negotiators from England and France."
According to the chapter, why did this secret agreement deeply conflict with the earlier promises made to King Hussein?

Ans :

It secretly divided the Ottoman Empire among Allied powers without talking about Arab sovereignty in Palestine.

103. "With the outbreak of the First World War, the British government faced severe economic crisis and approached the Jewish bankers for loans and subsidy. Under the pressure of the Zionist Congress in return of the given loan, the British Foreign Secretary made a public declaration confirming support for the establishment of a 'national home'."
Which specific public declaration is being referred to in this passage?

Ans :

Balfour Declaration

104. "After 1919, large number of Jews began to arrive in Palestine, which was then a British Mandate. This vast Jewish immigration made the Arabs alert and they protested bitterly to the British that they wanted an independent Palestine for the Arabs and also an end to the immigration of Jews."
What was the immediate socio-economic apprehension that bothered the poor Arabs regarding the unrestrained entry of Jews?

Ans :

They apprehended that the British administration encouraged Jewish colonisation through the purchase of lands from the poor Arabs.

105. "On 14 May, 1948, the day before the expiration of the British Mandate, the head of the Jewish Agency declared the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine. US President Harry Truman recognised the new nation the same day, and the Soviet Union followed suit."
Following this declaration, what was the immediate reaction taken by neighbouring Arab nations like Egypt, Syria, and Jordan?

Ans :

They immediately attacked the newly born state of Israel, starting the First Arab-Israel War.

106. "The war began with planned Israeli invasion of Egypt on 29 October, 1956. This was a brilliant success and within a week the Israel had captured the entire Sinai Peninsula. Meanwhile, the British and the French bombed Egyptian airfields."
According to the chapter, what was the immediate impact of this war on the guerrilla operations launched from Egypt?

Ans :

The 'fedayeen' raids in Israel ceased, giving Israel a breathing space to consolidate.

107. "In Egypt, President Nasser was immensely popular because of his leadership of the Arab World and his attempts to improve conditions in Egypt with his socialist policies. With all going well at home and the prospect of effective help from Iraq and Syria, Nasser decided that the time was ripe for another attack on Israel."
As a measure of national security leading up to this war, what strategic maritime action did Nasser take against Israel?

Ans :

He closed the Gulf of Aqaba.

108. "The Arabian forces planned to launch an attack upon the Jewish state of Israel during a Jewish religious festival, hoping to catch the Israelis off guard. The attack came as a surprise to Israel, and in the first few days, Israel was almost on the verge of defeat."
According to the text, why did Anwar Sadat believe that launching this daring attack would eventually lead to a peace settlement?

Ans :

He hoped that an attack on Israel would force America to act as a mediator in the settlement of peace.

NODIA

1. The Arab nations fundamentally blamed the Israelis for actively initiating the regional hostilities by launching a massive and unprovoked military invasion directly into Egyptian sovereign territory to secure their national borders.
2. Many Arab states, strongly supported by the communist bloc, severely accused Great Britain and France of deliberately employing imperialistic military tactics to aggressively maintain their political control over the entire Middle East.

Views of the Western powers:

1. Great Britain, France, and Israel officially blamed Colonel Nasser, the newly established ruler of Egypt, strictly accusing his government of adopting a deeply anti-western stance that threatened vital international economic and military interests.
2. The American government strongly believed that Great Britain and France had massively overreacted by unnecessarily utilising extreme military force against Egypt, which tragically escalated the diplomatic tension into a full-scale armed conflict.

127. Highlight any four consequences of the Suez War.

Ans :

The Suez War generated far-reaching political and military consequences across the international community.

1. The tripartite military attacks on Egypt caused a massive global outcry from the rest of the world, indirectly forcing Great Britain, France, and Israel to immediately withdraw their armed forces from the region.
2. The military conflict ultimately failed to overthrow Colonel Nasser, and his political prestige as the undisputed leader of Arab nationalism against interfering European colonial powers was greatly increased across the Middle East.
3. The undeniable military superiority of the Israeli armed forces over the combined military strength of the Arab nations became an established and universally recognised fact, permanently altering the regional balance of power.
4. Following the diplomatic resolution of the crisis, the United Nations quickly created specialised peacekeepers to effectively supervise the Egyptian borders, officially declaring the Suez Canal strictly free for the passing of international ships.

128. Discuss any four causes that led to the outbreak of the Six-Day War in 1967.

Ans :

The Six-Day War erupted due to a rapid escalation of aggressive regional policies and military mobilisations.

1. In Iraq, a newly established government influenced by the Ba'ath party aggressively supported Arab independence, with President Aref publicly announcing an intense anti-Israeli campaign aiming to completely wipe the nation off the map.
2. In Syria, massive political upheavals brought the Ba'ath party to power, which immediately supported a highly effective guerrilla force known as Fatah and aggressively prepared their military to systematically bombard established Jewish settlements.
3. President Nasser, immensely popular for his socialist policies, strategically ordered the United Nations peacekeeping forces to immediately abandon the Sinai Desert and aggressively mobilised his Egyptian troops strictly along the volatile national borders.
4. Furthermore, Nasser dangerously closed the Gulf of Aqaba, severely threatening Israeli shipping, while neighboring countries like Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon rapidly rallied their armed forces to actively join the unified campaign against Israel.

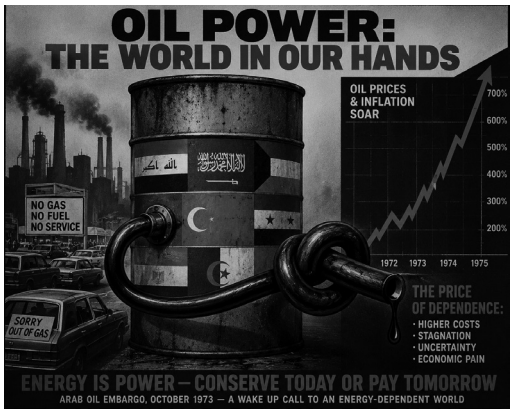
129. Analyse any four consequences of the Six-Day War.

Ans :

The brief but incredibly destructive Six-Day War fundamentally transformed the geopolitical boundaries of the Middle East.

1. For the victorious Israelis, the military campaign marked a spectacular success as they blatantly defied explicit United Nations orders and permanently retained the newly captured territories to serve as vital strategic buffer zones.
2. The massive territorial expansion brought a severe internal demographic problem for Israel, as they now had to directly manage approximately a million extra Arab refugees permanently living in camps across the occupied territories.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube



Which specific international organisation initiated the economic pressure tactic symbolised in this graphic following the Yom Kippur War?

Ans :

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

115. Study the institutional photograph provided.

Identify the historic peace treaty signed by the leaders depicted in this photograph.

Ans :

Camp David Accord (1979)

116. Review the details in the image below.

During which specific conflict did Israel secure victory by launching the devastating pre-emptive air strikes shown in this image?

Ans :

The Six-Day War

117. Observe the newspaper clipping presented below.

הארץ
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1995
PEACE SHATTERED: PRIME MINISTER ASSASSINATED
TRAGIC DEATH AT TEL AVIV PEACE RALLY
The statesman was gunned down on Saturday night by a radical right-wing extremist, Yigal Amir, who opposed a recent recent territorial concessions to the Palestinians.
PRIME MINISTER YITZHAK RABIN (1922-1995)
GRIEVING ISRAELI CITIZENS square (KINGS OF ISRAEL SQUARE)
WORLD LEADERS EXPRESS SHOCK
PERES PROMISES TO CONTINUE PEACE PROCESS
NATIONAL DAY OF MOURNING DECLARED

The political assassination reported in this newspaper dealt a huge blow to which specific set of peace agreements?

Ans :

The Oslo Peace Accords

118. Inspect the political artwork shown below carefully.

Which umbrella political organisation, formed in 1964, adopted the militant ideology and combative strategy promoted in this poster?

Ans :

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)

NODIA

109. "The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was formed in 1964 with the purpose of the 'liberation of Palestine' from Israeli occupation through armed struggle. It adopted a charter that gave the ideology of the organisation."
Based on the PLO's guiding principles, what was their specific demand regarding the Palestinian refugees who had been displaced in 1948?

Ans :

The PLO demanded that Palestine refugees should be allowed to return to their homes.

110. "While it temporarily expanded Palestinian autonomy, deep divisions grew. Many Israelis opposed territorial withdrawals, while Palestinians were dissatisfied with the fragmented territorial arrangements. Continued violence and suicide bombings undermined trust."
Identify the specific issue left unresolved in these Accords that caused friction regarding the physical occupation of the West Bank by Israelis.

Ans :

The status and expansion of Israeli settlements in the West Bank were left unresolved.

111. Look closely at the photograph provided below.

Identify the violent uprising by Palestinian Arabs against Israeli occupation depicted in this photograph.

Ans :

First Intifada

112. Read the following newspaper front page carefully.

THE INTERNATIONAL DAILY
An Independent Newspaper
VOL. LXII No. 21,438 WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1956 TEN CENTS

EGYPT SEIZES CANAL!
WESTERN POWERS OUTRAGED

Strategic Waterway Now Nationalised by Egyptian Government

President Nasser addressing enormous crowds in Alexandria after the announcement of the Canal nationalisation.

THE SUEZ CANAL – VITAL LINK BETWEEN TWO SEAS

MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PORT SAID
SUEZ CANAL
EGYPT
SINAI PENDULA
RED SEA

West Hails Move as 'Brazen Act of Aggression'

LONDON, July 24.—The British Government today condemned Egypt's action as a "brazen act of aggression" and a violation of international law.

A Foreign Office spokesman said His Majesty's Government would take all steps necessary to protect its interests and the freedom of navigation.

(Continued on Page 6)

Based on the headline and the details provided, which geopolitical conflict was directly triggered by the event reported?

Ans :

The Suez Crisis (1956)

113. Examine the historical poster given below.

שובו בנים לארץ אבתיכם!
RETURN TO ZION!
THE LAND OF OUR FATHERS
THE HOPE OF OUR PEOPLE
אֶרֶץ אֲבוֹתֵינוּ
תִּקְוַת עַמֵּנוּ
SCATTERED THROUGH THE NATIONS– WE ARE ONE PEOPLE. ONE LAND. ONE DESTINY.
LET US ARISE AND GO UP TO ZION!
HATIKVAH
HELP BUILD THE JEWISH HOMELAND
IMMIGRATE • DONATE • PARTICIPATE
EREZ YISRAEL – OUR RIGHT, OUR FUTURE, OUR HOPE

Which specific ideology, aiming to establish a Jewish religious community and national home in Palestine, is promoted by this poster?

Ans :

Zionism

114. Analyze the symbolic graphic shown below.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

same piece of Palestinian land to multiple conflicting ethnic and religious groups.

123. Analyse any four contradictions and consequences of the Balfour Declaration.

Ans :

The Balfour Declaration fundamentally destabilised the region by introducing highly conflicting international promises.

1. The declaration was explicitly contradictory to the earlier Hussein-McMahon correspondence letters, which had previously promised the Arab population complete independence in a highly equivocal manner, creating deep-rooted diplomatic friction and mutual distrust.
2. Empowered by the public support of the British government, the Jewish population began to adamantly demand the complete territorial occupation of the whole of Palestine, strictly refusing to compromise on their borders.
3. The contradictory diplomacy severely angered the Arab population, who treated the newly arriving Jewish immigrants as unwanted trespassers because King Hussein previously understood that Palestine was an integral part of independent Arabia.
4. A significant cultural, economic, and religious gap rapidly widened between the poorer Arab population and the newly arrived Jewish immigrants, who were generally much better educated, significantly richer, and considerably more enterprising.

124. Explain any four actions taken by the British to manage the Palestine Mandate after the First World War.

Ans :

The British implemented several administrative and diplomatic strategies to manage the highly volatile mandate.

1. The British administration cleverly defended their conflicting pledges by arguing that while they promised Arabia to King Hussein, Palestine was never explicitly mentioned in the agreement, thereby entirely washing their hands of the issue.
2. When massive Jewish immigration caused severe Arab protests, the British government officially stated in 1922 that there would be absolutely no political interference with the fundamental rights of the native Palestinian Arabs.
3. Following the outbreak of violent communal riots after 1929, the British government appointed the Palestine Royal Commission in 1937, which controversially proposed dividing the contested territory into two completely separate independent states.
4. After the Arabs firmly rejected the initial partition idea, the British attempted again in 1939 to contain hostile situations by offering an independent Arab state within ten years and limiting further Jewish immigration.

NODIA

125. Mention any four consequences of the First Arab-Israel War (1948-49).

Ans :

The immediate aftermath of the First Arab-Israel War drastically reshaped the Middle Eastern landscape.

1. The vastly superior and well-equipped Israeli forces systematically routed the enemy armies on all sides, successfully capturing territories west of the Gaza Strip and completely securing the West Bank of the river Jordan.
2. The severe military conflict resulted in approximately one million Arab citizens being forcefully evicted from the newly occupied zones, officially transforming them into desperate Palestinian refugees desperately crying for a lost homeland.
3. The devastating humanitarian crisis of the displaced refugees led to the prominent rise of Yasser Arafat, who efficiently organised their political grievances, thereby adding incredibly complex new knots to the unresolved Palestine problem.
4. Despite facing total defeat, the humiliated Arab nations vehemently refused to accept the legality of Israel, actively deciding to heavily involve themselves in future wars to destroy the nation and liberate Palestine.

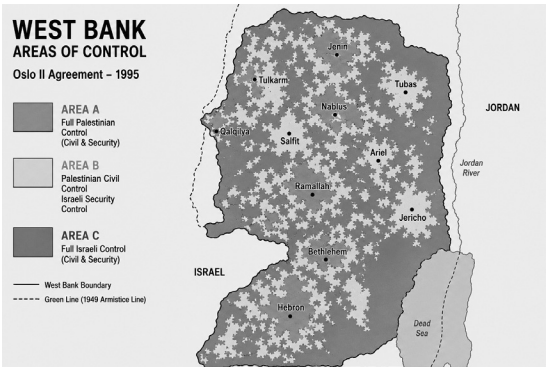
126. Examine any two views of the Arabs and any two views of the Western powers regarding the blame for the Suez Crisis.

Ans :

The various nations involved in the Suez Crisis aggressively blamed each other based on their political interests.

Views of the Arabs:

119. Examine the schematic map provided below.



Which specific 1995 agreement implemented the complex three-zone administrative division illustrated in this map?

Ans :

Oslo Peace Accord II (1995)

120. Look at the group photograph depicted below.

This 1964 summit meeting of the Arab League shown in the photograph initiated the formation of which specific organisation?

Ans :

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)

FOUR MARKS QUESTIONS

Here are the 45 original 4-mark questions and answers based exclusively on the provided chapter, strictly adhering to the specified distribution, formatting, and word-count constraints.

121. Highlight any four reasons for the growth of Arab nationalism.

Ans :

The growth of Arab nationalism was driven by several distinct social and political factors.

1. Arab intellectuals formed alliances with Wahabi Islam groups and openly condemned the Ottoman government's Young Turk Organisation, firmly claiming it to be completely anti-Islamic in its fundamental nature and administrative practices.
2. The Ottoman government's increasingly pro-Turkey plans heavily alienated many crucial sections of the Turkey loyalist Arab group, pushing them to seek a completely separate and distinct political identity free from external domination.
3. Divergent political and religious groups advocated that Arabs were actively losing their true cultural values because they were living under corrupt Ottoman Turkey leaders, instead of maintaining the purity of true Islam.
4. In the post-war context, growing international interest over the occupation of Palestine and its large oil reserves fostered a strong urge among scattered Palestinian Arabs to unite themselves to protect their homeland.

122. State any four reasons for the rise of Zionism.

Ans :

The rise of Zionism was fuelled by a combination of historical claims and international developments.

1. The Jewish people felt they were overthrown from their rightful homeland and firmly believed they possessed a sacred right to demand and permanently occupy Palestine, heavily indoctrinated by their ancient religious texts.
2. During and after the First World War, major Western powers like the United Kingdom and the United States actively promised to restore the Jewish population to their promised homeland, encouraging mass migration.
3. The devastating impact of the Second World War served as a final stroke, as European Jews were brutally tortured and systematically killed during the Holocaust by the Nazis, necessitating immediate safe refuge.
4. Various contradictory diplomatic treaties, including the Sykes-Picot Agreement and the Balfour Declaration, created widespread confusion by simultaneously promising the

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

3. The devastating military defeat resulted in a massive political humiliation for the Arab states, especially for President Nasser, who completely lost his previously powerful and unassailable leadership image across the broader Arab world.
4. The crushed Arab nations firmly realised they could absolutely never free Palestine without significant outside assistance, heavily inclining them to desperately plan another massive military attempt, which ultimately precipitated the Yom Kippur War.

130. State any four factors that led to the outbreak of the Yom Kippur War.

Ans :

The Yom Kippur War was carefully engineered by Arab leaders aiming to reverse previous historical humiliations.

1. The Syrian government actively joined the military coalition with the primary strategic aim of forcefully liberating the highly strategic Golan Heights, which had been previously taken away from them through aggressive Israeli military actions.
2. The Palestine Liberation Organisation built immense political pressure on Arab states by organizing a horrific series of international terrorist attacks, including aircraft hijackings, to forcefully draw global attention towards the grave injustices facing Palestinians.
3. Egyptian President Anwar Sadat desperately needed to heavily negotiate a peaceful settlement to save his troubled economy, but firmly realised that Israel would strictly ignore all peace terms following their spectacular 1967 victory.
4. Sadat purposefully hoped that launching a daring and unexpected military attack would aggressively force the United States to actively step in as a central mediator to permanently settle the ongoing regional peace disputes.

131. Discuss any four consequences of the Yom Kippur War.

Ans :

The Yom Kippur War created major political shifts and triggered a massive global economic crisis.

1. The Israelis formally agreed to systematically move their armed troops back from the highly contested Suez Canal, effectively enabling the Egyptian government to safely clear and completely reopen the vital waterway in 1975.
2. The incredibly heavy military casualties severely damaged the Israeli government's domestic reputation for preparedness, generating massive public outrage that forcefully caused Prime Minister Golda Meir to completely step down from political power in 1974.
3. Although Egypt suffered another military defeat, their initial astounding battlefield success greatly enhanced Anwar Sadat's political prestige across the Middle East, directly providing him a unique opportunity to actively pursue lasting peace settlements.
4. The oil-producing Arab nations successfully pressured Western states friendly to Israel by drastically reducing petroleum supplies, allowing the OPEC organisation to substantially raise prices, thereby causing a massive energy crisis in industrialised nations.

132. Enumerate any four reasons that prompted Egypt and Israel to sign the Camp David Accord.

Ans :

The Camp David Accord was heavily driven by economic exhaustion, visionary leadership, and crucial international mediation.

1. Following the Yom Kippur War, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat became absolutely convinced that Israel could completely never be destroyed by mere military force, making further armed crusades incredibly foolish and completely economically ruinous.
2. Sadat actively knew that aggressive Arab states and the PLO would bitterly oppose peace, yet he achieved a dramatic diplomatic breakthrough by personally visiting Jerusalem in 1977 to directly address the Israeli Parliament.
3. The Israelis were heavily suffering from massive domestic economic problems, driven partly by enormous national defence expenditures and significantly worsened by a devastating worldwide economic recession that severely crippled their overall financial stability.

4. The American government aggressively placed immense diplomatic pressure on the Israeli leadership to permanently settle their bitter differences, while US President Jimmy Carter took special personal initiative to heavily facilitate formal negotiations near Washington.

133. Mention any four consequences of the Camp David Accord.

Ans :

The Camp David Accord effectively ended decades of direct warfare while severely fracturing broader Arab unity.

1. The historic diplomatic treaty officially brought an absolute end to the continuous state of brutal war that had persistently existed between the nations of Egypt and Israel ever since the monumental year of 1948.
2. The Israeli government formally agreed to completely withdraw all their occupying military troops from the Sinai Peninsula, explicitly promising to permanently respect the newly established sovereign territorial boundaries of the Egyptian national state.
3. Egypt completely promised to permanently remove their aggressive blockade of the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba, officially guaranteeing that all commercial Israeli shipping vessels could safely navigate through the crucial waterways.
4. The broader Arab League furiously condemned the diplomatic treaty, immediately suspending Egypt's prestigious membership, while Islamic extremist groups tragically viewed the political compromise as a massive betrayal, ultimately leading to President Sadat's assassination.

134. Explain any four background factors that necessitated the formation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Ans :

The PLO was systematically established to address the severe political fragmentation of the displaced Palestinian population.

1. Following the devastating Arab-Israeli war of 1948, the deeply traumatised Palestinian population had been widely dispersed as helpless refugees scattered among a massive number of entirely different neighbouring countries across the Middle East.
2. The scattered Palestinians severely lacked a highly coherent political organisation equipped with strong central leadership, forcing them to individually form incredibly small and highly diffused local resistance groups that lacked serious international impact.
3. Due to the complete absence of a unified military structure, overall Palestinian political activity remained severely limited and highly ineffective, creating an urgent and massive need for a powerful central umbrella political organisation.
4. The major Arab states, most notably Egypt, initially took the supreme lead in the political and military struggle against Israel, ultimately prompting the Arab League to initiate summit meetings to officially unify Palestinian factions.

135. State any four goals and agendas outlined by the Palestine Liberation Organisation upon its formation.

Ans :

The Palestine Liberation Organisation established a highly militant and completely unyielding ideological framework upon its inception.

1. The organisation explicitly stated its primary and most fundamental goal to be the complete and absolute liberation of the entirety of Palestine from occupying forces strictly through the utilisation of continuous armed military struggle.
2. The organisation quickly adopted a highly comprehensive political charter that carefully formulated a strictly anti-Zionist ideology, completely rejecting the opposing nation's legal right to exist within the highly contested territorial boundaries of the region.
3. The leadership promoted a highly combative military strategy specifically designed to violently fight against the State of Israel, viewing violent resistance as the only legitimate pathway to effectively achieve their ultimate territorial ambitions.
4. The organisation heavily relied on the fundamental guiding principle that Jewish forces had completely unjustly expelled native Palestinian Arabs under false historic

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

pretexts, absolutely demanding that all displaced refugees must instantly return to their homes.

136. Analyse any four causes responsible for the outbreak of the Intifada.

Ans :

The Intifada violently erupted as a direct consequence of decades of severe economic and social marginalisation.

1. After the Six-Day War, there was incredibly widespread and deep-rooted frustration among the heavily oppressed Palestinians living under strict military administration within the heavily occupied territories of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.
2. The deeply overcrowded occupied territories suffered from incredibly poor socio-economic conditions, as the occupying government completely failed to make any adequate administrative provisions regarding secure mass employment or widely organised fundamental social benefits.
3. A severe and worsening lack of adequate living space, heavily combined with a drastic lack of available agricultural land for basic cultivation, made the rapidly expanding Palestinian population incredibly angry and deeply aggrieved.
4. The native Arab population suffered a brutally mortifying daily experience, facing extreme physical repression, intense fear, daily intimidation, and horrifying torture chambers, ultimately pushing them to actively rise up against the immense unjustness.

137. Mention any four means of mass demonstration adopted during the Intifada.

Ans :

The Intifada aggressively utilised a massive combination of violent militant resistance and widespread coordinated civil disobedience.

1. The local protest leadership carefully planned a massive militant uprising where frustrated youths actively resorted to physically barricading streets and continuously throwing heavy stones and dangerous Molotov cocktails at heavily armed occupying military patrols.
2. The widespread movement actively carried out massively coordinated general strikes across the occupied territories, purposefully aiming to completely paralyze the local economy and strictly defy the oppressive administrative rules of the occupying military government.
3. The heavily aggrieved Palestinian population initiated a highly strict economic boycott of all manufactured Israeli products, while simultaneously firmly refusing to pay any official taxes to the established administrative government of the occupying forces.
4. The highly frustrated protestors completely refused to drive their personal Palestinian cars if they bore official Israeli number plates, effectively utilising absolute non-cooperation to actively demonstrate their complete rejection of the foreign military authority.

138. State any four main features of the Oslo Peace Accord I (1993).

Ans :

The first Oslo Peace Accord established unprecedented mutual political recognition and outlined a highly structured transitional framework.

1. The Israeli government officially and formally recognised the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole and completely legitimate political representative of the entire Palestinian people in all future international diplomatic negotiations and peace settlements.
2. The Palestine Liberation Organisation officially recognised the State of Israel's fundamental and absolute legal right to peacefully exist, while simultaneously formally renouncing the continued use of widespread terrorism and extreme armed militant struggle.
3. The severely oppressed Palestinians were finally granted highly limited political self-rule specifically within the Gaza Strip and designated parts of the West Bank, where a newly formed Palestinian Authority would heavily govern autonomous areas.
4. The diplomatic agreement explicitly mandated that all heavily armed Israeli military forces would strictly and gradually withdraw their presence in carefully managed phases, while numerous Palestinian prisoners held in jails would be securely released.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

139. Highlight any four main features of the Oslo Peace Accord II (1995).

Ans :

The second Oslo Peace Accord heavily expanded upon earlier agreements by strictly defining specific administrative and security zones.

1. The highly contested West Bank territory was systematically divided into three entirely separate administrative zones, granting the newly established Palestinian Authority complete and absolute civil and security control specifically over the major urban cities.
2. The complex territorial arrangements strictly designated highly specific rural areas where the Palestinian leadership would handle basic civil administration, while the heavily armed Israeli military would simultaneously strictly retain absolute overarching security authority.
3. The diplomatic agreement explicitly ensured that the occupying military forces strictly retained full and absolute control over highly sensitive regions, which heavily included all established Jewish settlements and immensely crucial strategic military zones.
4. The treaty carefully mandated the systematic redeployment of heavily armed Israeli forces completely away from heavily populated Palestinian towns, actively calling for highly structured democratic elections to establish a widely recognised Palestinian Legislative Council.

140. Explain any four reasons why the Oslo Accords failed to bring lasting peace.

Ans :

The highly ambitious Oslo peace process tragically collapsed due to deeply entrenched mutual violence and severe political extremism.

1. The fundamental trust between the two nations was completely undermined by continuous and horrific suicide bombings perpetrated by extreme Palestinian militants, which were immediately followed by incredibly violent and destructive military reprisals by occupying forces.
2. The diplomatic peace process faced severe and absolute opposition from radical extremists on both sides, tragically culminating in the horrific 1995 assassination of the moderate Israeli Prime Minister by a heavily armed right-wing fanatic.
3. The immense anger of the Palestinian population was severely aggravated because the occupying government blatantly continued the aggressive and highly controversial expansion of numerous heavily guarded Jewish settlements deep within the contested West Bank territories.
4. The heavily negotiated agreements completely failed because they ambiguously left monumental core issues entirely unresolved, causing massive friction regarding the final status of Jerusalem, the exact national borders, and the ultimate fate of returning refugees.

141. Secret letters were exchanged during the First World War to secure regional military alliances against the Ottomans. Enumerate any four aspects of the nature of these secret correspondences.

Ans :

The secret communications created highly significant but ultimately problematic historical promises regarding regional political independence.

1. The British General heavily promised the regional King that a completely independent Arab state would be absolutely and formally established immediately after the complete and final conclusion of the devastating First World War.
2. The British government actively and aggressively encouraged the native Arab population to instantly launch a massive armed revolt against the powerful Ottoman Turk Empire, heavily exploiting their mutual political hatred for the imperial rulers.
3. To fiercely secure this crucial military alliance, the King's son actively travelled to Damascus, where he was formally presented with a highly significant revolutionary document that historically became known as the Damascus Protocol.
4. The secret letters conspicuously and deliberately entirely failed to explicitly mention the highly contested region of Palestine, a critical omission that the British later forcefully used to entirely justify denying the Arabs total territorial independence.

NODIA

142. Even before the final outcome of the First World War, European powers secretly discussed carving up the Middle East. Discuss any four details of this secret agreement and the Russian role.

Ans :

This secret diplomatic convention generated immense regional distrust by blatantly ignoring previously established political promises.

1. This highly controversial convention was secretly conducted by Great Britain and France, with the partial assent of the Russian Empire, strictly aiming for the complete territorial division of the defeated Ottoman Empire among Allied powers.
2. The heavily negotiated treaty completely failed to discuss or acknowledge any form of sovereign Arab independence in Palestine, entirely conflicting with the incredibly explicit pledges already given to the Arabs to forcefully encourage their anti-Turk revolt.
3. Following the massive Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, the newly established Russian government completely lost their previously guaranteed territorial claims within the falling Ottoman Empire, deeply angering the new communist political leadership in Moscow.
4. In extreme diplomatic vengeance, the furious Bolsheviks publicly released the absolute full text of the highly secretive treaty, causing massive global embarrassment for the British government and deeply dismaying the heavily betrayed Arab population.

143. The Second World War and its devastating events drastically changed the demographic and political landscape of the Middle East. Examine any four ways this global conflict worsened the Palestine issue.

Ans :

The immense global fallout of the Second World War drastically accelerated the highly volatile demographic crisis in Palestine.

1. The horrific global conflict created an absolutely massive wave of deeply traumatised Jewish refugees desperately fleeing the brutal destruction of Hitler's Europe, desperately looking for a completely safe and permanent sanctuary in the Middle East.
2. The American government aggressively placed immense diplomatic pressure strictly upon Great Britain, firmly demanding that they immediately allow an unprecedented one hundred thousand displaced Jewish refugees to rapidly enter the highly contested Palestinian territory.
3. The native Arab population felt incredibly deeply threatened by this newly proposed mass immigration, strictly demanding an immediate halt to the influx, leading to severe racial friction and massively escalating the threat of immense bloodshed.
4. Pushed completely to the wall by historical discrimination and British refusals, the highly desperate Jewish population firmly determined to actively fight for their national home by initiating a completely devastating terrorist campaign against British headquarters.

144. Weakened by the strain of the Second World War, the British felt unable to cope with the escalating situation. State any four steps taken during the subsequent intervention by the United Nations.

Ans :

The United Nations attempted to systematically resolve the massive regional crisis through highly complex partition proposals and investigations.

1. A highly specialized Anglo-American Commission was immediately appointed, which successfully investigated the regional crisis and formally approved the highly controversial American recommendation to immediately admit one hundred thousand displaced Jewish refugees directly into Palestine.
2. The United Nations quickly created a specialized investigative committee which formally presented a highly detailed paper actively recommending the absolute and complete formation of a entirely separate Arab state and a completely separate Jewish state.
3. In November 1947, the international organisation officially voted to strictly divide the contested territory, systematically setting aside roughly half of the entire landmass to firmly form a completely independent and internationally recognised sovereign Jewish state.
4. While the desperate Zionist leaders happily accepted the proposed territorial partition plan, the deeply furious Arab population

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

heavily armed military contingents from distant supportive Arab nations actively joined the massively coordinated military campaign.

160. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"Crisis point was reached when he immediately retaliated by nationalising the Canal. The Anglo-French powers decided to teach his country a lesson by sending their attacking forces. This war had far reaching consequences... causing an outcry form the rest of the world."
Analyse any four political and military consequences that directly resulted from this international military crisis.

Ans :

This international military crisis generated far-reaching political consequences that fundamentally shifted the massive balance of power across the entire region.

1. The incredibly aggressive tripartite military attacks on the defending nation caused a massive and unprecedented global outcry from the rest of the world, indirectly forcing the attacking European and regional powers to immediately withdraw their armed invasion forces.
2. The massive military conflict ultimately completely failed to overthrow the defending nation's immensely popular ruler, and his immense political prestige as the undisputed supreme leader of regional nationalism against interfering European colonial powers was massively and permanently increased.
3. The undeniable and overwhelming military superiority of the invading regional army over the heavily combined military strength of the massively disorganised defending Arab forces became an established and universally recognised political fact, permanently altering regional power dynamics.
4. Following the diplomatic resolution of the massive crisis, the United Nations quickly created highly specialised peacekeepers to effectively supervise the highly volatile borders, officially declaring the crucial strategic canal strictly free for the passing of all international ships.

161. Read the extract given below carefully.
"The post-war diplomatic landscape of the Middle East was an absolute tragedy of conflicting promises. The British had heavily relied on Arab support to defeat the Ottomans, ensuring their loyalty through secret letters guaranteeing independence. Simultaneously, European powers were secretly drawing lines on maps to carve up spheres of influence regardless of native aspirations. Finally, public declarations were made to powerful lobby groups in Europe, promising the very same lands to an entirely different demographic, completely setting the stage for decades of inescapable bloodshed."
Based on the chapter, explain how these three specific, conflicting British diplomatic promises created an inescapable crisis in Palestine.

Ans :

The inescapable crisis was fundamentally created by three completely contradictory diplomatic agreements that simultaneously promised the identical territory to entirely different groups.

1. Through the highly secretive Hussein-McMahon correspondence, the British initially promised the powerful regional King that a completely independent sovereign Arab state would be absolutely established if the native population launched a massive armed revolt against the powerful Ottoman Empire.
2. Completely contradicting this initial pledge, the highly secretive Sykes-Picot Agreement was simultaneously formed between Great Britain and France, strictly aiming for the complete territorial division of the defeated Ottoman Empire entirely among themselves, blatantly ignoring all prior promises of Arab independence.
3. The deeply controversial Balfour Declaration added absolute massive confusion by publicly confirming official British government support for the establishment of a completely separate national home for the Jewish people directly inside the highly contested and already promised Palestinian territory.
4. These completely incompatible diplomatic treaties created immense suspicion and deep-rooted confusion among the betrayed Arab population and the newly arriving Jewish immigrants, directly causing severe economic and religious gaps that violently aggravated the completely unsolvable Palestine problem for decades.

NODIA

162. Read the extract given below carefully.
"The continuous cycles of warfare fundamentally failed to resolve the core issue. In 1948, superior

dominance over the skies during the initial phases.

4. While the victorious nation flawlessly executed highly innovative battle plans, the deeply sluggish Arab troops completely lacked basic military preparation, suffering from incredibly poor tactical coordination which gave their fast-moving enemies plenty of crucial warning time.

148. A surprise offensive was launched during a holy festival, catching defending soldiers off guard. Trace any four developments that occurred during the military campaign of this 1973 conflict.

Ans :

The military campaign featured massive initial tactical shocks followed by heavy superpower intervention and a drastic reversal of battlefield fortunes.

1. Taking immense advantage of the highly sacred festival where numerous defending soldiers were entirely away from their vital postings, the invading Arab armies made truly astounding initial territorial advances utilising highly sophisticated up-to-date Soviet military weapons.
2. Due to the complete unexpectedness of the massive and heavily coordinated multi-front attack, the fiercely defending nation was initially pushed almost exactly onto the absolute verge of complete military defeat during the incredibly bloody first few days.
3. The heavily pressured defending nation urgently pleaded for massive external help, prompting the American government to immediately execute an incredible and massive military reinforcement operation that successfully supplied crucial advanced weapons to completely turn the battle's tide.
4. Empowered by the massive American assistance, the fiercely recovering defenders ultimately succeeded in aggressively hanging onto all their previously captured territories, successfully crossing the highly contested canal deep into enemy territory before a ceasefire was internationally organised.

149. A prominent political organisation emerged to represent a widely dispersed Arab population, eventually gaining global attention. Explain any four aspects detailing the nature and international recognition of this organisation.

Ans :

This prominent umbrella organisation rapidly evolved from a highly militant faction into an internationally recognised diplomatic representative body.

1. The organisation fundamentally possessed a highly military and militant character from its inception, strongly promoting extreme armed combat, which caused numerous Western nations to initially view it strictly as a highly dangerous and radical terrorist organisation.
2. The organisation primarily claimed to exclusively represent a predominantly Muslim population, actively functioning as the supreme diplomatic voice for all widely dispersed Arab descendants who previously lived peacefully in the mandated territory before 1948.
3. Although the group's highly foundational national charter originally contained absolutely no explicit reference to official religion, the leadership later significantly amended it in 2003 to formally and officially adopt Islam as their sole defining state religion.
4. The organisation eventually achieved massive global diplomatic success when the United Nations formally recognised it, officially granting it a highly prestigious observer status, while the broader Arab world firmly accepted it as their sole legitimate political representative.

150. Widespread frustration in occupied territories erupted into a massive grassroots movement against military administration. Mention any four means of protest adopted during this widespread mass demonstration.

Ans :

The highly frustrated population utilised a powerful combination of militant street violence and absolutely strict widespread civil disobedience against the occupying administration.

1. The heavily aggrieved youth population initiated a highly militant form of active street protest, deliberately resorting to physically barricading major public roads and continuously throwing heavy stones and extremely dangerous Molotov cocktails at heavily armed occupying military patrols.
2. The massively coordinated grassroots movement successfully carried out incredibly

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

widespread and strict general strikes, purposefully aiming to completely paralyze the local economy and actively defy the highly oppressive administrative rules imposed by the occupying military government.
3. The severely oppressed population firmly initiated a strict economic boycott of all manufactured Israeli products, while simultaneously completely refusing to pay any official mandatory taxes to the established administrative government of the deeply hated occupying military forces.
4. The highly defiant protesters completely refused to drive their personal Palestinian cars if they bore official Israeli number plates, effectively utilising absolute mass non-cooperation to actively demonstrate their complete and utter rejection of the foreign military authority.

151. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"According to this group... true Islam was not followed or maintained by the Ottoman Turks, as they were under the influence of west. This group felt that the Turks became corrupt by practicing western cultures and concepts. They needed to be brought back to the main fold of Islam."
Based on the chapter, explain any four reasons that contributed to the genesis of this nascent ideological movement against the Ottoman Turks.

Ans :

This nascent ideological movement rapidly grew due to severe political alienation and a deeply profound desire to protect indigenous cultural heritage.
1. Highly educated intellectuals from Damascus and Beirut actively formed incredibly strong political alliances with conservative Wahabi Islam groups, fiercely and openly condemning the ruling government's Young Turk Organisation for being completely and entirely anti-Islamic in nature.
2. The ruling imperial government's increasingly aggressive pro-Turkey administrative plans deeply alienated many massive and crucial sections of the traditional Turkey loyalist Arab group, completely shattering their previously held deep political loyalty toward the vast Ottoman Empire.
3. Various divergent political and religious groups actively emerged, forcefully advocating that the native population was actively losing their true traditional cultural values purely because they were living under the highly corrupt and deeply westernised Ottoman Turkey leaders.
4. In the highly volatile post-war context, massively growing international political interest over the strategic occupation of Palestine and its large oil reserves fostered an incredibly strong urge among scattered populations to firmly unite themselves against all foreign rule.

152. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"I feel it my duty to state, and I do so definitely and emphatically, that it was not intended by me in giving this pledge to King Hussein to include Palestine in the area in which Arab independence was promised. I also had every reason to believe at the time that the fact that Palestine was not included in my pledge was well understood by King Hussein."
State any four details regarding the background and reality of the diplomatic correspondence this letter attempts to justify.

Ans :

The secret correspondence involved highly ambiguous promises that ultimately generated massive and severe diplomatic betrayal.
1. The heavily controversial secret correspondence fundamentally consisted of a highly sensitive series of exactly ten carefully drafted letters officially exchanged between the powerful Arab King and the commanding British General strictly between July 1915 and January 1916.
2. The British General heavily promised the Arab leader that a completely independent sovereign Arab state would be absolutely established after the war, aggressively encouraging the local native population to immediately launch a massive armed revolt against the Ottomans.
3. The reality of the highly deceitful British position was that the official secret letters completely conspicuously and entirely deliberately failed to explicitly mention the highly contested and strategically vital territorial question of the occupation of Palestine.
4. The British administration cleverly argued that this specific territorial omission had been completely intentional from the beginning,

NODIA

thereby heavily and strictly justifying their absolute political refusal to ultimately grant the deeply betrayed Arabs total territorial independence after the conflict.

153. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The first independent Jewish State in 19 centuries was born in Tel Aviv as the British Mandate over Palestine came to an end at midnight on Friday, and it was immediately subjected to the test of fire. As 'Medinat Yisrael' (State of Israel) was proclaimed, the battle for Jerusalem raged, with most of the city falling to the Jews."
Explain any four events related to the United Nations intervention that directly preceded the historical birth of this new nation.

Ans :

The historical birth of the new nation was directly preceded by massive international diplomatic intervention and highly controversial partition proposals.

1. A highly specialized Anglo-American Commission was immediately appointed, which successfully investigated the regional crisis and formally approved the highly controversial American recommendation to immediately admit one hundred thousand displaced Jewish refugees directly into the highly volatile Palestinian territory.
2. The United Nations quickly created a specialized investigative committee which formally presented a highly detailed paper actively recommending the absolute and complete formation of a entirely separate Arab state and a completely separate Jewish sovereign state.
3. In November 1947, the international organisation officially voted to strictly divide the contested territory, systematically setting aside roughly half of the entire landmass to firmly form a completely independent and internationally recognised sovereign Jewish national state.
4. While the desperate Zionist leaders happily accepted the proposed territorial partition plan, the deeply furious Arab population completely rejected it, eventually forcing the frustrated British government to definitively announce the total withdrawal of all their occupying military troops.

154. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"He found that his nation was economically a troubled nation. In this situation, the nation was not in a position to continue its endless crusades... He was becoming increasingly convinced of the need for a negotiated peace settlement before terrorism turned world opinion against them... He thought of a daring plan."
Highlight any four factors that explain the motives and execution of this daring military plan.

Ans :

This daring military plan was executed to purposefully shatter the diplomatic deadlock and force immediate international mediation.

1. The Egyptian President desperately needed to heavily negotiate a peaceful settlement to save his deeply troubled national economy, but firmly realised that his enemies would strictly ignore all peace terms following their spectacular and overwhelming 1967 victory.
2. The President purposefully hoped that launching a highly daring and completely unexpected massive military attack would aggressively force the powerful United States to actively step in as a central mediator to permanently settle the ongoing regional peace disputes.
3. The heavily motivated attacking armies felt considerably more confident to ultimately win the massive war because they currently possessed highly advanced modern Russian weapons, and their rapidly expanding military army had been extremely well trained by expert Russian advisors.
4. Taking immense advantage of a highly sacred religious festival where numerous defending soldiers were entirely away from their vital postings, the massively invading Arab armies made truly astounding initial territorial advances during the incredibly bloody early conflict.

155. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"It adopted a charter that gave the ideology of the organisation. The charter formulated the ideology which had an anti-Zionist policy with combative strategy to fight... The basic sentiment which acted as the guiding principle to its edifice was that—Jews had unjustly expelled the Arabs from Palestine."
Mention any four background factors that necessitated the formation of this prominent umbrella political organisation.

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

Ans :

This prominent umbrella political organisation was systematically established to address the severe political fragmentation of the displaced Palestinian refugee population.

1. Following the devastating Arab-Israeli war of 1948, the deeply traumatised Palestinian population had been widely dispersed as helpless refugees scattered among a massive number of entirely different neighbouring countries across the immensely volatile region of the Middle East.
2. The scattered Palestinian population severely lacked a highly coherent political organisation equipped with strong central leadership, forcing them to individually form incredibly small and highly diffused local resistance groups that completely lacked serious international diplomatic or military impact.
3. Due to the complete absence of a highly unified military structure, overall Palestinian political activity remained severely limited and highly ineffective, creating an urgent and massive need for a incredibly powerful central umbrella political organisation to represent them.
4. The major Arab states, most notably Egypt, initially took the supreme lead in the political and military struggle against their enemies, ultimately prompting the Arab League to strongly initiate summit meetings to officially unify the scattered Palestinian resistance factions.

156. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"While describing the causes, the scholars observed that it was all because of a brutal and mortifying experience for the defeated Arabs. This feeling and hatred was brewed by facing years of being victims to brute force, repression and fear, collaboration and treachery, beatings and torture chambers."
State any four economic and demographic grievances that also contributed to the outbreak of this widespread grassroots uprising.

Ans :

This widespread grassroots uprising violently erupted as a direct consequence of decades of incredibly severe economic marginalisation and massive demographic pressures.

1. After the incredibly brief Six-Day War, there was incredibly widespread and deep-rooted frustration among the heavily oppressed populations living strictly under strict military administration within the deeply occupied territories of the Gaza Strip and the highly contested West Bank.
2. The deeply overcrowded occupied territories heavily suffered from incredibly poor socio-economic conditions, as the occupying government completely failed to make any adequate administrative provisions regarding secure mass employment or widely organised and highly fundamental social welfare benefits.
3. A severe and rapidly worsening lack of adequate living space, heavily combined with a drastic lack of available agricultural land for basic cultivation, made the rapidly expanding local population incredibly angry and deeply aggrieved towards the occupying forces.
4. The heavily restricted regional job markets could only provide the native population with incredibly poorly paid unskilled or merely semi-skilled jobs, completely forcing them into intense poverty while all the highly lucrative professional positions were strictly denied to them.

NODIA

157. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The agreement was hailed globally as a historic step toward peace. However, it was also met with opposition. Settlers in the West Bank opposed concessions, while extremist groups condemned the compromise. Despite hopes, violence did not end and mistrust persisted."
Explain any four main features agreed upon in this historic 1993 diplomatic peace treaty.

Ans :

This historic diplomatic peace treaty established unprecedented mutual political recognition and outlined a highly structured transitional governance framework.

1. The Israeli government officially and formally recognised the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole and completely legitimate political representative of the entire Palestinian people in all future international diplomatic negotiations and complex regional peace settlements.
2. The Palestine Liberation Organisation officially recognised the State of Israel's fundamental and absolute legal right to peacefully exist, while simultaneously

formally renouncing the continued use of widespread terrorism and extreme armed militant struggle against the occupying government.
3. The severely oppressed Palestinian population was finally granted highly limited political self-rule specifically within the densely populated Gaza Strip and designated parts of the West Bank, where a newly formed Palestinian Authority would heavily govern the autonomous areas.
4. The diplomatic agreement explicitly mandated that all heavily armed occupying military forces would strictly and gradually withdraw their presence in carefully managed phases, while numerous political prisoners held in heavily guarded jails would be securely released in three stages.

158. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"The US President took special initiative for a formal negotiation between the two countries... The peace treaty was finally signed by the both sides in March, 1979. One of the indirect results was the assassination of the President as the Accord was viewed by Islamic extremist groups as a betrayal."
Discuss any four political and economic consequences that directly resulted from the signing of this diplomatic peace treaty.

Ans :

This diplomatic peace treaty effectively ended decades of direct warfare while severely fracturing broader Arab diplomatic unity across the Middle East.
1. The historic diplomatic treaty officially brought an absolute end to the continuous state of brutal war that had persistently existed between the prominent nations of Egypt and Israel ever since the monumental year of 1948.
2. The Israeli government formally agreed to completely withdraw all their occupying military troops from the highly contested Sinai Peninsula, explicitly promising to permanently respect the newly established sovereign territorial boundaries of the Egyptian national state.
3. Egypt completely promised to permanently remove their aggressive blockade of the highly strategic Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba, officially guaranteeing that all commercial Israeli shipping vessels could safely navigate through the incredibly crucial regional waterways.
4. The broader Arab League furiously condemned the diplomatic treaty, immediately suspending Egypt's prestigious membership for not negotiating properly, while the treaty simultaneously restored highly crucial formal diplomatic ties and established mutual political recognition between the two former enemies.

159. Read the excerpt below carefully.
"In 1963 a new government came to power which was influenced by the ideas of a neighbouring party. Supporters believed in independence. They were prepared to cooperate, and in 1967, their President announced: 'Our goal is clear—to wipe them off the map'."
State any four military and political mobilisations that immediately followed these developments and led to the outbreak of war.

Ans :

These severe political developments rapidly triggered a massive escalation of highly aggressive regional policies and heavily coordinated military mobilisations.
1. In neighbouring Syria, massive political upheavals brought a highly radical party to power, which immediately supported a highly effective militant guerrilla force and aggressively prepared their formidable military to systematically bombard established and highly populated border settlements.
2. The immensely popular Egyptian President strategically ordered the United Nations peacekeeping forces to immediately abandon their established positions in the Sinai Desert, deliberately removing the highly crucial international diplomatic buffer zone entirely separating the two hostile standing armies.
3. Following the departure of international peacekeepers, the Egyptian leader aggressively mobilised his heavily armed troops strictly along the volatile national borders while simultaneously dangerously closing the highly strategic Gulf of Aqaba to severely threaten vital shipping routes.
4. As the regional crisis massively intensified, highly aggressive neighbouring countries rapidly rallied their armed troops strictly along the incredibly tense frontiers, while

NODIA

completely rejected it, eventually forcing the United Nations to rapidly send a specialised commission to finalise border demarcations.

145. The first major armed conflict broke out immediately following the end of the British Mandate. Analyse any four features regarding the phases and final outcome of this war.

Ans :

The initial war fundamentally established the absolute military dominance of the newly formed nation over its divided neighbours.

1. The violent conflict officially began with an incredibly brutal inter-communal civil war where heavily armed Jewish and Arab communities violently clashed against each other while the highly volatile region was still fully under strict British rule.
2. The second incredibly destructive phase officially marked the absolute end of the British Mandate, resulting in a massive coordinated military invasion where numerous surrounding Arab nations violently joined hands to completely crush the newly declared state.
3. In terms of the final outcome, the highly motivated Israelis miraculously defeated the combined Arab armies, successfully capturing significantly more strategic Palestinian territory than was originally recommended in the heavily debated United Nations partition plan.
4. The victorious Israeli forces ultimately ended up securing absolute military control over approximately three-quarters of the entire contested Palestinian territory, firmly capturing highly strategic border regions and securing a massively vital naval port inside Egypt.

146. The new ruler of Egypt took several aggressive steps asserting Arab independence, which alarmed Western powers. Highlight any four factors related to Egyptian actions that led to the 1956 crisis.

Ans :

The Egyptian government aggressively initiated several highly confrontational regional policies that deeply threatened established Western military and economic interests.

1. The highly popular Egyptian President aggressively supported complete Arab unity and the absolute liberation of Palestine, officially organising highly trained militant guerrilla fighters to actively carry out severe sabotage and brutal murder deep inside Israeli territory.
2. The deeply defiant Egyptian government systematically ordered their naval ships to strictly blockade the highly strategic Gulf of Aqaba, severely threatening vital British commercial interests and entirely cutting off the immensely crucial Israeli port of Eilat.
3. The Egyptian leader absolutely refused to formally renew a highly crucial prior treaty, aggressively insisting instead that all heavily armed British military troops should be completely and immediately withdrawn from their established bases at Suez.
4. To heavily strengthen his regional military dominance, the Egyptian ruler controversially signed a massive arms deal to acquire highly advanced Russian weapons, deeply outraging American leaders who immediately cancelled promised financial grants for critical infrastructure.

147. In 1967, a lightning-fast military campaign dramatically altered the territorial boundaries of the Middle East. State any four reasons that contributed to the spectacular success of the victorious nation.

Ans :

The spectacular military victory was primarily driven by incredible tactical innovation and absolute aerial dominance over completely unprepared enemies.

1. The victorious nation actively decided that the absolute best military policy was to aggressively attack first, successfully utilising the immense element of complete tactical surprise to instantly catch the heavily assembled enemy forces entirely off guard.
2. The incredibly swift military forces actively moved with truly remarkable and lightning-fast speed, entirely devastating the heavily disorganised enemy ranks long before the massively confused opposition could even properly realise the true scale of the attack.
3. The highly innovative military forces possessed an overwhelming and decisive superiority in aerial combat capabilities, allowing them to systematically dismantle the opposing air forces and secure absolute

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

tactics led to a sweeping victory that displaced a million people. By 1956, international outrage reversed military gains but elevated local political figures to heroic status. In 1967, a lightning-fast pre-emptive strike shattered enemy air forces on the ground, redrawing the map entirely and defying UN orders. Each conflict simply planted the bitter seeds for the next, leaving generations trapped in armed struggle."
Examine any four factors that explain the spectacular military success and territorial expansion achieved by the victorious nation during the 1967 lightning-fast military campaign mentioned in the passage.

Ans :

The spectacular military victory was primarily driven by incredible tactical innovation and absolute aerial dominance over completely unprepared enemy forces.

1. The heavily outnumbered victorious nation actively decided that the absolute best military policy was to aggressively attack first, successfully utilising the immense element of complete tactical surprise to instantly catch the heavily assembled enemy forces entirely off guard.
2. The incredibly swift military forces actively moved with truly remarkable and lightning-fast speed, entirely devastating the heavily disorganised enemy ranks long before the massively confused opposition could even properly realise the true scale of the massive military attack.
3. The highly innovative military forces possessed an overwhelming and decisive superiority in aerial combat capabilities, allowing them to systematically dismantle the opposing air forces and secure absolute dominance over the skies during the initial phases of the intense conflict.
4. While the victorious nation flawlessly executed highly innovative battle plans, the deeply sluggish Arab troops completely lacked basic military preparation, heavily suffering from incredibly poor tactical coordination which gave their fast-moving enemies plenty of crucial warning time.

163. Read the extract given below carefully.
"The region was never truly fighting in isolation; it was a chessboard for global superpowers. When one side required advanced training and weaponry, Soviet experts and arms flowed in abundantly, alarming Western capitals. In response, massive airlifts of equipment were orchestrated by the United States to prevent the total collapse of their regional ally. Even financial aid, like the funding for massive dam projects, was used as a political weapon to force nations away from communist influence."
Based on the chapter, discuss any four ways superpower intervention shaped the events leading up to and during the massive 1956 and 1973 conflicts.

Ans :

Superpower intervention drastically escalated regional tensions by heavily supplying advanced weapons and forcefully dictating the ultimate diplomatic outcomes of massive conflicts.

1. Prior to the massive 1956 crisis, the deeply defiant Egyptian ruler controversially signed a massive arms deal to acquire highly advanced Russian weapons, heavily relying on foreign communist army experts to actively train his rapidly expanding national military forces.
2. Deeply outraged by the massive communist arms deal, the American government immediately and punitively cancelled a previously promised massive financial grant specifically intended for the crucial construction of the massive Aswan Dam, aggressively intending to strictly force the leader's compliance.
3. During the incredibly bloody 1973 conflict, the defending nation was initially pushed to the absolute verge of complete defeat, urgently prompting the American government to immediately execute an incredible and massive military reinforcement operation known as Nickel Glass.
4. The massively supplied American advanced weapons completely empowered the fiercely recovering defenders to drastically turn the battle's tide, ultimately forcing both the USA and the USSR to directly intervene and heavily organize a mandatory international ceasefire between the exhausted nations.

164. Read the extract given below carefully.
"The human cost of the territorial disputes was staggering. Overnight, hundreds of thousands found themselves forcibly evicted from zones they had inhabited for generations. Confined to overcrowded, poorly resourced camps lacking basic economic opportunities or living space,

NODIA

Tensions peaked in the Middle East when the Egyptian President took abrupt control of a vital maritime waterway, deeply alarming European commercial powers.

Analyse four factors that led to the outbreak of the war associated with this international crisis in 1956.

Ans :

The Suez Crisis was triggered by a complex mixture of Arab nationalism, Cold War arms deals, and European economic interests.

1. Colonel Nasser was aggressively in favour of Arab unity and independence, organising guerrilla fighters known as 'fedayeen' to carry out sabotage and murder inside Israel, which severely threatened Israeli security and provoked them to retaliate against the Egyptian government militarily.
2. At Nasser's insistence, Egyptian ships blockaded the Gulf of Aqaba leading to the Israeli port of Eilat, threatening British economic and military interests, making Britain and France decide that Nasser should be removed to keep the essential canal free for commerce.
3. Nasser felt threatened and alarmed by the amiable relationship that Britain enjoyed with Syria, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia, regarding this alliance as a direct barrier to his personal ambition of becoming the supreme leader of the entire Arab League or Nation.
4. Nasser signed an arms deal for Russian weapons, leading America to cancel a promised 46 million dollar grant for the Aswan Dam to cut his communist links, causing Nasser to immediately retaliate by nationalising the Suez Canal and triggering the war.

169. Read the following newspaper front page carefully and answer the question given below.

THE DAILY CHRONICLE

LATE CITY EDITION

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1967

TEN CENTS

WAR OVER IN SIX DAYS: ARAB ARMIES CRUSHED

Sinai, Gaza, and Golan Heights Seized

Devastating Air Strikes Guarantee Victory

MONDAY STOCKS SEEN HIGHER ON WAR NEWS

U.N. Security Council Meets In Emergency Session Tomorrow

Macmillan Voices Full Support; U.S. Hails Action as 'Justified'

All Arab Capitals Report Tense Calm; Leaders Silent

Five-Day Cease-Fire Urged by U Thant

The brief but devastating conflict in June 1967 radically altered the territorial boundaries, political dynamics, and refugee situations across the Middle East.

Demonstrate the consequences of the brief war highlighted in this publication.

Ans :

The Six-Day War had profound and far-reaching consequences that fundamentally reshaped the geopolitical landscape of the Middle East.

1. For the Israelis, the war marked a great success as they defied a UN order to return the captured territories, which effectively acted as a series of crucial buffer zones between the newly expanded state of Israel and the surrounding Arab states.
2. The territorial expansion brought a significant new problem for Israel, as it now had to deal with about a million extra Arab refugees who were placed under Israeli rule, with many living in cramped refugee camps on the West Bank and Gaza.
3. For the Arab states, the devastating defeat was a great humiliation, especially for Egyptian President Nasser, who lost his powerful image and realised it would not be possible to free Palestine from Israel without securing substantial and direct outside military help.
4. The overwhelming Arab defeat in the war heavily inclined them to try again to forcefully destroy Israel and liberate Palestine, precipitating the next major regional conflict which ultimately came in 1973 when the devastating Yom Kippur War was suddenly launched.

170. Observe the photograph given below carefully.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

BETTER THAN BOOK IN THE MARKET

Why students are choosing this book 👉

School teachers already use this content to set papers.

Still not sure?

- 👉 Match this PDF with your question papers
- 👉 See the similarity yourself

Why does this happen?

- ✓ Teachers have its PDF & Word files
- ✓ Easy access
- ✓ Direct copy-paste questions
- ✓ Same pattern followed

Don't miss out—get the advantage today!

The Palestinian mass uprising in the late 1980s broke the image of Jerusalem as a united city and drew unprecedented international coverage. Analyse the causes that led to this violent uprising by the Palestinian Arabs against the Israelis.

Ans :

The uprising, known as the Intifada, was caused by deep-rooted socio-economic and political grievances in the occupied territories.

1. After the Six-Day War, there was widespread frustration and anger among the Palestinians against the Israelis in the occupied territories of Sinai Peninsula, Gaza Strip, and West Bank, where the population was already overwhelmed with a large number of refugees.
2. Israel did not make any adequate provision for this overpopulated Palestinian mass regarding employment or any organized socio-economic benefit, leading to severe economic deprivation and deep-seated resentment among the local Arab population who felt marginalized by the occupying forces.
3. A severe lack of living space and a distinct lack of land for cultivation made the Palestinian population very angry and aggrieved towards Israelis, as their basic agricultural and residential needs were continuously ignored and suppressed under the military occupation.
4. The anti-Israeli feeling was brewed by facing years of being victims to Israeli brute force, repression, beatings, torture chambers, and daily humiliation, while Israeli job markets only provided Arabs with unskilled or semi-skilled jobs which the Israelis themselves refused to do.

167. Study the poster given below and answer the question that follows.

The international movement aimed at establishing a religious community and national home emerged strongly in the early twentieth century, fundamentally altering regional demographics. Discuss the reasons for the rise of the political and religious ideology depicted in the poster.

Ans :

The Zionist movement gained immense international traction due to historical persecution, religious doctrine, and crucial geopolitical developments.

1. The Jews were overthrown from their rightful homeland and felt they had a right to demand and occupy it, getting indoctrinated globally with the idea that Palestine was their rightful state according to their most sacred and ancient religious texts.
2. During the First World War and afterwards, the Jews were actively encouraged to come and occupy their promised homeland, as powerful western nations like the UK and the USA formally promised the Jews to restore them to their historic territory.
3. The final stroke came during the Second World War when Jews were being brutally tortured, killed, or driven away from Europe because of the Holocaust, creating an urgent and desperate need for a safe and independent sanctuary in the Middle East.
4. Two agreements, namely the Sykes-Picot Agreement and McMahon Agreement, created suspicion and confusion, while the Balfour Declaration added more confusion since the powers promised both the Jews and the Arabs the exact same piece of land that was known as Palestine.

168. Look at the political cartoon below carefully.

NODIA

resentment festered. These forgotten masses eventually realised that no conventional army would save them. They turned to grassroots resistance, utilizing whatever crude weapons they could find in the streets to paralyze the occupying administration."

Analyse any four social and economic causes that ultimately drove these forgotten masses to launch the massive grassroots uprising described in the passage.

Ans :

This widespread grassroots uprising violently erupted as a direct consequence of decades of incredibly severe economic marginalisation and massive demographic pressures within the camps.

1. After the incredibly brief Six-Day War, there was incredibly widespread and deep-rooted frustration among the heavily oppressed populations living strictly under strict military administration within the deeply occupied territories of the Gaza Strip and the highly contested West Bank.
2. The deeply overcrowded occupied territories heavily suffered from incredibly poor socio-economic conditions, as the occupying government completely failed to make any adequate administrative provisions regarding secure mass employment or widely organised and highly fundamental social welfare benefits.
3. A severe and rapidly worsening lack of adequate living space, heavily combined with a drastic lack of available agricultural land for basic cultivation, made the rapidly expanding local population incredibly angry and deeply aggrieved towards the occupying forces.
4. The heavily restricted regional job markets could only provide the native population with incredibly poorly paid unskilled or merely semi-skilled jobs, completely forcing them into intense poverty while all the highly lucrative professional positions were strictly denied to them.

165. Read the extract given below carefully.

"For decades, the standard approach was absolute rejection and armed resistance. Charters were written explicitly demanding total liberation through violence. However, exhaustion, international pressure, and changing global dynamics eventually forced a bitter compromise. Enemies who once swore total destruction found themselves shaking hands on the White House lawn, agreeing to mutual recognition and phased withdrawals. Yet, the peace was fragile, built on ambiguous terms and constantly threatened by extremists who viewed any concession as treason."

Examine any four reasons why this highly celebrated diplomatic compromise, despite unprecedented mutual recognition, ultimately failed to bring lasting peace.

Ans :

The highly ambitious diplomatic peace process tragically collapsed due to deeply entrenched mutual violence and severe political extremism that actively sabotaged negotiations.

1. The fundamental trust between the two nations was completely undermined by continuous and horrific suicide bombings perpetrated by extreme Palestinian militants, which were immediately followed by incredibly violent and destructive military reprisals by the occupying forces.
2. The diplomatic peace process faced severe and absolute opposition from radical extremists on both sides, tragically culminating in the horrific 1995 assassination of the moderate Israeli Prime Minister by a heavily armed right-wing fanatic who absolutely despised the compromise.
3. The immense anger of the Palestinian population was severely aggravated because the occupying government blatantly continued the aggressive and highly controversial expansion of numerous heavily guarded Jewish settlements deep within the highly contested and massively populated West Bank territories.
4. The heavily negotiated agreements completely failed because they ambiguously left monumental core issues entirely unresolved, causing massive friction regarding the final administrative status of Jerusalem, the exact permanent national borders, and the ultimate fate of all returning refugees.

166. Examine the historical photograph below carefully.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Following intense diplomatic negotiations hosted in Maryland, two former enemy nations signed a landmark peace treaty in March 1979.
Identify the leaders' respective nations involved in this treaty and state the consequences of this historic agreement.

Ans :

The Camp David Accord was a groundbreaking peace treaty between Egypt and Israel that yielded significant political and economic shifts.

1. The peace treaty was signed between Egypt and Israel, bringing an end to the state of war which had existed between the two nations since 1948, marking a monumental shift in Middle Eastern diplomatic relations and establishing a formal, lasting peace.
2. Under the terms of the agreement, Israel agreed to completely withdraw its troops from the Sinai Peninsula, while Egypt promised to remove the blockade of the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba so that Israeli ships could navigate the waters freely.
3. Egypt promised not to attack Israel again and guaranteed to supply Israel with oil from the recently opened wells in Southern Sinai, successfully restoring normal diplomatic and economic ties between the two neighbouring nations after decades of continuous and bitter hostility.
4. The treaty was fiercely condemned by the PLO and most Arab states, leading the Arab League to suspend Egypt, and indirectly resulted in the assassination of President Sadat, as Islamic extremist groups viewed the historic peace accord as a fundamental betrayal.

171. Review the political artwork below and answer the question.

During the later part of the twentieth century, nascent movements emerged seeking to unite culturally similar populations against external Ottoman empires.
State the reasons that contributed to the growth of the political ideology inspiring this movement.

Ans :

The growth of Arab nationalism was deeply fueled by anti-imperial sentiment, religious reform, and the geopolitical shifts following World War I.

1. Arab intellectuals formed a strong alliance with Wahabi Islam groups and openly condemned the Ottoman government's Young Turk Organisation, vehemently claiming it to be anti-Islamic in nature and advocating a return to the main fold of true and uncorrupted Islamic practices.
2. The Ottoman government's pro-Turkey plans alienated many sections of the Turkey loyalist Arab group, causing divergent political and religious groups to emerge among Arabs who tried to make others conscious about their true ethnic identity and distinct cultural heritage in the region.
3. These emerging groups successfully established the idea that only the Arabs were following true Islam, strongly advocating that the Arabs had been losing their true value and culture simply because they were subjugated under the corrupt and westernized Ottoman Turkey leadership.
4. In the post-war context, international interest grew over the occupation of Palestine, with countries lured by large oil reserves, making scattered Palestinian Arabs feel the urgent need to unite themselves, which further fostered a powerful and cohesive feeling of Arab nationalism.

172. Inspect the image below thoroughly.

NODIA

An umbrella political organization was formed in 1964 to represent dispersed populations and lead a coordinated political and military struggle.
Discuss the core goals and agendas of the organization established by these forces in 1964.

Ans :

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was formed with specific ideological frameworks aimed at reclaiming territory through direct action.

1. The organization stated its primary goal to be the complete liberation of Palestine through armed struggle, officially adopting a formal charter that clearly provided the guiding ideology and foundational principles of the newly formed militant and political umbrella organization.
2. The charter formulated an ideology which had a strictly anti-Zionist policy paired with a combative strategy to fight against Israel, maintaining one singular, unwavering goal dedicated entirely to the total restoration and reclamation of the historic Palestine homeland for its people.
3. The basic sentiment which acted as the guiding principle to its edifice was that Jews had unjustly expelled the Palestinian Arabs from Palestine, establishing a Jewish state in its place under the false pretext of having historic and Jewish ties there.
4. The organization aggressively demanded that all displaced Palestine refugees should be allowed to return to their rightful homes, initially maintaining no reference to religion in its National Charter before eventually adopting Islam as the sole religion under the leadership of President Arafat.

173. Analyze the sketched editorial cartoon provided below.

Immediately after the British Mandate expired, neighbouring nations launched an assault that resulted in a prolonged warring relationship and massive civilian displacement.
Explain the reasons for the victorious outcome of the nation depicted in this 1948–49 conflict and state its territorial gains.

Ans :

The War of Liberation resulted in an Israeli victory due to immense military disparities and led to significant demographic and territorial changes.

1. The Israelis achieved a decisive victory primarily because their military forces fought desperately for their survival, being highly motivated and remarkably well-equipped while demonstrating clearly superior skill and advanced strategy against the invading coalition of multiple opposing national armies.
2. In contrast to the unified Israeli front, the various Arab states were deeply divided amongst themselves, lacking effective coordination, and were also poorly equipped, which drastically undermined their combined military efforts and allowed Israel to route the enemies on all sides.
3. At the end of the devastating war, the victorious Israelis had successfully defeated the Arabs and managed to capture significantly more of Palestine than was originally recommended for them under the official partition plan drafted by the United Nations earlier.
4. Ultimately, the Israelis ended up firmly controlling about three-quarters of the entire contested Palestinian territory, plus securing one strategic port located in Egypt, while roughly one million evicted Arabs were displaced from the occupied zones and became stateless Palestinian refugees.

Click Here to Buy book on Flipkart

174. Consider the newspaper headline below carefully.

The Global Tribune

October 7, 1973

SURPRISE ATTACK ON HOLY FESTIVAL CATCHES DEFENDERS OFF GUARD

Syrian Forces Push Into Golan Heights

The Suddan military outpost launched forces their fortified military outpost executed as long oreref desert canal.

Oil Producing Nations Threaten Embargo

In October 1973, an unexpected military offensive was launched during a sacred religious observance, catching defending forces completely off guard.
Analyse the factors that led to the outbreak of the war mentioned in this headline.

Ans :

The Yom Kippur War was driven by territorial ambitions, terrorist pressures, and a calculated desire to force international diplomatic intervention.

1. Syria eagerly joined the war with the explicit military aim to forcefully free the strategic Golan Heights, a critical territory that was previously taken away from Syria by Israel using overwhelming military means during the earlier conflict in the region.
2. Immense pressure was built on Arab states by the Palestine Liberation Organisation under Yasser Arafat to take strong action against Israel, with an extreme PLO group orchestrating horrific terrorist attacks, including the murder of Israeli team members at the Munich Olympics.
3. Egyptian President Anwar Sadat realised that after Israel's victory in the Six-Day War, it was unlikely Israel would welcome any peace terms from Arab nations, prompting Sadat and Syria to formulate a daring military plan to attack Israel and force a settlement.
4. Sadat hoped an attack on Israel would compel America to act as a mediator in the settlement of peace, and the Egyptians felt significantly more confident to win because their army now possessed modern Russian weapons and was trained by Russian experts.

175. Evaluate the institutional photograph given below.

Despite the initial optimism surrounding the administrative agreements signed in the mid-1990s, the diplomatic peace process eventually collapsed due to deep-rooted divisions.
Discuss the reasons why the peace agreements associated with this diplomatic process failed to bring lasting peace.

Ans :

The Oslo Accords marked a brave attempt at mutual recognition but ultimately collapsed due to violence, extremism, and unresolved core disputes.

1. The peace process suffered greatly due to continued violence, as devastating suicide bombings executed by Palestinian militants and subsequent violent military reprisals conducted by Israel severely undermined the essential mutual trust required to successfully implement the fragile diplomatic agreements.
2. There was massive opposition from extremists on both sides, with Israeli right-wing groups and radical Palestinian factions denouncing the accords as a betrayal, culminating in Prime Minister Rabin's tragic assassination in 1995 by an Israeli extremist, dealing a huge blow to peace.
3. The continuous expansion of Israeli settlements in the highly contested West Bank area deeply angered Palestinians, while key issues such as the status of Jerusalem, refugees, borders, and Israeli settlements were deliberately left unresolved, causing significant and persistent friction between the sides.
4. Distrust completely paralyzed the agreements, as Israel constantly doubted the Palestinian authority's actual control over militant violence, while Palestinians simultaneously felt that Israel was

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

deliberately stalling the transition to real independence and purposefully maintaining a severely fragmented territorial arrangement.

EIGHT MARKS QUESTIONS

NODIA

176. With reference to the Arab-Israeli conflict, examine any eight consequences of the Suez War of 1956.

Ans :

The Suez War of 1956 had far-reaching consequences for the Middle East and the global powers involved.

1. The unprovoked tripartite attacks launched on Egypt caused a massive and immediate global outcry from the rest of the world. This severe international backlash indirectly forced Britain, France, and Israel to eventually withdraw their heavily armed forces from the conflict zone.
2. To safely restore order and successfully prevent any further armed clashes in the region, United Nations troops were actively moved in to strictly police and monitor the highly volatile frontier separating the conflicting nations of Egypt and Israel.
3. Israel ultimately withdrew its military forces from the Gaza Strip most reluctantly. This withdrawal was primarily compelled by the intense diplomatic pressure exerted by both the United Nations Organisation and the government of America.
4. The military campaign completely failed in its objective to overthrow Egyptian President Colonel Nasser. Consequently, his prestige and reputation as the definitive leader of Arab nationalism against interfering European powers was greatly increased across the region.
5. In strategic retaliation during the conflict, the Egyptians effectively blocked the vital Suez Canal. Simultaneously, the sympathetic Arab states deliberately reduced their essential oil supplies exported to Western European nations to express strategic defiance.
6. The broader regional impact saw the Algerian Arabs becoming deeply encouraged by Nasser's survival. They felt newly inspired to aggressively pursue their ongoing militant struggle to gain complete independence from oppressive French colonial rule.
7. The swift and decisive victory established a critical military reality, definitively proving the overwhelming superiority of Israeli military strength and tactical execution over the combined armed forces of the Arab states as an undisputed fact.
8. The violent 'fedayeen' guerrilla raids into Israeli territory ceased entirely after the war. This vital pause provided the young state of Israel with a much-needed, peaceful breathing space to securely consolidate its borders and internal security.

177. "Lacking a coherent organisation with central leadership, many Palestinians formed small and diffused resistance organisations before a need for an umbrella organisation was felt."
With reference to the above statement, analyse any eight aspects regarding the background, formation, and goals of the umbrella political organisation established for the Palestinian cause in 1964.

Ans :

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) emerged to unify the scattered Palestinian resistance against Israeli occupation.

1. After the 1948 Arab-Israeli war, the Palestinians were widely dispersed among multiple foreign countries, leading to highly fragmented resistance efforts that highlighted the urgent necessity for establishing a single, unified umbrella political organisation guided by a strong central leadership.
2. In 1964, the first formal summit meeting of the Arab League was held in Cairo, where the Arab nations took the initiative to bring various scattered Palestinian groups together under one unified banner.
3. Following the Arab League's crucial initiative, the Palestine National Council (PNC) was officially convened in Jerusalem on 28 May 1964, which directly paved the way for the institutional establishment of the new organisation.
4. On 2 June 1964, the PLO was formally established as an umbrella political organisation that boldly claimed to represent all the world's Palestinians, including descendants of those who lived in mandated Palestine before 1948.

5. The newly formed organisation explicitly stated its primary goal to be the complete liberation of Palestine from Israeli occupation through the strategic implementation of a dedicated armed struggle against the state.
6. The PLO officially adopted a comprehensive charter formulating a strict anti-Zionist ideology, which actively promoted a combative military strategy designed specifically to aggressively fight against Israel and achieve national restoration.
7. A core guiding principle of the PLO was the fundamental belief that Jews had unjustly expelled the Palestinian Arabs from their rightful homeland under the historical pretext of having ancient Jewish ties to Palestine.
8. Initially, the PLO's National Charter contained no specific reference to religion, representing a predominantly Muslim population, but later in 2003 under President Arafat, it formally adopted Islam as its sole official religion.

178. "The British, weakened by the strain of the Second World War, felt unable to cope with the situation. They asked the United Nations to deal with the problem."
Give an account of any eight developments following the Second World War that culminated in the creation of the independent Jewish state described above.

Ans :

The period following the Second World War saw escalated tensions and international interventions that directly paved the way for Israel's birth.

1. The immense tragedy of the Second World War severely worsened the Palestine issue as hundreds of thousands of desperate Jewish refugees, brutalised by the Holocaust in Hitler's Europe, urgently sought a secure and permanent safe haven in their promised land.
2. In 1945, the USA strongly pressed Britain to allow 1,00,000 Jews into Palestine, a demand passionately echoed by prominent Jewish leader David Ben-Gurion, who championed the cause for a separate nation.
3. The British firmly refused this demand to avoid offending the Arabs, leaving the Jews deeply disgruntled and determined to violently fight for their 'national home' against both Arab and British forces.
4. Jewish militant groups launched a fierce terrorist campaign, most notably blowing up the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, which the British authorities were actively using as their primary administrative and military headquarters.
5. Unable to manage the escalating crisis, Britain turned to the UN, which created UNSCOP (United Nation Special Committee in Palestine) to investigate and present a viable solution for the contested territory.
6. On 15 May 1947, UNSCOP presented a crucial paper formally recommending the division of Palestine to facilitate the formation of a separate Arab state and a completely independent separate Jewish state.
7. On 29 November 1947, the United Nations officially voted to divide Palestine, setting aside roughly half of its total territory to establish an independent Jewish state, a partition plan accepted by Zionist leaders.
8. Finally, on 14 May 1948, just before the British Mandate expired, David Ben-Gurion officially declared the establishment of the sovereign Jewish state of Israel, immediately receiving formal recognition from US President Harry Truman.

179. The First Intifada was a major violent uprising by Palestinian Arabs against the Israelis in the occupied territories.
In this context, explain:
(i) Any four causes or background factors that led to this uprising.
(ii) Any four methods of protest used and the impact of the movement.

Ans :

(i) The uprising was born out of deep socio-economic frustration and long-standing resentment against the occupying administration.
   1. Following the Six-Day War, Palestinians living in the occupied territories of the Sinai Peninsula, Gaza Strip, and West Bank experienced widespread anger due to severe overpopulation and a massive influx of struggling refugees.
   2. The Israeli administration failed entirely to make any adequate provisions for this rapidly expanding Palestinian mass regarding secure employment opportunities or any structured socio-

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

economic benefits to improve their daily lives.

3. A severe lack of adequate living space and a drastic shortage of arable land for agricultural cultivation made the deeply impoverished Palestinian population extremely angry and aggrieved towards the occupying Israelis.
4. The profound anti-Israeli hatred was further fueled by a brutal, mortifying daily experience, where defeated Arabs suffered years of relentless military repression, fear, physical beatings, torture chambers, and daily public humiliation.

(ii) The movement utilised widespread civilian disobedience, militant actions, and garnered significant global attention.

1. The Palestinians organised their resistance through a two-fold approach, initiating spontaneous militant protests alongside heavily coordinated civil disobedience tactics such as general strikes and a strict boycott of Israeli establishments.
2. As an act of defiance, the Arab population actively refused to pay local taxes or drive cars with Israeli number plates, resorting instead to barricading streets and throwing Molotov cocktails at anything Israeli.
3. The movement aggressively demanded the immediate withdrawal of Israeli military forces from the occupied territories, the total lifting of oppressive curfews, and the removal of heavily guarded checkpoints placed by the government.
4. The uprising generated unprecedented international media coverage, heavily criticising the brutal Israeli response on global forums, which was ultimately instrumental in changing Israel's diplomatic attitude and leading towards the 1993 Oslo Accord.

180. Read the text below carefully.

"I feel it my duty to state, and I do so definitely and emphatically, that it was not intended by me in giving this pledge to King Hussein to include Palestine in the area in which Arab independence was promised. I also had every reason to believe at the time that the fact that Palestine was not included in my pledge was well understood by King Hussein."

Examine any eight ways in which British wartime diplomacy created contradictory promises regarding the promised homelands for both communities.

Ans :

British diplomacy during the First World War involved a series of deeply conflicting promises made to both the Arabs and the Jews.

1. Through the secret Hussein-McMahon Correspondence, the British deliberately encouraged the Arabs to revolt against the Ottoman Turks, explicitly promising King Hussein an independent Arab state after the conclusion of the war.
2. Despite this promise, the British later conspicuously omitted Palestine from the guaranteed Arab territories, arguing that their refusal to grant the Arabs independence in Palestine was an intentional and mutually understood exclusion.
3. Contradicting the promise of Arab sovereignty, the British secretly negotiated the 1916 Sykes-Picot Agreement with France to mutually carve up and divide the Ottoman Empire into their own distinct spheres of influence.
4. The Sykes-Picot Agreement completely ignored the pledge of Arab independence in Palestine previously given to King Hussein, causing immense embarrassment and distrust when the Russian Bolsheviks publicly exposed the secret treaty.
5. Further complicating matters, the British issued the Balfour Declaration in 1917, confirming official government support for the establishment of a 'national home' for the Jewish people within the territory of Palestine.
6. The Balfour Declaration was highly contradictory to the Hussein-McMahon letters, as Arabia had already been promised to King Hussein, who firmly understood that Palestine was an integral part of the Arabian territory.
7. This contradictory diplomacy led the Jewish groups to adamantly demand the whole of Palestine, while the Arabs simultaneously treated the immigrating Jews as illegitimate trespassers on what they considered their promised land.

NODIA

8. The British later cleverly attempted to defend their duplicity at the League of Nations by arguing that since Palestine was not explicitly mentioned in McMahon's pledge, no actual diplomatic contradiction existed regarding the homelands.

181. Read the text below carefully.
"With all going well at home and the prospect of effective help from Iraq and Syria, Nasser decided that the time was ripe for another attack on Israel. He asked the UN peacekeeping forces to leave Sinai Desert and began to mobilise his troops along the borders."
(i) Analyse any four causes that led to the outbreak of the conflict described above.
(ii) Examine any four consequences of the war, including the reasons for the pre-emptive military victory.

Ans :

(i) The conflict was triggered by intense anti-Israeli sentiments and aggressive military mobilisations orchestrated by neighbouring Arab states.
1. In Iraq, a new government influenced by the Ba'ath party came to power, fiercely believing in Arab independence and openly announcing their clear goal to entirely wipe Israel off the map.
2. Political upheavals in Syria brought the Ba'ath party to power, which actively supported 'Fatah', a highly effective guerrilla force, while simultaneously preparing its troops to bombard nearby Jewish settlements.
3. Egyptian President Nasser, highly popular for his socialist policies, felt confident with prospective help from Iraq and Syria, deciding the time was ripe to boldly initiate another attack on Israel.
4. As a measure of national security, Nasser aggressively expelled UN peacekeeping forces from the Sinai Desert, rapidly mobilised his troops along the borders, and strategically closed the Gulf of Aqaba.

(ii) Israel's pre-emptive strategy resulted in a rapid, decisive victory with far-reaching geopolitical impacts on the region.
1. A critical element of Israel's spectacular success was the sheer element of surprise and the lightning speed of their initial attack, which caught the assembled Egyptian forces entirely off guard.
2. Israel established overwhelming superiority in their devastating air attack, rapidly destroying almost the entire Egyptian air force and its missile bases before the Arab troops could even properly react.
3. The war marked a massive success for the Israelis, who boldly defied a UN order to return captured territories, actively using these new lands as strategic buffer zones against Arab states.
4. The devastating defeat was a profound humiliation for the Arab states, particularly destroying Nasser's powerful image, and severely inclining the Arabs to try again later to liberate Palestine by force.

www.nodia.in

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Visit :
www.pdf.tube

Download PDFs For :

- ✓ Chapterwise Question Bank
- ✓ JEE NEET Foundation
- ✓ Primary Classes Worksheets
- ✓ Olympiad Guide
- ✓ Sample Papers
- ✓ Previous Year Papers
- ✓ Previous JEE Papers
- ✓ Previous NEET Papers

NODIA

Nodia Editions LLP
125, Sector 6, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur 302039

MRP ₹ 520.00